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Part One
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THE NORTH RIVER BRIDGE

Senator Frye Calls for the Report of the Engineers.

THE SENATE INDORSES HIS DEMAND

Secretary Lamont Will Soon Decide as to the Location and Length of Span of the Structure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The subject of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge bill came before the Senate to-day, in a manner which has caused a good deal of speculation. Mr. Frye of Maine introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate the report of the Board of Engineers and bridge-building experts, appointed under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1894, to determine the length of span of the bridge across the Hudson, proposed to be erected by the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company.

The report of this board was submitted last September, and was published in the newspapers. There is some curiosity to know the motive which prompted Mr. Frye's resolution. He had nothing to say in explanation of his action, except that it was desirable that the Senate should be placed in possession of the report, concerning which its members had no official knowledge.

Mr. Frye was the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce when the Bridge bill was introduced, and was a most determined opponent of it, and it is assumed by some that his action is intended to operate to the disadvantage of the bridge company, although those not in his confidence are unable to give any good reasons for this belief.

The bridge company desires to construct a cantilever bridge, and it presented to the board, by its engineering representative, Charles MacDonald, plans prepared by the Union Bridge Company for the proposed structure. The act authorizing the building of the bridge provides that the bridge shall be situated at some point between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-ninth Streets in New-York. The company, in pursuance of its desire to build a cantilever bridge, with a span of not less than 2,000 feet between the piers, provided for a pier in the river about 1,000 feet from the New-Jersey pierhead line. The Board of Engineers made a careful study of the propositions advanced, and concluded that a cantilever bridge with a 2,000-foot span between piers would cost about $25,000,000, a bridge with a 3,100-foot span about $51,000,000, and a suspension bridge with a single span about one-third more than the bridge the company wishes to construct. The estimated cost of the clear-span cantilever being about twice that of the shorter span, it was pronounced impracticable on financial grounds.

The board was unable to say whether the great cost of constructing a suspension bridge would render such a bridge impracticable. The New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company, in its statement to Engineer MacDonald, said that it would be impossible to raise the necessary capital to build a bridge without piers. The report of the engineers, with the accompanying plans and documents, was submitted to Secretary Lamont, who has since had the matter under advisement.

When the bridge project first came up, Mr. Frye announced his opposition to a pier in the river, and he is believed still to prefer the plan of the North River Bridge Company, which was prepared by Gustav Lindenthal and calls for a single-span suspension bridge.

There are several stories in circulation in relation to the influences said to be at work in connection with the bridge scheme. Congress having passed the Bridge bill, and having authorized the appointment of the Board of Engineers, it is evident that it can do nothing with the report which Mr. Frye's resolution calls for, except to study it. Secretary Lamont is known to favor the construction of a bridge across the North River, but he is naturally desirous that the plans of the proposed structure shall interfere in the least possible degree with the navigation of the river.

In this connection it should be said that the Board of Engineers practically assented to the proposition that a span of 2,000 feet would not obstruct navigation.

Mr. Charles Swan, the Treasurer of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company, had an interview to-day with Secretary of War Lamont upon the question of location and length of span for the great railroad bridge over the Hudson River between the City of New-York and the State of New-Jersey. The Secretary assured Mr. Swan that he was in favor of bridging the river, and that he would, at the earliest day practicable, take up the subject for approval of location and length of span.

Mr. Swan assured the Secretary that the bridge company was anxiously awaiting an opportunity to get to work upon the plans for the bridge, when the engineers could determine what style of plans must be submitted, and he also told the Secretary that there were many capitalists awaiting the opportunity to invest in a practicable railroad bridge.

Mr. Swan says that he looks for action very soon, and that New-York City and the country at large may receive a great Christmas present.

What He Says of Harry Hayward.

Harry Hayward of Minneapolis, who is supposed to have been instrumental in causing the death of Catherine Ging, is known pretty well in the East. William Ellery Hills, a lawyer in the Equitable Building, said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday:

"I am greatly surprised that this murder should be laid at the door of Harry Hayward. During my somewhat brief acquaintance with him he impressed me as a quiet, businesslike young man, and the last one to commit a murder. He is very well connected in Minneapolis. His father is a prosperous real estate dealer, and the family is received in the best society. I saw young Hayward last Summer in Hartfort, Conn., and was especially impressed with his businesslike, yet unassuming, manner."

A Plan for a Nile Reservoir.

A lecture under the auspices of the American Geographical Society was delivered last night in Chickering Hall by Cope Whitehouse of this city on the "Nile Reservoir." Mr. Whitehouse said he had read in an old manuscript that the Prophet Joseph desired at one time to turn the Lake Hadi-Rayyan into a reservoir.

This lake has since become lost until rediscovered by Mr. Whitehouse. He said that at an expense of $7,500,000 the reservoir could be made, and that by doing so about six million acres of land could be reclaimed, which would result in an addition to the resources of Egypt of from $40,000,000 to $70,000,000 a year.

A RECEPTION TO GEN. N. A. MILES

New Commander of the Department of the East Meets Army and Navy Officers at the United Service Club.

A reception was held last night at the United Service Club, 16 West Thirty-first Street, in honor of Gen. Nelson A. Miles. It was of an informal nature, and there was very little speechmaking, the object being to introduce the army and navy officers of this vicinity to the new commander of the Department of the East.

The clubhouse was patriotically draped in the national colors, and two soldiers of the regular service stood guard outside the door. Within, the scene was a brilliant one. Most of the army and navy officers were in full-dress uniform.

Gen. Miles was escorted from the Holland House, his headquarters, to the club by a committee composed of Gen. John P. Hatch, Gen. William O. Whipple, Gen. Frederick Pierson, Col. T. W. B. Hughes, and Paymaster Barton, United States Navy.

Gen. Martin T. McMahon, the President of the club, welcomed Gen. Miles briefly, and told him they were glad to have him as their guest. In responding, Gen. Miles said he was very much gratified at the cordial welcome given to him. He said, furthermore, that he was proud of his profession, which was one of the oldest and noblest in the world. He considered it an honor to be among such brave men, a greater honor still to be their commander.

Introductions followed the speechmaking. Among the many present were Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Admiral Erben, Gen. George H. McKibben, Admiral Meade, Gen. Sawtelle, Pay Director A. Burtis, United States Navy; Judge Advocate Barr, Col. William Church, Lieut. H. Morrell, United States Navy; Congressman Philip G. Low, Major Augustus Francis, Seventy-first Regiment; Paymaster George W. Simpson, United States Navy; Col. Samuel Truesdell, Commander Elmer, United States Navy; Lieut. Ivan Talloff, United States Navy; Capt. A. Mills, Capt. James Hick, Capt. J. Morgan Wing, Lieut. John Golding, and Lieut. G. F. Whistler.

VOORHEES IS FOR CLOSURE

A CHANGE OF RULES OF THE SENATE IS NECESSARY.

The Present Rules Operate to Prevent Legislation Demanded by the American People.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Referring to the recent agitation for a change in the rules of the Senate, Senator Voorhees to-night said he was very earnestly in favor of a change.

"The rules of the Senate as they now exist," said he, "are obnoxious to every principle of popular Government wherein the right of the majority to govern is recognized. It is no answer to the demand for a change to say that these rules have existed for more than three-quarters of a century without any real abuses taking place by reason of them until quite recently. It is enough for me to know their vast power for evil, for indefinite delay, for overriding the will of the majority, for defeating the legislation demanded by the great body of the people, as was demonstrated by the debates and the bitter experience of the present Congress. The rules of the Senate should secure bona fide freedom of debate, but should not permit the consumption of time by a minority for the mere sake of delay. Endless debate at the will and pleasure of a few members cannot be authorized or tolerated by any parliamentary body which expects to properly transact legislative business and retain the respect of the world."

Senator Voorhees declared himself opposed to any further tariff legislation, saying that to place sugar, coal, and iron on the free list now would cause a deficiency in the revenues. Touching on the subject of finance, Mr. Voorhees declared for free silver coinage, adding: "The coinage act of 1837 proved itself a wise and safe measure, and I am strongly inclined to believe that its re-enactment now would be an excellent thing."

ALBANY COUNTY REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES

The Barnes Forces Come Very Near Making a Clean Sweep.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—Republican primaries were held in Albany County this evening to select delegates to the County Committee. Mayor Wilson, Albany's reform Mayor, was opposed to State Committeeman William Barnes, Jr., and, with the aid of Thomas Austin, John M. Bailey, and John A. Sleicher, made a strong opposition to the young leader, but Barnes won in all but a few of the wards and towns, and his delegates will have control of the new committee by a large majority.

Fourteen of the seventeen wards of Albany, four of the five wards of Cohoes, and all the country towns, with but three exceptions elected Barnes's delegates. Mayor Wilson and Messrs. Bailey, Austin, and Sleicher lost not only their own wards, but the election district in which they reside.

The showing made by Mayor Wilson's following is not so good as last Fall's, when a fight was made for delegates to the State Convention.

Policeman Charged with Clubbing.

Policeman John B. Sampson of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station Sunday night arrested and charged with being drunk and disorderly Michael Keough, twenty years old, of 1,098 Third Avenue, and James Higgins, twenty-one years old, of 211 East Seventy-third Street. The prisoners, when arraigned before Justice McMahon in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning, were badly battered and bruised. Besides claiming that they had been arrested without cause, they charged the policeman with having clubbed them unmercifully.

Policeman Sampson, being unable to make his sworn statement agree with the statement on the station house blotter, and not being able to state within two hours the time at which the arrest was made, was held by the Justice on the charge of clubbing. He will have to appear before Justice McMahon to-morrow morning.

The Murderer of Buck Thornton Dead.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 10.—M. Summerlin, who killed "Buck" Thornton Friday night, is dead. Thornton shot Summerlin, after which the latter stabbed and shot his assailant. Summerlin's mother, who is one hundred years old, is dying from the shock. Sam Cole, supposed to have been one of Thornton's accomplices, was arrested today. "Jack" Bishop, another accomplice, is still at large.

The Vice President at Asheville.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 10.—Vice President Stevenson is still here. His daughter, Miss Mary Stevenson, remains in the same condition.

PANIC IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Two of the St. John's Banks Close Their Doors for a Time.

FIVE COMMERCIAL FIRMS SUSPEND

The Administration Held Responsible for the Failures, and Danger of Riots as the Result.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., Dec. 10.—This city is in the midst of a financial crisis, the outcome of which cannot, at present, be foreshadowed. To-day the Commercial Bank and five leading fish and sealing houses suspended, while the Union Bank, after paying out gold for a short time, closed its doors temporarily, in order to allow it to replenish its coffers. So far its notes are fetching their full value, and it is hoped that it will be able to resume business in a few days.

The Savings Bank did no business whatever to-day, but promises to open to-morrow and pay its depositors a proportion of their deposits, the remainder to be guaranteed by the colony.

The business houses involved are those of John Steer, Edwin Duder, Goodridge & Sons, Baine & Johnstone, and Job Brothers & Co. No statement of their liabilities or assets is as yet obtainable.

Most of the newspapers comment temperately on the subject, and urge calmness and unity among the political parties as a means of restoring confidence in the trade. Only one journal is attempting to give a political complexion to the affair.

The Allan Line steamer Corean, booked to leave for Glasgow to-day, was delayed until to-morrow in order to meet any emergency that may arise. It is very likely that the Government will send a representative to Europe to negotiate a loan.

The Goodridge Ministry has asked Whiteway to take charge of the Government, but he declines, in view of the present condition of affairs. The general public blames the Administration for the crisis and the feeling against it is intense.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 10.—The financial panic in St. John's, N. F., is something unparalleled in its extent. The whole colony is crippled as it never was before. Owing to the suspension of the Commercial Bank and the Union Bank, and the failure of five large St. John's firms, no less than 6,000 people are on the streets out of work, and in a day or two will be without bread. Rioting is feared, and if trouble breaks out there is no power at St. John's to maintain order. There are no militia or soldiers, and merely a handful of policemen to enforce law.

The Government issues no bank notes, and the only currency in Newfoundland, besides a small amount of English and American gold and notes and some silver, is notes of the suspended banks.

St. John's is a city with practically no currency. The people deposited largely in the Government savings banks, and large depositors there are unable to receive payment, for no other currency is available than the notes of the two suspended banks. A peculiar fact is that the charter of the Commercial and Union Banks allows them at any time they choose to suspend payment for sixty days, after which business may be resumed. These banks may reorganize in that period, but well informed Newfoundland merchants say it is quite possible that both will have to be wound up.

The panic was caused by the refusal on Saturday of the London and Westminster Bank to accept the Commercial Bank's paper, and at the same time the St. John's firm of E. Duder, heavily indebted to the bank, suspended payment. When the Commercial Bank closed its doors a run set in on the Union, which also suspended, and then came the suspension of A. Goodridge & Sons, J. Goodfellow & Co., John Steer, and Job Brothers & Co.

ATTACHMENTS IN THIS CITY.

The Commercial Bank Had a Balance of Only Thirteen Dollars Here.

Three attachments were obtained here yesterday against the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, aggregating $11,130. They were served at the National Bank of the Republic, where the St. John's bank had a balance of $13. Two of the attachments were in favor of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. for $8,731, and the third was in favor of the Produce Exchange Bank for $2,399. The claims were based on bills of exchange drawn by the Commercial Bank on the London and Westminster Bank of London, England, which were protested yesterday in London for non-acceptance.

The National Bank of the Republic is the New-York correspondent of the Commercial Bank. Cashier Stout said that the business of the Commercial Bank here consisted mainly of exchanges. Its suspension could not affect seriously any bank here. It had a capital of £250,000 and a reserve of £126,000. Its business had been developed mainly by the fishing industry of the northern coast.

The first report that reached the financial district was that ten banks had failed at St. John's. Banking men knew that there were only three banks in the city, one of them a savings bank. They were accordingly prepared for the correction which said that ten business houses might be crippled.

At the National Bank of Commerce, the correspondent of the Union Bank of St. John's, it was said that the Union Bank was probably in no danger of suspension. It has a capital of £450,000 and a reserve of £386,000, and its management has always been prudent and successful.

The Superintendent Accused.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—H. D. Judson, Superintendent of the Chicago Division of the Burlington system, was held to the Grand Jury to-day by order of a Coroner's jury, which charged him with criminal carelessness in connection with the killing of Ida Schultz by a Burlington train at Riverside Saturday night. A freight train was allowed to pass the station while a suburban train was discharging and receiving passengers.

A Bicyclist's Leg Broken.

While returning from a bicycle run up the Hudson yesterday Julian Meyers, thirty-one years old, of 362 East Eighty-fourth Street, thought to secure a smooth ride by running his wheel along the slot in the centre of the Third Avenue cable road tracks.

The wheel suddenly stuck fast in the slot, and Meyers was thrown heavily to the ground, breaking his right leg. He was taken to his home.

A Banker Assigns.

LEBANON, Ill., Dec. 10.—Henry Seiter, a banker, has made an assignment to M. W. Weir of Belleville. He was supposed to be worth $400,000. He transferred his property, worth $75,000, before making the assignment. Assets and liabilities are not stated.

RAVAGED BY A CYCLONE

Much Damage in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida—Congressman-elect Skinner Fatally Hurt.

WESTVILLE, Fla., Dec. 10.—A cyclone passed five miles north of this place early this morning. It struck the farm of J. N. Skinner, the Representative-elect from Holmes County, and demolished every building on the place.

Every member of Mr. Skinner's family was injured, and his wounds it is thought will prove fatal.

It is impossible to obtain information as to the extent of the damage and how far the storm extended.

BLOCTON, Ala., Dec. 10.—A storm struck West Blocton at 2:30 o'clock this morning. The store of W. Israel was blown off its pillars and badly damaged. The entire front was blown from the store of H. C. & W. B. Reynolds; a shop occupied by T. J. Vickery & Co., was completely demolished. Fences were blown down, and the roads leading out of West Blocton are all blockaded with fallen timbers. No one, so far as can be ascertained, was injured. The width of the storm was about half a mile. It lasted about half an hour.

EUFAULA, Ala., Dec. 10.—A terrible cyclone, traveling in a northwesterly direction, passed about two miles east of here this morning at 7 o'clock. Its path was about half a mile wide, and through the sections heard from great destruction was done.

Eight farmhouses on the plantation of T. M. Gay were blown down and four persons buried under the debris, and one was probably fatally injured. Pieces of furniture, bed clothing, &c., were found in the tops of trees half a mile away. Large trees were torn off at their trunks like broom straws, and telegraph poles and wires were demolished.

SELMA, Ala., Dec. 10.—The storm which passed over Dallas County early this morning did considerable damage to property, but no lives were lost. Several houses were unroofed and outhouses and trees were blown down.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 10.—A cyclone and electric storm swept over Bartow County this morning. The storm cloud came from the southwest, accompanied by a terrific rainfall.

The cyclone struck the county convict camp, situated one mile from Kingston, about 6 o'clock. Tents were carried up, and some landed in the tree tops. One fell upon a tent in which some convicts were chained, killing "Abe" Thompson, a negro prisoner. Three other negroes and two white men were seriously injured. Some may die.

George Harris's barn was blown away, and five mules belonging to the county were killed. Timbers from the barn were carried a mile away. A large rafter struck John Maguire's house, tore off a corner of it, and demolished the piazza.

Dr. Goodwin's house, at Stilesborough, was so shaken that a stove was overturned and the house caught fire. The rain put out the fire and saved a part of the house. James Harrison, who was visiting Dr. Goodwin, had left his buggy standing in the yard. The buggy was blown 500 yards.

THE UTES MUST BE DRIVEN BACK

TO BE TAKEN TO THE RESERVATION BY FORCE IF NEED BE.

The Secretary of the Interior Has Ordered Their Removal on Account of Their Depredations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Notwithstanding the secrecy with which the Interior Department guards its action with reference to the Ute Indian troubles in Southern Utah, the fact developed this morning that Secretary Smith has ordered Agent Day by telegraph to follow the Utes into Southwestern Utah and bring them back to the reservation.

The Secretary, it is understood, took this step in compliance with urgent requests from Gov. West and other citizens of Utah, who have insisted that during the last week the Indians have committed numerous depredations, such as killing the cattle of the settlers and otherwise terrifying the whites in that part of the country. The telegram was sent to Agent Day on the 6th inst., but the Secretary of the Interior gave strict orders to his subordinates here not to give to the public any information as to the matter.

A report made by Agent Day last week was to the effect that he had received information which confirmed his belief and that of Gen. McCook, commanding the Department of the Colorado, that the cowboys in Southern Utah would open fire on the Indians on the 15th inst. if they did not vacate their present location. He said he had been informed by Brigham Young, Jr., that a party of Mormons was going to the scene of trouble, with the avowed purpose of driving off the Utes. He protested against the Indians being fired upon to satisfy the malice of a body of "transgressive cowboys." A telegram from Mr. Day acknowledging the receipt of the Secretary's telegram ordering him to take the Indians back to Colorado, with the use of force if necessary, said he had started for the scene and would wire all important developments. Nothing further has been heard from him.

SHEEHAN SURRENDERS HIMSELF.

His Bail Fixed at $1,000—Ex-Marshal Jacobus on His Bond.

Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan surrendered himself yesterday on the indictment found against him for contempt of the Lexow committee.

He was admitted to $1,000 bail, and as soon as the formalities were complied with he went about his business as usual.

The Police Commissioner, when he went to the Criminal Court Building, was accompanied by his surety, John W. Jacobus, ex-United States Marshal, and ex-Judge Edward Brown, his law partner. Judge Martine was engaged in the disposition of motions and the preliminary routine business of the court when the three men entered.

Sheehan and his friends remained standing at one side of the bench while the bail bond was being prepared. Sheehan was approached by half a dozen reporters, but said he had no statement to give out at this time.

"I think I have said enough," he added, "and I don't propose to say any more, at least not now."

Ex-Marshal Jacobus gave as security the three-story brick building at 74 Perry Street, valued at $25,000, and upon which there is a mortgage of $10,000.

Extra Pay for Letter Carriers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The United States Court of Claims to-day handed down judgments in 225 letter carrier cases in favor of the carriers for extra pay for overwork under the eight-hour law. The judgments ranged from $11 to $990 each, and 200 of them were for Baltimore carriers.

SEELY CAUGHT IN CHICAGO

Arrest of the Shoe and Leather Bank Embezzler.

POLICE SURE OF HIS IDENTITY

The Runaway Bookkeeper Locked Up at Headquarters to Await Advices from New-York.

HE INSISTS THAT HIS NAME IS F. J. DALE

Papers Found in His Possession, However, Conclusively Establish that He Is Seely.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Samuel C. Seely, wanted in New-York for the embezzlement of $354,000 while an assistant bookkeeper in the National Shoe and Leather Bank of that city, is under arrest in Chicago.

Seely is passing under the assumed name of Frank J. Dale and denies that he is the man wanted, but his appearance coincides so minutely with the description of Seely that there is no doubt of his identity, and in addition to this he carries papers which prove him to be the man almost beyond doubt.

He is a man forty or forty-five years old, five feet, eight inches high, weighs 130 pounds, has prominent cheek bones, fair complexion, light hair and mustache, his left eye turns out, his eyes are blue, and his ears are exactly as described in the bulletin sent out offering a $5,000 reward for the arrest of the New-York embezzler.

Seely has changed his appearance somewhat by cutting and dyeing his mustache and by cutting his hair short, but it has been of no avail, and makes little difference in his looks. He has even filled his hair with cosmetics to make it smooth.

The prisoner is non-committal, and will have nothing to say.

On his person, when arrested, was found a receipt paid for sleeping-car fare on the Pullman car Donegal on Nov. 18, the day Seely disappeared from New-York.

The ticket reads "J. C. to Wh." and is supposed to mean Jersey City to Washington.

He also had in his pockets over $100 in money, and a package of newly-printed cards bearing simply the name, Frank J. Dale. He also had in his pockets a letter from Dakota about some real estate and a letter from New-York about the mortgage on his home there, the letter being addressed to him under his assumed name of Dale.

Seely was taken from a fashionable boarding house at 496 La Salle Avenue, where he has been boarding for the last two weeks, He has been living in quiet, going out very little, and apparently has had no business to attend to. He was considered a gentleman of wealth, and the keeper of the boarding house, Mrs. Clayton, considered herself very fortunate in having such a boarder. Nothing was too good for Mr. Dale. It was a surprise and shock when he was so roughly hauled away this evening.

This arrest came about in a very peculiar way. About 10 o'clock to-night a man of small build and partly under the influence of liquor went into the Central Police Station and asked if the Police Department did business at that time of night.

The officer whom he first accosted did not consider him worth wasting time on and referred him somewhere else for information.

The unknown man then walked over to the desk Sergeant and said: "I want a man to arrest Seely of New-York. I've been with him a week, and now I want to give him up."

The Sergeant told him all right, he would send some officers with him if he was sure he had the right man. The Sergeant then brought out a picture of Seely, but the man said: "I do not need any picture of the fellow. It's him all right. But see here, if you arrest the fellow, I'm to get the five-thousand-dollar reward."

He was assured that the reward would be all right if he guided the officers, and then told the Sergeant that he would find his man at 496 La Salle Avenue, stopping under the name of Frank Dale.

Officers O'Donnell and Allmendinger of the Central detail were sent out and went up to the place directed. They were met at the door by Mrs. Clayton. Being asked if Mr. Dale boarded there, she replied in the affirmative. The officers told her that they would like to be shown to his room.

Mrs. Clayton was inclined to object to this, and wanted to call the gentleman down, but on being told that the officers were old friends she allowed them to go to his room, which was on the second floor in the rear of the house.

Officer Allmendinger rapped at the door, and, upon being answered, opened the door and went in. The minute he saw the man he felt convinced that the fellow was Seely, and, putting his head out of the door, beckoned for O'Donnell.

When O'Donnell entered he said, "Hello, Sam; don't you know me?"

Seely turned deathly pale and staggered. If Allmendinger had not caught him he would have fallen to the floor.

Seely had been sitting in a large easy chair in the centre of the room reading a copy of a New-York paper. He was dressed in a new suit of clothes, a pepper and salt sack suit, having his coat, however, on a chair by his side. He was puffing a cigarette and taking things easy.

O'Donnell said: "Well, Seely, we've got you now so you would better put on your coat and come along."

Seely replied: "What do you mean? Where shall I come?"

The officer responded: "Oh, its no use playing the innocent; the bank wants you to go back to New-York. The game is all up now, so you would better get on your coat and come along."

Seely said he did not know what he was wanted for and did not see why he should be so interrupted, but that he supposed he would have to go. So he pulled on his new light colored overcoat and went along with the officers.

When the prisoner reached the Central Police Station he was taken before the Lieutenant and Captain of the station, who searched him, and tried to learn from him something of his doings since he left New-York. He was compared with the picture received from the New-York Police Department, and the description sent out of him was carefully compared. The Lieutenant remarked, after looking at the man but a few seconds:

"That's the man we want. If it's not him I will be willing to give up my position to-morrow."

Seely was immediately put on the rack, but kept insisting that he had nothing to say.

"What is your name?" asked the Sergeant.

"Frank J. Dale," answered the prisoner.

"What is your business?"

"I do not care to tell my business," was the response. "I am brought down here through some mistake and I do not know for what reason. I do know, however, that I am not obliged to tell you my personal affairs."

"How long have you lived in Chicago?" then asked the Sergeant.

"Oh, I've been here some time. I am an old Chicago man."

"You've only lived at 496 La Salle Avenue for two weeks. Where did you live in Chicago before you went there?"

"I refuse to say."

"Have you been East recently?"

"No."

"Then how do you account for the Pullman car ticket in your pocket?"

"I do not care to account for it and do not know that I have to."

"Why is your mustache dyed, Mr. Seely? Do you not think this in itself looks suspicious?"

"I've got a right to have my mustache dyed if I want to, have I not?" answered the prisoner.

Seely was sitting at the side of the room in a revolving chair; his back was to the wall, and he faced the crowd of people who were staring at him. He was ill at ease and shifted somewhat in his chair. He was very pale, but considering the ordeal through which he had to pass his conduct was cooler than really was to be expected. Notwithstanding his preliminary statement that he would answer no questions, they were fired at him thick and fast. He simply remained dumb. Had he heard none of them his actions could not have been different.

Seely was locked up in the Central Station for the night, and the New-York officials were advised by wire of his arrest.

When the officers brought Seely to the station the man who had given the tip as to his whereabouts had disappeared and had not even left his name. Later he walked in and went into the Lieutenant's office. When he emerged, the police officials said that the man had refused to give his name or to tell how he had found Seely. All he would say was that he was sure he had the right man and he was after the five thousand dollars reward.

When he came out he was surrounded by newspaper men. He tried at first to say that he was not the man who had Seely arrested, but when he found that this ruse would not serve him to get away from the crowd, he finally gave his name as H. E. McFarland and displayed a star, on which was "Special Police."

He said that he was formerly a special officer for the Chicago and Alton Railroad, but it is not known that this statement is true. Some things in his remarks lead to the belief that he is a police detective and comes from New-York City.

THE STORY OF SEELY'S CRIME.

How He Stole Over $350,000 from the Shoe and Leather Bank.

Samuel C. Seely was for fourteen years a bookkeeper in the National Shoe and Leather Bank, Broadway and Chambers Street.

On the morning of Nov. 24 it was announced that Seely, in conjunction with a depositor in the bank, had robbed it of $354,000.

That same day Frederick Baker, a lawyer of this city, afterward accused of being Seely's accomplice, was drowned at his country place near Little Neck, Long Island.

Methods of bookkeeping by which Seely had full charge of the bank books relating to certain deposits and the passbooks belonging thereto made the scheme to rob the bank possible.

The clerk credited his accomplice with deposits never made. He kept daily balances even in the bank books by charging off the amount of these credits on the accounts of other depositors. Memoranda reserved for his own eye enabled him to avert the suspicion of depositors with whose accounts he juggled.

With these memoranda he could always write correct balances in the passbooks. Depositors naturally supposed that the bank books must be correctly kept.

The proceeds from false entries in the bank books were withdrawn in cash. The scheme worked for eight years.

Baker was supposed to be wealthy, with a city house and country place. Seely had a salary of $1,800. He appeared to live modestly with his family in Brooklyn. At business he was quiet and attentive.

Diversions attracted him so little that he let every Summer pass without a vacation. Absence from his desk for a time long enough to make a substitute necessary would have invited exposure. He did not dare go away while the scheme could be worked.

Flight became imperative when the Directors of the bank decided to adopt a modern system of keeping accounts, by which a check would have been put upon the scheme.

At Police Headquarters it was said early this morning that no word of Seely's arrest had been received.

Eugene Kelly Out of Danger.

At the residence of Eugene Kelly last night it was said that the banker was resting easily, and that he was out of danger.

BROCKWAY IS VINDICATED

The Charges of Brutal Treatment Have Not Been Proved.

GOV. FLOWER TAKES PROMPT ACTION

Dismisses the Case Against the Managers After Examining All the Findings.

THOSE "HORRIBLE ABUSES" DID NOT EXIST

Reformatory Declared to be a Model Institution Doing a Great and Good Work.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—Gov. Flower, after careful examination of the reports of the Commissioners, to-day dismissed the charges against the Board of Managers of the Elmira Reformatory.

These charges were brought by a New-York newspaper, as the outcome of a sensation it had been publishing, founded on convict yarns.

They were the last resort of an attempt of the paper and the convicts allied with it to railroad the reformatory out of existence.

The charges against the managers involved all the charges made against Superintendent Z. R. Brockway, who had been portrayed by the sensational paper as an inhuman monster, a brutal murderer.

Because Gov. Flower did not see fit to over-reach his power, and remove Mr. Brockway, after a so-called investigation by the Board of Charities, the paper sought the removal of the Board of Managers. The Governor had power to do this.

The end of the case, reached when Gov. Flower filed his dismissal of the charges, was an utter defeat for the paper, in its scheme, which it has boasted would drive out Brockway from the institution he has built up.

Ex-Judge William Learned of Albany, Dr. Austin Flint of New-York, and Israel T. Deyo of Binghamton were appointed to investigate the charges. Dr. Flint is one of the best known physicians in the State, and his reputation is known among physicians in all parts of this country and abroad as a man of eminence, from a professional standpoint, and possessed of sound sense.

Commissioner Deyo is an attorney of high standing, who has by service in the Legislature, acquired familiarity with the affairs of the State. His public service was marked in a conspicuous degree by conscientious performance of public duty.

After thorough investigation two reports were submitted to Gov. Flower. Messrs. Flint and Deyo signed one, and inasmuch as Judge Learned did not agree as to some of the findings, he submitted a minority report. Both majority and minority reports wiped out of existence the chief part of the charges made by the newspaper, both agreeing that the "brutalities" charged did not exist.

The Governor's Decision.

The following is Gov. Flower's opinion, written in connection with his dismissal of the charges:

State of New-York, Executive Chamber.
Albany, Dec. 10, 1894.

In the matter of the charges preferred against the managers of the New-York State Reformatory at Elmira.—Opinion:

On March 19 last the State Board of Charities transmitted to the Legislature the report of an examination into the conduct of the New-York State Reformatory at Elmira, in which the General Superintendent, Z. R. Brockway, was pronounced guilty of "cruel, brutal, excessive, degrading, and unusual punishment of inmates," in addition to other offenses, and in which the board recommended certain legislation which would check or prevent a repetition of such evils as were found to exist in the management of the institution. No action was taken by the Legislature upon these recommendations.

The report of the State Board of Charities was thereafter made the basis of charges filed with me by George Gary Eggleston, I. D. White, and R. A. Farrelly of The New-York World against the managers of the reformatory, accusing them of "misconduct, incompetency, and neglect of duty," in continuing said Brockway in the office of Superintendent, and praying for the removal of the managers and the appointment of others in their stead, in order that the cruelties and inhumanities hitherto practiced in said reformatory may not be continued, and that a wise and humane person may be appointed to the office of General Superintendent in lieu of the said Z. R. Brockway.

The Governor has no power to remove or to appoint a Superintendent of the reformatory. That power is lodged with the Board of Managers, and it can be exercised only for cause, and no removal can take place except upon written charges and after the Superintendent shall have the opportunity of being heard in his defense. No charges in this case have been made by the managers against their Superintendent. They believe him to be a humane and capable officer, and deny the allegations against him of cruelty and inhumanity. It is largely because of this attitude toward their Superintendent, that charges against the managers have been filed with me. While I have no power to remove the Superintendent, I have power to remove the managers, after giving them an opportunity to be heard upon written charges. This is the proceeding now before me. It naturally involves primarily the charges against Superintendent Brockway. If he is guilty of inflicting the inhuman, degrading, and cruel punishments attributed to him, the managers are certainly negligent in permitting such practices to continue. If the charges of cruelty against the Superintendent are not founded on facts, then to that extent the managers are relieved of the charges of misconduct, incompetence, or neglect filed against them.

Within eight days after the services of the charges upon them, the managers entered a general denial, and thereupon a committee was appointed to take testimony and to report to me the material facts found. That commission consisted of the Hon. William Learned of Albany, formerly Justice of the Supreme Court; Dr. Austin Flint of New-York City, one of the foremost physiologists of the world, and the Hon. Israel T. Deyo of Binghamton, a lawyer of ability, who has served honorably in the State Legislature and is familiar with our State reformatory and prison system.

The commission has given much time, together with earnest and conscientious attention, to its task, and has permitted every reasonable opportunity for a thorough hearing, and the conclusions which it has reached as to the facts are now before me. I have studied with great care both the report of Dr. Flint and Mr. Deyo, and that of Judge Learned, and my conclusions are deduced from both reports and from the testimony taken upon the hearings.

It is a source of much gratification that the testimony shows, according to both reports of findings, that there was no truth in the harrowing statements published in newspapers of injuries alleged to have been inflicted by the General Superintendent or his subordinates upon inmates of the reformatory. Upon this point all three Commissioners find substantially the same facts and exonerate the managers and the Superintendent. Messrs. Flint and Deyo say:

"In no case does it appear that a convict has received any serious or permanent injury, mental or physical, at the hands of the General Superintendent or any of the subordinate officers or keepers of the reformatory, or even an injury leaving any permanent mark. The charges that convicts have died or been maimed from the effect

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of violence or neglect on the part of the officers of the reformatory, or any of them, are unsubstantiated in every particular."

And Judge Learned says: "The proof presented has not shown satisfactorily that in any case a prisoner has ever been permanently injured by a flogging in the reformatory. Men have claimed that eyesight and hearing have been made defective by this cause, and rupture produced. Very possibly these claims have been made in good faith. For the rupture or defective eyesight or defective hearing existed. But they were not caused by the flogging. Nor do I think that any teeth were broken out by blows of the Superintendent's fist or scars of any magnitude made by his punishments, either by the blows of the strap or by the handcuffs."

Corporal Punishment Not Prohibited.

Before proceeding further in this direction it becomes necessary to consider whether corporal punishment in the reformatory is not prohibited by statue. The question is not strictly pertinent to this inquiry, for it was not claimed in the charges against the managers that corporal punishment is unlawful, or that they were violating the law in permitting the Superintendent to inflict corporal punishment, but the claim was made by counsel on the submission of the case to the Commissioners, and one of the Commissioners, Judge Learned, decides that, in his opinion the prohibition against corporal punishment contained in the Laws of 1847 and 1869, is applicable to the reformatory, although, he says, he has no reason to think that this was the view of the managers or of Mr. Brockway.

The other two Commissioners, however, do not consider the question within their province to determine, and in this I agree with them. One of the original charges investigated by the State Board of Charities was, that the corporal punishment inflicted by Superintendent Brockway was "unlawful." The Board of Charities, however, while finding the punishment "cruel, brutal, excessive, degrading, and unusual," failed to find it "unlawful," and, indeed, specifically recommended to the Legislature that "corporal punishment as practiced in the reformatory should be prohibited by law," thereby implying its present legality. The charges before me, which consisted of the report of the State Board of Charities, did not include the claim that the use of corporal punishment in the reformatory was unlawful, and, therefore, that specification is not properly before me.

At the same time, inasmuch as the matter has been passed upon by one of the Commissioners, and his construction of the law has formed the basis of a somewhat different set of conclusions as to the facts than that reached by the other two Commissioners, I am of the opinion that no technical objection of this kind should be insisted upon. Even conceding that Judge Learned is right in his construction of the law, the real question before me is whether the violation of law by the managers in permitting corporal punishment has been conscious, palpable, and generally admitted. The answer to this question is clear. At most, the unlawfulness of corporal punishment in the reformatory has a disputed point, with the weight of authority in favor of the construction contended for by the managers, namely, that the reformatory having been established after the prohibitive laws of 1847 and 1869, and all authority as to the discipline, reformatory methods, &c., of the inmates, having been conferred by special statute on the Board of Managers and their subordinates, the prohibition against corporal punishment did not extend to it. As bearing upon the good faith of the managers in this matter, the following considerations may be well urged by Commissioner Flint and Deyo:

First—That no secret has ever been made of the fact that corporal punishment was used in the reformatory.

Second—That the managers have embodied information respecting its use in their annual report to the Legislature.

Third—That the State Board of Charities, in the exercise of its visitorial powers, has been acquainted with the use of that method of punishment in the reformatory, and has referred to it in its annual report to the Legislature.

Fourth—That a committee of the Legislature in 1882, after an investigation of the matter, reported back to the Legislature with reference to this method of discipline in the Elmira Reformatory as follows:

"We are not prepared, therefore, to recommend the abolition of corporal punishment or to put our judgment in opposition to that of men who have given many years of close observation and study to the solution of this question."

Fifth—The reformatory is not a State prison within the intent and meaning of that term as used in Chapter 382 of the Laws of 1889, which contains the provision relative to the use of corporal punishment in State prisons.

Sixth—That in the case of the People vs. Simmons, tried before the late William Murray, a justice of the Supreme Court, in Chemung County, in 1891, the defendant was tried on an indictment for murder for the act of killing a keeper in the Elmira Reformatory. The keeper, McKelvey, was endeavoring to handcuff the prisoner in order to chain him to the door of the cell, for the purpose of punishment. The prisoner stabbed the keeper with a knife and killed him. Evidence was introduced upon the trial tending to show cruelty on the part of the keepers and managers with reference to the infliction of punishment, and considerable evidence was introduced with reference to paddling. Mr. Justice Murray said in his charge to the jury: "That institution is under the charge of certain managers, who, through their Superintendent, control that institution and the prisoners in it, and certain rules and regulations are made for the control of those criminals that are confined therein. They have a right to make these rules and regulations, and the general statute in relation to the State prisons has no application to this institution. This institution does not come under a statute by itself, and under that statute these managers have the right to control this institution and make such rules and regulations in regard to the discipline and control and management of the prisoners therein as they deem wise and prudent and just."

It seems to me, therefore, that the managers cannot justly be regarded as culpable in holding that the use of corporal punishment was not forbidden by law in the reformatory; in my opinion they were justified in their assumption of its legality.

No Permanent Injuries.

I pass now to a consideration of the manner in which the corporal punishment was administered in the Elmira Reformatory, and whether it was unnecessarily severe and brutal. As shown above, all three Commissioners unite in saying that no convict ever received any permanent mark or injury at the hands of the General Superintendent or his subordinates.

The punishment consisted almost entirely of spankings administered by the General Superintendent in person, with a strap 22 inches long, 3 inches wide, and three-sixteenths of an inch thick, moistened in water, so as to make it soft and pliable. Messrs. Flint and Deyo say that the blows were invariably applied on the buttocks. Judge Learned says the testimony, on the whole, shows that that was the place which was struck.

"The statements by witnesses," says Judge Learned, "that they were struck over the kidneys seemed to have been made through ignorance of the place of those organs."

Neither is there any disagreement between the Commissioners as to the effect of the blows. The report of Messrs. Flint and Deyo says: "The blows with the strap were applied with sufficient force frequently to cause redness and discolorations, but in no instance does it appear that the force and character of the blow were sufficient to break or cut the skin or to cause the blood to flow, except in one or two instances from a pimple on the buttocks which was broken by the blow." And Judge Learned says: "Taking all the testimony together, I think that while a little blood may have sometimes appeared on the surface there was nothing which could be called a bleeding or a running of blood."

Messrs. Flint and Deyo say that in no case does it appear that any convict has fainted or fallen to the floor from the effects of the spanking. Judge Learned seems to think that the pain of punishment was the cause which brought some prisoners to the floor, although he admits that how far the act in each case was voluntary or involuntary it might be difficult to say. Sometimes during the administration of the punishment a convict would throw himself against the floor and refuse to stand in position against the wall to receive his punishment, and, in cases of persistent refusal, handcuffs were sometimes placed upon his wrists and, by means of a cord attached to the handcuffs, running over a pulley, he would be raised to his feet and held in an upright position.

Messrs. Flint and Deyo say that in one or two instances, while being thus raised, the prisoner was for an instant lifted clear from the floor, but in no case does it appear that a prisoner was ever "strung up" clear of the floor while being spanked or otherwise punished. Judge Learned found the testimony on this point very conflicting. In either case, however, the convict's insubordination was primarily responsible.

Commissioners Flint and Deyo assert that in no instance does it appear that a prisoner has been spanked on account of his inability to accomplish his required task or to pass his examinations in school, although failure to perform tasks at labor, when believed to have been intentional and willful, has entered into causes which led up to the punishment in the bathroom.

All three of the Commissioners find that the General Superintendent occasionally inflicted slaps across the face with the strap because of the refusal of the prisoner to obey the injunction to keep his head turned in a certain direction, and also occasionally struck a man a blow over the head with a strap or with his hand.

In some instances these blows caused discolored faces, bloody noses, and swollen eyes. "Such occurrences were not frequent," says the majority of the commission, "and when a prisoner's nose was caused to bleed, this result was accidental and unintentional, and the injury in all cases was temporary." Nevertheless, such blows were uncalled for, and I concur with the Commissioners in regarding them as improper and unjustifiable.

Mr. Brockway also did wrong, in my judgment, in flogging the convict Facey for refusal to give evidence concerning an offense in which it was believed at the time that he was himself implicated. In the case of Wallace, however, who was punished for a long period for refusing to give the Superintendent information about his parentage, and who, by reasons of persistence in this refusal, was afterward transferred to Auburn Prison, I do not think either the Superintendent or Managers are at fault. The evidence shows that Wallace was insubordinate, that the information required of him was fairly within the requirements of the statute and the rules of the reformatory, that his plea was not made in good faith, and that his refusal to comply with the rules was not defensible. I questioned the man myself at Auburn Prison after his transfer, and my impressions of his truthfulness were not favorable.

The Case of Moses Aaron.

There is one other conspicuous case of flogging which deserves consideration. It is that of Moses Aaron, who was flogged several times and punished in "seclusion" and "rest cure" cells, although it appeared afterward that he was insane and that during a part of the period of his punishment he was under the observance of the reformatory physician as to his sanity.

This is the only case of the kind recorded by the majority of the commission as established by the evidence, although Commissioner Learned cites two other cases. The facts in the Aaron case seem to be that the physician did not know that Aaron was punished while he was under medical observation, and the General Superintendent did not know that Aaron was in fact insane, and that he was under observation to determine his mental condition at the time the Superintendent administered the punishment. Commissioner Learned says: "I do not think that Mr. Brockway flogged a man, knowing or believing him to be insane."

It was established also that the Board of Managers had no knowledge of the unfortunate circumstances connected with the case; indeed, that no one seemed aware of the facts until the full details were brought out by this investigation. While the Board of Managers and the Superintendent, therefore, are to be acquitted of any willful neglect or misconduct in this instance, there was clearly a blunder which should have been avoided by a greater harmony of action between the Superintendent and the physician. It is too much, perhaps, to ask absolute infallibility in diagnosis of insanity by the physician but due care should be taken that corporal punishment be not inflicted when there is any reasonable doubt of the prisoner's sanity. Messrs. Flint and Deyo say that Dr. Wey, Aaron's bathroom physician, appointed in 1878 many thousands of convicts have been under his observation, and "this is the only instance in which a serious error has been chargeable, directly or indirectly, to the Medical Department. The General Superintendent cannot be expected to be an expert in insanity, and has often to deal with maligners, especially those feigning insanity."

All the Commissioners agree that in the certificates under which convicts are transferred to the reformatory, the physicians erred in not comprehending the extent and nature of the information called for, but the majority add that the method of transfer has been, in all cases, in strict conformity with the provisions of the statute relating to the transfer of criminal, insane convicts, and that, point of fact, no convict has been transferred who was not insane, and no insane convict has been improperly retained in the reformatory.

I now take up the frequency of corporal punishment in the reformatory. Upon this subject we have a careful record for recent years. The facts show that prior to 1882 corporal punishment was very rarely employed, and no data are furnished as to the number of punishments between 1882 and 1889. We have complete figures, however, from 1889 to Sept. 26, 1893, since which date corporal punishment has not been inflicted.

The number of spankings in proportion to each 100 of the average daily population for each of the last five years is as follows: 1889, 28 spankings to 100 population; 1890, 44 spankings to 100 population; 1891, 45 spankings to 100 population; 1892, 44 spankings to 100 population; 1893, 46 spankings to 100 population.

During this period 70½ per cent. of all the convicts in the reformatory were never spanked. The 29½ per cent. who were spanked numbered 1,150 and received 2,589 spankings, aggregating 19,597 blows. Eight per cent. of the entire convict population during that period was spanked more than twice, and less than 5 per cent. more than three times.

Judge Learned figures out from the statistics that there are about two and one-sixth punishments every week day, and that the daily average is a little less than one-half of 1 per cent. He does not seem to object, assuming the propriety of corporal punishment as a means of discipline, this number in itself is excessive, or shows abuse of authority.

It must be remembered that proportionately there will naturally be more infractions of discipline in a crowded reformatory than in one in which each prisoner can have a cell to himself, and the Legislature has certainly been at fault in not relieving the reformatory of many of its convicts. In the case of 39 per cent. of the entire number of convicts sent to the Superintendent for discipline during the past five years, a simple reproof or admonition, without corporal punishment, was sufficient.

The Majority Justified.

I think the majority of the commissioners are justified in their findings on this subject, as follows:

First—That the use of a strap, such as has been described, moistened to the extent of rendering it soft and pliable, is a suitable and effective method of corporal punishment, and, as appears from the evidence, the experience of the reformatory shows that this method is free from danger of serious or permanent injury.

Second—It does not appear from the evidence that the General Superintendent went beyond what the occasions required, either in the frequency or severity of the spankings, except in the case of Facey.

Third—That it was eminently proper, as a safeguard against abuse, that such punishments should have been administered by the General Superintendent personally.

Judge Learned, the minority Commissioner, differs from his colleagues in this view. Says he: "Looking at all the proof, I feel satisfied that the punishments have been excessive in number and severity, and therefore have been cruel."

Of course, such a conclusion depends largely upon definitions and upon individual sensitiveness. Corporal punishment, necessarily implies physical pain, and all pain is not cruelty. All the Commissioners agree that the evidence exonerates Mr. Brockway from any cruelties which inflicted serious or permanent injuries upon convicts. Whether he was "cruel" in spanking too many times or too severely within that limitation of not producing injury, is partially a matter of fact and partially a matter of sensitiveness, depending upon the point of view. Judge Learned has probably been unconsciously influenced somewhat by his view of corporal punishment, as Dr. Flint and Mr. Deyo probably have been by their view. All differ as men will differ.

But I do not think that Judge Learned's opinion is justified by the facts. Of course, the Superintendent may have been unnecessarily harsh in some instances; I believe he was, but in the main he seems to have exercised his authority to inflict corporal punishment with great moderation and care, and his occasional lapses have not justified a sweeping or general condemnation of his methods and practices.

It appears that the Board of Managers never passed a formal resolution adopting rules or regulations with regard to the ministration of corporal punishment. This matter was left largely to the discretion and judgment of the General Superintendent, who reported to and consulted with the managers in respect to the use of corporal punishment. They were, according to the findings of Messrs. Flint and Deyo, fully advised with reference to the general nature, character, and extent to which corporal punishment and other disciplinary measures were used in the reformatory, and they fully acquiesced in and approved of the same. It would have been a wise precaution on their part, however, to have formally established such regulations, and I think they were neglectful in not doing so, although no great abuse seems to have resulted from their failure.

Since Sept. 26, 1893, corporal punishment has not been employed in the reformatory, and Messrs. Flint and Deyo call attention to the significant fact that, during the five years preceding Sept. 30, 1893, 373 inmates were reported for fighting—an average of 37.3 for each period of six months during that time; while during the six months immediately following the suspension of corporal punishment, 172 inmates were reported for the same offense, or more than four and one-fifth times as many as the average number reported during any corresponding period of six months within the five preceding years. But whether corporal punishment is advisable or not, the law as it affects all penal institutions ought to be clear, and if public sentiment is opposed to corporal punishment, the Legislature should voice that sentiment in unmistakable language.

Commissioners Flint and Deyo, however, find that corporal punishment, under proper restrictions and regulations, is preferable to other methods of punishment which must necessarily take its place if corporal punishment shall be abolished.

I concur in the findings of the Commissioners that medical organization of the reformatory is inadequate and that there should be a resident physician; that each convict should be examined at the time of admission and before he receives corporal punishment, the physician being present at such punishment; that daily visits be made by the physician to each convict in "seclusion" or "rest-cure" cells, and that better medical records be kept.

The findings relative to other methods of punishment, including the so-called "seclusion" and "rest-cure" cells, do not show confinement "except for conduct in lawful violation of the just requirements of the institution, nor does it appear that such confinement has continued beyond the time when the prisoner has given satisfactory evidence of his willingness to submit to the rules and regulations of the reformatory." Discipline must be observed, and convicts cannot be humored. The precautions for daily visits alluded to above, however, should be taken, in order to guard against possible injury.

So much newspaper comment has been made with reference to the use of a hot iron to get desperate convicts out of a cell that I quote what Commissioners Flint and Deyo have to say upon this matter: "In one instance, several years ago, a keeper of the reformatory was attacked by a convict in his cell and killed. Thereafter, upon six or eight different occasions, when a convict had barricaded himself in his cell and armed himself with some weapon and refused to come out, a long piece of gas-pipe, with a curve at one end and heated red hot, was used to compel the prisoner to come out of his cell. The bar was run through the grating and the curved end passed behind the prisoner and withdrawn toward the cell door, the prisoner invariably yielding without being in any manner burned by the iron. The cells are about eight feet deep, and the iron twelve feet long. The object in heating the iron was to prevent the prisoner from using the bolt wise, having the advantage of the long end of the lever, it would be ineffectual for the purpose, at least without danger of injury to the prisoner. In no instance does it appear that a prisoner has been burned by the use of the hot iron. Such instrument has not been used for several years."

Commissioner Learned gives substantially the same account.

Commissioners Flint and Deyo report that in no case does it appear that a convict was ever struck or kicked by an officer in the bathroom (except when he was resisting the General Superintendent as herein found,) unless for the purpose of subduing a refractory convict, in which case only so much force was used as was reasonable and proper to accomplish that purpose.

In no case does it appear that a convict was ever struck or kicked by an officer outside the bathroom with the knowledge, consent, or approval of the General Superintendent, except in such manner and for such purposes. The rules of the institution prohibit the use of violence by officers and keepers toward convicts, except in such cases.

There is no evidence that the power to grant paroles has been abused. On the other hand, it is shown that the rules and regulations adopted by the managers relating to the release of prisoners on parole are, in the opinion of the Commissioners, reasonable and proper, and "that their authority in this respect has been exercised with care and prudence, with due regard to the interests of the prisoner and the welfare of society, and in no case has any convict been unjustly or improperly refused his parole."

With reference to the cancellation of paroles, however, the Commissioners find the method now employed of the managers (of a majority of them) signing warrants of arrest in blank and empowering the General Superintendent to declare the conditions of parole violated, and to issue the warrants, to be of doubtful legality, and at least contrary to the spirit of the statute. But it does not appear that any hardship or injustice has in fact resulted from this practice, and Mr. Learned, although criticising it, says that he has no reason to think that the Superintendent has ever intentionally abused the power thereby conferred upon him.

The matter of transfers of incorrigible prisoners from the reformatory to the State prisons was referred to at length in my annual message to the Legislature last January, and later in a special message. It is a matter for legislation, and reflects no blame upon the managers, although, in order to reduce the number of convicts in the reformatory, they may at times have alternated somewhat the degree of incorrigibility requisite for a transfer. I pointed out, in my communication to the Legislature, as Judge Learned again points out in his findings in this investigation, that the transfer of prisoners to State prison practically consigns them to prison for the longest term prescribed by the Penal Code for their offenses, and I added: "In my judgment, this system should be altogether abolished, or else so far modified as effectually to prohibit abuse. The managers ought not to be clothed with the arbitrary power of committing to prison for long terms persons sent by the courts to the reformatory for purposes of reformation. Transfers should be made only for good cause, and upon application to the court in which the person sought to be transferred was convicted, so that the punishment may be properly adjusted, or else other legal proceedings should be required, as may be necessary to prevent injustice. I respectfully recommend such legislation as will correct the evils now existing."

No change in the law was made, however, and the evil still exists. Six hundred and eight transfers have been made under the statute, and in the opinion of the Commissioners the power has in no case been abused by the managers.

I have given painstaking study to the consideration of the charges against the managers, and my conclusion is that the evidence does not justify their removal from office. While in some respects the managers deserve criticism, as do their subordinates, they are not guilty of permitting gross abuses in the infliction of punishment or in the management of the institution.

The conduct of the institution should not be measured solely by isolated and occasional instances of questionable acts on the part of the managers, their Superintendent, or his subordinates, but by the general behavior of these officers and by the results of the institution. he managers are honorable men, devoted to the interests of the institution and jealous of its fair name. They receive no compensation for their services, and consequently cannot be expected to give all their time to its interests. A large part of the details of the management must necessarily be intrusted to their Superintendent and other subordinates.

The managers are of course responsible if abuses exist, but in spite of the vehemence of the attacks upon the institution it has not been successfully shown that grave abuses do exist or have existed under the present management.

The centre of attack has not been the managers, but the Superintendent; but the charges against him have not been proved sufficiently to warrant the removal of the managers in order to displace the Superintendent. I cannot help calling attention to the anomaly of trying the managers vicariously for the Superintendent. Had the Legislature given me the power, which I asked, to remove the Superintendents of reformatories, this circumlocution would have been avoided, but since it refused, the investigation has had to take this roundabout course.

The charges are, in the main, not proved, and are therefore dismissed.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

FINDINGS OF THE MAJORITY.

The Reformatory in Its System and Methods Is a Model.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—The majority report signed by Dr. Austin Flint and Israel T. Deyo, discusses at considerable length the appointment of the commission and the methods of procedure in the investigation. It said:

A thorough personal examination has been made of the reformatory from time to time during the progress of the investigation. Every courtesy and facility was afforded to us to inspect the actual workings of the institution in its various branches, and to converse privately with the inmates, of which we freely availed ourselves.

The complainants, without restriction to any specific issues, were permitted, without objection, to introduce evidence to support, upon any theory of the case, the general charges preferred against the Managers, of "misconduct, incompetency, and neglect of duty." All the books and records of the institution called for were placed before us, and the complainants had ample opportunity to examine the same.

"In many instances, however," the report continues, "we deemed it advisable to go outside the line of prosecution and defense marked out by the attorneys for the respective parties, and called witnesses on our own account relative to any matter which would throw light on the management of the reformatory."

This course was taken because we deemed it our duty to lay before the Governor the fullest information obtainable within the limits of our commission, regarding the practical workings of the reformatory and the alleged abuses connected with its management. We believe our report covers every material fact upon which a finding was requested, whether embraced by the charges specifically preferred against the Managers or not.

The history and development of the institution are then taken up, and then the general features of the reformatory are pointed out.

General Features of the Reformatory.

In view of the excellent results that have been accomplished at the Elmira Reformatory, in the reformation of criminals, and of the recognized prominence of the institution as an example of a practical application of the highest scientific theories to the treatment of the criminal, we should fall far short of our duty and do inexcusable injury to the cause of prison reform did we omit to clearly distinguish between the defects or errors in the internal management of the institution and the institution itself.

From our personal examination, as well as from the evidence brought before us on this investigation, we have been deeply impressed with the magnitude and general excellence of the work that is being accomplished at the reformatory. Certain defects or errors in the internal management were brought to light. To these we shall refer later. The institution, taken as a whole, is a remarkable exhibition of detailed organization. It combines within itself a prison, a school of letters, a school of technology, a school of physical training, a series of manufacturing departments, and a military camp, wherein the pupil, the worker, and cadet is a felon whom society, for its own protection, has been compelled to deprive of his liberty.

The convicts received here are felons sentenced to the Reformatory for offenses among the gravest known to our laws. They come largely from the lowest stratum of society, ungoverned and ungovernable, ignorant, intemperate, contaminated from early youth by bad home surroundings and associations, without trades or legitimate callings. All, however, are not instinctive or natural criminals. Some clearly belong to that class known as accidental or occasional criminals, who, with different training and surroundings, might have been instead of a hindrance an aid to the advancement and progress of society. The problem, the solution of which has been attempted at the Elmira Reformatory, is how to take this class of vicious and unfortunate men and return them to society honest, law-abiding, self-supporting citizens; how to protect society through the reformation of the criminal.

The machinery employed at the Elmira Reformatory looking toward the solution of this problem is complex and intricate. The statute does not describe it. Indeed, the statute itself, as it has been modified from time to time, is but the expression in general terms of the ideas which were being worked out at Elmira at the various stages of their growth and development. The indeterminate sentence, accompanied by reductions and promotions in grade and release on parole, lies at the foundation of the whole system. Theoretically at least, the prisoner may within certain limits terminate or continue the period of his imprisonment at will.

Under the rules adopted by the managers to carry into effect this provision of the statute, it is possible for any prisoner, for whatever offense he may have been convicted, and regardless of the maximum length of term for which he might have been imprisoned, to obtain by good conduct his release upon parole in twelve months, and his absolute release in six months longer.

The marking and the wage-earning plans are really parts of a single system. Each convict is debited and credited in dollars and cents, according to a certain scale, with gains and losses in school, labor, and deportment. From the time of his admission the convict is put in the position of a wage earner, being charged for his board, clothing, losses in labor and demeanor, and credited with his earnings. To maintain his standing in grade, the convict must maintain a credit balance to his account; and, as a condition to his release on parole, he must have accumulated sufficient money to carry him to his destination and defray his expenses until he receives his first wages. These general provisions are modified by some exceptions, whereby monetary losses may, for special reasons, be remitted or recovered.

Under this system convicts may, and in many instances do, earn a considerable balance to their credit before parole, which is paid to them in money.

System of Inmate Monitors.

Under the inmate monitor system it is possible for charges to be preferred against a convict through malice or jealousy, or to be withheld through favor, which might affect his standing, his subsequent treatment, and even the duration of his imprisonment. This would be possible under any system. Reasonable precautions are, however, taken to protect a convict from undeserved reports, and we think the dangers from this source are slight, and the instances in which injustice has been done are exceedingly rare. Each inmate monitor while on duty is constantly under the eye of a citizen officer, and his reports are supervised and examined by his superiors. Every charge against a convict in the usual course of administration, which could by any possibility affect his standing in grade, is made in writing, and a copy is handed to the accused, who may deny the charge if not guilty, in which case it is investigated by the General Superintendent or his first officer; or, if there be extenuating circumstances, he may explain, the offense may be excused, and the marks canceled. If the charge is sustained by the officer making the investigation, the convict may have a trial by court-martial. In any case of real or fancied grievances, opportunity is offered by which any convict may lay his case before the Board of Managers.

"As the prisoner advances in grade his wages for labor are increased; he had a better quality of food and clothing, better prison accommodations, and greater privileges and comforts, and in the meanwhile he is gradually approaching the time when he will be entitled to his release on parole. Reduction in grade is accompanied with a corresponding loss of advantages and privileges, followed, perhaps, by other measures which are more punitive and deterrent in their character."

"While in the reformatory convicts get instruction in a well organized school of letters, embracing primary, elementary, and academic branches of learning. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1893, more than 2,000 convicts received instruction in the school of letters. A well organized system of trade schools gives opportunity for technical training. Such instruction was given during the year ending Sept. 30, 1894, in thirty-four different trades, to more than 1,800 convicts.

Military drill is given to every able-bodied convict. The reformatory population is organized into a regiment of four battalions, each consisting of sixteen companies, with staff and officers. They hold dress parade daily and regimental drill twice a week. The men are armed with "dummy" guns weighing five and six pounds, and the drills are held under the supervision of one civilian officer. A well-equipped gymnasium, with suitable appliances and Turkish baths, furnishes the means whereby systematic training is given to men of defective physical condition. A library, lectures, concerts, and religious services are among the means employed for the recreation and improvement of the inmates. The school of letters, the trade schools, the military department, and the gymnasium are well organized, and in them satisfactory results have been accomplished. In the trade schools especially the men manifest a degree of interest and enthusiasm in their efforts to acquire a trade whereby they may earn an honest living outside of the reformatory that is both surprising and encouraging.

The buildings and cells are clean, neat and well ventilated. Very strict discipline is enforced and good order prevails. Obedience to constituted authority is first learned in the reformatory by many convicts.

The parole system is then discussed, and the Commissioners say:

We find that the rules and regulations adopted by the managers relating to the release of prisoners on parole are reasonable and proper, and their authority in this respect has been exercised with care and prudence, with due regard to the interest of the prisoner and the welfare of society, and in no case has any convict been unjustly or improperly refused his parole.

Then follows a discussion of the system of transfers to the State prisons, authority for which is contained in a law, upon the managers, and the report continues:

In making such transfers the Board of Managers act upon the recommendation of the General Superintendent. Upon the certificate of the Warden of the State prison that the applicant is worthy, a convict so transferred may be returned to the reformatory, and several have been brought back under this regulation. In only one instance, a case where the convict had but six months to serve to complete his maximum term, has the request for such transfer or return, accompanied by the certificate of the Warden, been refused by the managers of the reformatory. In no case does it appear that any convict has been transferred from the reformatory to a State prison under protest. In many instances the Board of Managers has refused requests of convicts to be transferred to State prisons. As a rule, a convict does not regard his transfer to State prison as a hardship, and this fact is somewhat indicative of the character and disposition of the men transferred. Among the large number of convicts brought back from State prison to testify before us on this investigation, all, without exception, of whom inquiry was made expressed a strong desire to go back to the State prison, assigning various reasons, such as lighter labor, not so strict discipline, shorter hours, and the privilege of using tobacco.

We find that in all cases when convicts have been transferred to State prisons such transfers have been made in conformity with the provisions of the statute relative thereto, and the officer has the power to transfer convicts been abused.

As to the Spankings.

The question of corporal punishment is discussed at length, and a description of what is commonly known as "the paddle" is given as follows:

The spankings were administered by the General Superintendent in person with a strap 22 inches long, 3 inches wide, and 3-16 inch thick, moistened in water so as to make it soft and pliable, invariably applied to the bare buttocks. In two or three instances, many years ago, a short piece of rubber hose was used in place of the strap.

The spanking, or "paddling," as the prosecution called it, was one of the charges on which great stress was laid. It was claimed that this was "brutal." The report says:

During the five years, 1889-93, there were 3,922 different convicts in the reformatory. Of that number, 1,150, or 29½ per cent., at some time during the period of their confinement, received one or more spankings; while 2,722, or 70½ per cent., were never spanked. The total number of spankings administered, 2,589, aggregating 19,597 blows, were inflicted upon the 1,150 convicts so spanked. Of the 1,150 convicts spanked, 580, or 50 4-10 per cent., were spanked once only, while 240, or 20 9-10 per cent., were spanked twice only, leaving 330, or 8 per cent. of the entire convict population during that period who were spanked more than twice. One hundred and thirty-seven convicts were spanked three times only, leaving 193, or less than 5 per cent., of the entire convict population during the five years who were spanked more than three times.

Spankings have been seldom, if ever, inflicted for a single act or breach of discipline, however gross. Such punishments were resorted to, as a rule, for continued, persistent, and willful refusal to comply with reasonable and proper regulations, after admonitions, warnings, reduction in grade, and other incentives to good conduct had failed. In 4,261 instances during these five years convicts were sent to the bathroom for interviews with the General Superintendent.

In one instance it appears that a convict (Facey) was spanked for refusal to give evidence concerning an offense in which it was believed at the time he was himself implicated, a proceeding which we find to be unjustifiable and improper.

The blows with the strap were applied with sufficient force, frequently, to cause redness and discoloration, but in no instance does it appear that the force and character of the blow were sufficient to break or cut the skin, or to cause the blood to flow, except, in one or two instances, from a pimple on the buttocks which was broken by the blow. In no case does it appear that any convict has fainted or fallen to the floor from the effects of the spanking. In no case does it appear that any serious or permanent injury, or any injury leaving a permanent mark, as a result, directly or indirectly, of a spanking inflicted by the General Superintendent.

During the administration of the punishment by spanking, it sometimes occurred that a convict would throw himself upon the floor and refuse to stand in position against the wall to receive his punishment, and in cases of persistent refusal of this kind, handcuffs were sometimes placed upon his wrists, and, by means of a cord attached to the handcuffs running over a pulley, he was raised to his feet and held in an upright position. In one or two instances while thus raised the prisoner was for an instant lifted clear from the floor, but in no case does it appear that a prisoner was ever "strung up" clear of the floor while being spanked or otherwise punished. The convict, during the process of the spanking, invariably rested, or could rest, his entire weight upon his feet.

The General Superintendent occasionally inflicted slaps across the face with the strap in the bathroom because of the refusal of the prisoner to obey the injunction to keep his head turned in a certain direction, and also occasionally struck a man a slight blow over the head with the strap. In some instances these blows were of sufficient force to cause discolored faces, bloody noses, and swollen eyes. Such occurrences were not frequent, and when a prisoner's nose was caused to bleed, this result was accidental and unintentional, and the injury in all cases was temporary.

The General Superintendent did occasionally also strike a prisoner a light blow with his open hand or with his closed fist. These occasions were exceedingly rare, and the blows were of such a character as to leave no perceptible effect.

As to the excessive use of the strap, the findings of the Commissioners do not substantiate the charges. They are given in the Governor's opinion. The report says:

During the five years immediately preceding Sept. 30, 1893, when the use of corporal punishment in the reformatory was suspended, 373 inmates were reported for fighting, an average of 37.3 for each period of six months during that time. During the six months immediately following the suspension of corporal punishment, 172 inmates were reported for the same offense, or more than four and one-half times as many as the average number reported for that offense during any corresponding period of six months in the five preceding years.

Spanking is a sharp and short mode of punishment. The effect upon the prisoner is immediate. It does not interfere with his education in any way. The prisoner is put at work soon after the punishment. His mind and attention are occupied, and he is not very likely to brood long over fancied injuries and injustices.

We find that corporal punishment, under proper restrictions and regulations, is preferable to other modes of punishment, which must necessarily take its place if corporal punishment should be abolished.

Some criticism is made as to the completeness of the medical records, say the Commissioners. They add:

It is proper to say that the physician has been faithful and painstaking in the performance of his duties, and attentive to the needs of the convicts, except in the matter of the keeping of records.

In the year 1878 the number of convicts in the reformatory was 248. In the year 1893 the average daily convict poulation was 1,470. While it is evident that the duties of the physician in 1878, with a population of 248, could be efficiently performed by a medical man in general practice, not residing in the reformatory, it is equally evident that the demands of a poulation of 1,470 convicts, nearly all engaged in manual labor, are such that the existing provisions for medical and surgical care and superintendence are inadequate.

As illustration of this, the case of Moses Aaron, mentioned in the Governor's decision, is cited by the commission.

The Confinement in Cells.

The total number of cells in the reformatory is 1,256, eight of which are known as the "seclusion" cells, and are situated in that part of the reformatory known as the solitary. Two of these "seclusion" cells are so arranged that they may be darkened, but it does not appear that they have, in fact, been darkened at any time in the last five years when a convict was confined therein, except in one instance. In the other cells are fitted with any special arrangements whereby the light may be excluded.

A convict in a "seclusion" cell is sometimes handcuffed by one hand to a sliding ring upon a bar running from the floor on one side of a cell to a point on the opposite wall some distance from the floor. In such case he is free to stand, sit, or lie down upon a mattress at pleasure. Sometimes he is handcuffed to a stationary ring near the floor at the foot of the cell, in which case he is free to sit or lie down at pleasure. In some instances he is shackled by his feet to the stationary ring, in which case he may lie down, sit, or stand at will. Sometimes he is given the freedom of the cell, without any mechanical restraint. In no case within the last ten years has a convict been manacled both by his hands and his feet at the same time.

The ordinary diet of the convicts confined in the "seclusion" cells, prior to about Jan. 1, 1894, consisted of two meals per day, the morning meal consisting of hash with all the bread and water desired, and the evening meal consisting of all the bread and water desired with syrup. Since that date the ordinary meals for men so confined have been from five to seven ounces of bread in the morning, with all the water desired. For special reasons, convicts thus confined have been, at times, and for a few days in succession, put on shorter allowance of rations, consisting of bread and water once a day, the amount of water being as much as desired, and in such case the fact is noticed upon the daily records.

The duration of such confinement in "seclusion" cells has varied from one to fourteen days, rarely extending beyond a period of six or seven days, and generally for a period not exceeding three days.

The "rest-cure" cells are ordinary prison cells situated in a part of the reformatory which is under the close supervision of the guardroom floor.

The ordinary diet of convicts confined in "rest-cure" cells is two meals per day.

In no case does it appear that a convict has been confined either in a "seclusion" or "rest-cure" cell except for conduct in lawful violation of the just requirements of the institution, nor does it appear that such confinement has continued beyond the time when the prisoner has given satisfactory evidence of his willingness to submit to the rules and regulations of the reformatory.

We find that the diet of the convicts thus confined is low, as it is designed to be, but sufficient to the circumstances of each case brought to our attention.

The Wallace case is discussed at length, and the Commissioners find that the treatment he received was fairly within the statute and the rules of the institution. The "hot-iron" treatment, as the Commissioners found it, is set forth by the Governor in his opinion. The "January deal" is discussed, and the management is indorsed for its treatment of men found guilty of licentious practices.

No Permanent Injuries.

The sensational charges of permanent injuries, made by the New-York newspaper, are utterly wiped out in these words:

In no case does it appear that a convict has received any serious or permanent injury, mental or physical, at the hands of the General Superintendent, or any of the subordinate officers or keepers of the reformatory, or even an injury leaving a permanent mark.

The charges that convicts have died or been maimed from the effect of violence or neglect on the part of the officers of the reformatory or any of them are unsubstantiated in every particular.

The Percentage of Reform.

The managers established that probably 81.9 per cent. of the convicts paroled prior to Sept. 30, 1893, have been reformed. That result is arrived at by comparing the total number of men paroled prior to that date (3,723) with the estimated number reformed, (3,051.) Compared with the whole number of indefinites discharged during the same period, (4,797,) whether by parole, expiration of maximum term, or any other ways, the ratio of probable reformation would be 63.6.

In the years 1887 and 1888 an effort was made to verify the estimates of probable reformation as to the 1,722 prisoners who had been paroled prior to Sept. 30, 1887. Inquiries were sent to every prison where they might possibly be or have been imprisoned, and to relatives, employers, and acquaintances of the men. Definite information was received as to 1,125 of those paroled. Of that number, definite information was received that 78.5 per cent. had not fallen into crime.

It Is a "Model Institution."

In conclusion the Commissioners pay a high tribute to the institution, dispose of the mass of sensational charges, and make a few recommendations as to the management in the future.

There is no evidence that the Board of Managers had any knowledge whatever that prisoners were occasionally struck on the face or head a light blow or slap by Mr. Brockway prior to the time when the fact was brought to their attention through the recent investigation by the committee of the State Board of Charities, since which time no such occurrence has taken place.

The members of the Board of Managers frequently visited and inspected the institution. They have stated meetings at the reformatory every month for the transaction of ordinary business, and once in three months as a parole court. At all of these meetings prisoners have ready access to the managers, and they do, in fact, often come before them in considerable numbers. It does not appear that any

WEBER

THE WONDERFUL WEBER TONE IS FOUND ONLY IN THE WEBER PIANO.

PIANOS

WAREROOMS:
108 Fifth Ave., cor. W. 16th St.

BROCKWAY IS VINDICATED

Continued from Page 2.

might be a serious question how far their decision on such charges, however palpably erroneous, would be evidence of misconduct, incompetency, or neglect of duty. But that is not for us to determine, for the managers have taken no action whatever in regard to the Superintendent tending to an examination of the charges. On the contrary, they have, at least in a general way, known of his conduct in the matters complained of, and they justify and uphold him, and have always done so.

There is then a long description of the corporal punishment practised at the reformatory, and an argument is made and testimony quoted at length to show that it is painful. There are also descriptions of assaults which occurred in the bathroom, and the testimony of the witnesses of the prosecution is cited in support of the charge of cruelty. The paddle is described; so are the slaps over the head. As to Mr. Brockway's testimony that punishments are not punitive, it is disputed. The subject of punishments is then divided under three heads. First, punishment inflicted to compel confession and testimony; second, punishments inflicted on insane convicts; third, other punishments as to their frequency and severity.

Under the first head the cases of Wallace and the pervert Facey are discussed. There was no law, the report says, compelling Wallace to give the names of his parents. "One may give Mr. Brockway credit for sincerity in the belief that it would be good for Wallace to do exactly what Mr. Brockway wished. But that is no justification for such cruel confinement."

Regarding Facey's case the report says: "Now, whatever may be thought of the propriety of compelling, by corporal punishment, the prisoner to tell of the crimes of others it is manifest that to compel him by such punishment to confess his own crime is wrong and unjust."

Under the second head the case of Aaron is discussed in the same tenor as in the majority report.

Believes Mr. Brockway Sincere.

The report concludes: I have no doubt that Mr. Brockway is sincere, and that he acts as he thinks is for the good of the inmates. But not infrequently men with good intentions and with good motives take cruel means to accomplish their objects. History is full of such instances. Knowing that their motives are good, and believeing that the objects aimed at are desirable, they think, as is said, that the end justifies the means. Especially is this so when they are placed beyond the restraint of public opinion. "No man," says a recent writer, "can be raised above the authority of law and opinion without developing into insolence and presumption."

It now remains with you, the Governor to say whether these punishments shall continue.

MEETS APPROVAL IN ELMIRA.

Superintendent Brockway and the Managers Await Official Notice.

ELMIRA, Dec. 10.—The report that the charges against the Elmira Reformatory have been dismissed by Gov. Flower meets the approval of nine-tenths of the citizens of Elmira. Superintendent Brockway says that until he receives an official notification of the dismissal of the allegations he has nothing to make public.

M. H. Arnot and Dr. W. C. Wey, members of the Board of Managers, take the same position as that occupied by Mr. Brockway. James B. Rathbone, Acting Superintendent during the investigation of the State Charities Committee, simply says that he does not see how the investigation could have resulted otherwise.

AFTER BUYERS OF NOMINATIONS

LONG ISLAND CITY POLITICIANS AND THE GRAND JURY.

A Remarkable Collection of Declaratively Innocent Men Spend a Nervous Day at Court.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 10.—Many politicians and office holders spent most of to-day in attendance at the County Court House here, the Queens County Grand Jury having resumed its inquiry into the reported purchase of nominations at the conventions held prior to the recent general election.

A young man, carrying a light overcoat, attracted considerable attention. He, it is alleged, got $2,200 which he was to distribute to other delegates. He claims that he never saw a cent, and had nothing to do with the sale of votes, even if some were sold. Then there was another man who was said to have put up a portion of the purchase money. He was very angry at being accused of even having been foolish enough to give away $2,000 to assist a political friend. There was still another man. He was very angry, as he was reported as having forced his way into the room where the money was being distributed, and with having demanded $200 as hush money.

"Why," said he, "I never was in the saloon, where the alleged distribution was made, in my life, and I know simply nothing about the matter."

It was the most innocent and indignant gathering of men ever assembled in the Court House. Not one of them knew anything about the rumored bartering of votes, and not one of them could understand why he had been summoned to testify about something of which he was so ignorant. Some of them, evidently taxpayers, expressed themselves as astonished that the county should be put to such an outrageous expense, all for nothing.

One man who had gone about among those present and talked over the interesting question, remarked that it was in reality a gathering of "know-nothings."

Whatever was going on inside the Grand Jury room was carefully guarded. There was not even a rumor of just what the Grand Jurors were learning in connection with the matter.

As each witness came from the room he was surrounded by those anxious to learn something of the ordeal in store for them. The witnesses were each plied with numerous questions, and while some declared that the whole affair would end in smoke, there were others who looked serious and discussed the situation in guarded terms.

It is said that every delegate to both the Democratic and Republican County Conventions will have to appear before the Grand Jury, and that every person present at both conventions who can in any way throw light upon the alleged purchasing of any nominations will be summoned to testify.

A large number of witnesses were called to-day, among them being Mayor Horatio S. Sanford, Excise Commissioner Joseph Cassidy, Corporation Counsel William E. Stewart, Public Works Commissioner Henry W. Sharkey, Improvement Commissioner Michael F. Claven, and City Clerk Matthew J. Goldner of this city. The inquiry is expected to last several days.

Must Pay $2,500 to Meyenborg.

Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted the application of John B. Meyerborg for a mandamus to compel the Kings County Board of Supervisors to pay him $2,500 for the work he performed as counsel for the County Treasurer in the suit against the East River Savings Bank to test the validity of the county bonds, which the bank refused to take after making a bid which was accepted.

RICH TRINITY'S TENANTS

They Live in Aged Buildings Poorly Supplied with Water.

VESTRYMEN ARE NOT COMMUNICATIVE

That Opium "Joint" Not a Subject They Care to Talk About—A List of the Corporation's Real Estate Holdings.

The Vestrymen of Trinity Church held a meeting last night at the residence of one of their number.

It was said after the session that no action had been taken in regard to the disclosures before the Tenement House Commission as to the unsanitary condition of some of the tenement houses owned by the corporation.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger, the Controller of Trinity Church Corporation, was seen yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times, who told him that this paper was disposed to give every opportunity to him and the Vestrymen and the Church Wardens to present their side of the controversy.

"I have nothing to add to the statement I made before the Tenement House Commission," Col. Cruger replied. "I am fully informed as to the condition of every piece of property owned by Trinity, and no one under me is guilty of any dereliction of duty in having kept me in the dark as to the condition of our tenements. We are going ahead in our own way of caring for our property."

In the course of an investigation into the condition of tenement houses in this city, it was learned by reporters for The New-York Times that certain old tenement houses in the lower part of the city which are owned by the Trinity Church Corporation are in a sadly-dilapidated and unsanitary condition and that the surroundings are not conducive to the health and comfort of the inhabitants. These disclosures were published Sunday. They caused a great deal of comment.

A reporter for The New-York Times found an opium "joint" running in connection with a Chinese laundry in the dilapidated building 342 Hudson Street. The house next door, No. 340, was also reported as in a bad sanitary condition.

Other houses where the sanitary laws are not complied with are 84 Charlton Street and 82 Vandam Street. In these houses the law requiring running water on each floor of a tenement house which is occupied by one or more families is not complied with.

The only source of water supply is a hydrant in the back yard, and the poor people living in these houses are compelled to carry water in pails and buckets up the dark and rickety stairs to their apartments.

The walls of these houses are out of plumb; there are holes in the rotting planking of the floors; the ceilings are cracked, and the plaster has fallen off in many places. The rooms are dark and dingy and badly ventilated.

Col. Cruger refused to obey the orders of the Health Department, on the ground that the tenants were better off with no water in the buildings.

At the demand of the Health Department Col. Cruger furnished to that department yesterday a list of the tenement houses owned by Trinity Church Corporation. President Wilson of the Board of Health refused to give the list to the press for publication. He said that Inspectors of the Health Department would be directed to make special inspections of the houses appearing on the list, which would probably occupy three or four days, and, when these inspections were completed and the reports received by the board, they would be made public.

The following are the persons who, under the titles of Church Wardens and Vestrymen, compose the Trinity Church Corporation.

Church Wardens—Stephen P. Nash, Henry Drisler.

Vestrymen—Charles H. Contoit, John H. Caswell, Thomas Egleston, Walter H. Lewis, Stephen V. R. Cruger, William Jay, Edmund D. Randolph, Hermann H. Cammann, George A. Robbins, George M. Coit, Elihu Chauncey, Richard Delafield, William W. Astor, Frederick Clarkson, Ebenezer K. Wright, Sidney Webster, John T. Lockman, Henry B. Laidlaw, Richard Derby, and David B. Ogden.

A reporter for The New-York Times asked several of the vestrymen yesterday about the opium "joint" in Hudson Street, whether any immediate action would be taken for bettering the condition of its tenement properties. In most instances they refused to say anything, referring to Col. Cruger.

Henry B. Laidlaw of 14 Wall Street, one of the oldest of the Vestrymen, said:

"As I understand it, the reports of this investigation refer to houses which are not owned by Trinity, but built upon Trinity's ground. The corporation has leased for twenty-one years a number of plots upon which tenement houses are built, but over the latter it has no possible control. Of course Trinity owns a number of tenement houses, which fell into her hands when the leases expired, but these we have repaired."

Mr. Laidlaw did not know whether any of the buildings thus far named belonged to the corporation.

Stephen P. Nash of 67 Wall Street, one of the two Church Wardens, on being asked to give an opinion on the condition of Trinity's tenements, said:

"I shall give no further material for comment. All I have to say is that we intend to pursue our own course, and the newspapers may do what they choose."

REAL ESTATE OWNED BY TRINITY

A List of the Property from Which the Corporation Gets $600,000 a Year.

Despite the refusal of President Wilson of the Health Department to make public the list of Trinity Church tenements furnished to him yesterday, The New-York Times is enabled to lay before the public to-day not only the tenement property referred to, but also a full list of all the taxable real estate in New-York City owned by Trinity. The list is as follows:

Street.	House Number.	Assessed Valuation.
Barrow	75	$2,500
Barrow	76	6,500
Barrow	96	4,500
Barrow	96 rear	2,500
Barrow	115	6,000
Broome	539	7,500
Broome	541	7,500
Broome	543	7,500
Broome	545	7,500
Broome	547	7,000
Canal	417	14,000
Canal	419	13,000
Canal	421	15,000
Canal	436	15,000
Canal	438	20,000
Canal	440	100,000
Canal	442	
Canal	447	9,500
Canal	449	9,500
Canal	450	8,500
Canal	451	9,500
Canal	452	8,500
Canal	453	9,500
Canal	454	10,500
Canal	455	9,500
Canal	456	3,500
Canal	457	9,500
Canal	458	3,200
Canal	459	9,500
Canal	460	3,000
Canal	461	7,000
Canal	462	5,500
Canal	463	8,000
Canal	464	5,000
Canal	466	12,500
Canal	467	8,000
Canal	469	5,500
Canal	470	4,500
Canal	471	4,500
Canal	472	4,500
Canal	473	4,000
Canal	474	3,500
Canal	475	5,500
Canal	476	3,500
Canal	477	4,000
Canal	478	4,500
Canal	479	7,500
Canal	480	4,500
Canal	481	15,000
Canal	482	4,500
Canal	484	6,000
Charlton	63	3,000
Charlton	65	3,000
Charlton	67	6,500
Charlton	75	6,500
Charlton	77	6,500
Charlton	79	6,500
Charlton	81	6,500
Charlton	83	6,500
Charlton	84	6,500
Charlton	89	5,000
Charlton	91	
Charlton	93	32,500
Charlton	95	
Charlton	94	5,000
Charlton	96	5,000
Charlton	97	14,000
Charlton	99	6,000
Charlton	101	11,000
Charlton	105	
Charlton	107	38,000
Charlton	109	
Christopher	134	4,000
Christopher	136	4,000
Christopher	138	4,000
Christopher	140	4,000
Clarke	6	4,000
Clarke	9	4,500
Clarke	21	4,500
Clarke	23	4,000
Clarke	26	4,500
Clarke	28	4,500
Clarkson	4	3,500
Clarkson	6	5,500
Clarkson	8	7,000
Clarkson	10	7,000
Clarkson	12	5,500
Clarkson	14	5,500
Clarkson	16	6,000
Clarkson	17	5,000
Clarkson	38	2,500
Commerce	52	5,000
Desbrosses	3	6,000
Desbrosses	4	5,000
Desbrosses	5	6,000
Desbrosses	6	6,000
Desbrosses	7	6,000
Desbrosses	8	6,000
Desbrosses	10	13,000
Desbrosses	16	3,500
Dominick	3	5,500
Dominick	6	5,000
Dominick	14	19,000
Fulton	199	19,000
Fulton	201	18,000
Fulton	205	4,000
Grand	4	
Greenwich	443	
Greenwich	445	
Greenwich	447	
Greenwich	449	200,000
Greenwich	451	
Greenwich	453	
Greenwich	455	
Greenwich	457	18,000
Greenwich	459	18,000
Greenwich	461	18,000
Greenwich	515	8,000
Greenwich	517	6,000
Greenwich	521	8,000
Greenwich	539	5,000
Greenwich	567	
Greenwich	569	55,000
Greenwich	571	
Greenwich	573	
Greenwich	609	7,500
Greenwich	633	6,500
Greenwich	635	6,500
Greenwich	638	4,500
Greenwich	640	4,500
Greenwich	642	4,500
Greenwich	644	3,500
Greenwich	645	
Greenwich	646	
Greenwich	648	
Greenwich	650	
Greenwich	651	
Greenwich	652	
Greenwich	654	
Greenwich	659	
Greenwich	663	
Grove	6	
Grove	8	
Grove	10	
Grove	10½	
Houston	209	
Houston	211	
Houston	213	
Houston	215	
Houston	217	
Houston	245	
Houston	247	
Houston	248	
Houston	249	
Houston	250	
Houston	251	
Houston	252	
Houston	253	
Houston	254	
Houston	255	
Houston	256	
Houston	257	
Houston	259	
Houston	262	
Houston	285	
Houston	286	
Houston	289	
Houston	291	
Houston	293	
Houston	299	
Houston	301	
Hudson	181	
Hudson	182	
Hudson	183	
Hudson	185	
Hudson	186	
Hudson	187	
Hudson	189	
Hudson	190	
Hudson	191	
Hudson	193	
Hudson	194	
Hudson	196	
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Hudson	207	
Hudson	209	
Hudson	211	
Hudson	314	
Hudson	316	
Hudson	318	
Hudson	320	
Hudson	340	
Hudson	342	
Hudson	356	
Hudson	366	
Hudson	368	
Hudson	370	
Hudson	372	
Hudson	374	
Hudson	376	
Hudson	378	
Hudson	380	
Hudson	382	
Hudson	387	
Hudson	389	
Hudson	394	
Hudson	397	
Hudson	Vacant lot.	
Hudson	Vacant lot.	
Hudson	Vacant lot.	
Hudson	Vacant lot.	
Hudson	Vacant lot.	
Hudson	Vacant lot.	
Hudson	Vacant lot.	
Hudson	448	
Hudson	450	
Hudson	452	
Hudson	454	
Hudson	455	
Hudson	466	
Hudson	468	
Hudson	468½	
Hudson	469	
Hudson	470	
Hudson	472	
Hudson	474	
Hudson	476	
Hudson	477	
Hudson	478	
Hudson	480	
King	43	
King	69	
King	85	
King	87	
King	89	
King	99	
King	108	
King	110	
King	112	
King	114	
Morton	59	
Morton	65	
Spring	221	
Spring	222	
Spring	223	
Spring	224	
Spring	226	
Spring	235	
Spring	237	
Spring	239	
Spring	241	
Spring	243	
Spring	245	
Spring	247	
Spring	249	
Spring	251	
Spring	261	
Spring	263	
Spring	265	
Spring	267	
Spring	269	
Spring	271	
Spring	277	
Spring	279	
Spring	281	
Spring	283	
Spring	285	175,000
Spring	287	
Spring	289	
Spring	291	
Spring	311	6,000
Spring	313	5,000
Sullivan	4	3,500
Sullivan	6	5,000
Vandam	16	5,000
Vandam	17	5,000
Vandam	19	7,000
Vandam	37	4,500
Vandam	56	5,000
Vandam	58	5,000
Vandam	61	3,500
Vandam	62	4,800
Vandam	66	4,800
Vandam	68	5,500
Vandam	73	5,500
Vandam	77	10,000
Vandam	82	6,500
Varick	80	7,500
Varick	81	9,000
Varick	82	5,500
Varick	83	7,500
Varick	84	5,500
Varick	86	5,500
Varick	91	7,500
Varick	121	7,000
Varick	123	4,000
Varick	140	5,000
Varick	141	2,500
Varick	142	5,000
Varick	143	2,000
Varick	147	2,500
Varick	149	3,000
Varick	162	6,000
Varick	164	5,000
Varick	171	
Varick	173	
Varick	175	19,000
Varick	177	
Varick	178	4,000
Varick	180	7,000
Varick	182	6,500
Varick	184	6,500
Varick	186	6,500
Varick	188	9,000
Varick	189	6,000
Varick	191	5,000
Varick	193	4,000
Varick	195	4,500
Varick	197	4,000
Varick	199	4,500
Varick	201	4,500
Varick	203	4,000
Varick	205	6,000
Varick	209	3,000
Varick	211	3,000
Varick	213	3,000
Varick	215	3,000
Varick	217	6,000
Varick	217½	
Varick	219	3,000
Varick	221	6,000
Varick	223	6,500
Varick	225	6,000
Vestry	20	4,500
Vestry	22	4,500
Vestry	24	4,500
Vestry	32	6,000
Vestry	34	6,000
Vestry	36	125,000
Vestry	38	
Vestry	40	
Watts	35	6,000
Watts	37	4,500
Watts	39	4,500
Watts	41	4,500
Watts	43	3,000
Watts	45	3,000
Watts	47	3,000
Watts	49	4,000
Watts	51	4,000
Watts	53	3,500
Watts	55	3,500
Watts	59	2,500
Watts	61	5,000
Watts	63	5,000
Watts	69	7,000
Washington	617	6,000
Washington	619	3,000
Washington	621	4,000
Washington	623	4,500
West Twenty-fifth	27	2,700

Whole number of city lots taxed to Trinity Corporation 302
Total of assessed valuation $2,814,500

The table presents only the assessed valuation of the taxable real estate. The average of the assessed value is not over 60 per cent., so that the real estate enumerated has an actual valuation of at least $4,400,000.

The real estate of Trinity is all situated on the west side of the city, in the old-settled districts. It is mostly in the Fifth, Eighth, and Ninth Wards, and some of it is in the Third Ward. One piece, that on West Twenty-fifth Street, is in the Eighteenth Ward.

The heaviest holdings, in value, are on Greenwich Street, where the aggregate is $413,000. In Hudson Street the holdings are assessed at $411,500, and at $406,000 in Canal Street. As will be seen by the table, Trinity owns on both sides of nearly all the streets, block after block in many cases.

A Rich Church and Its Poor Tenants.

From The Brooklyn Citizen.

A great many persons who entertain a more or less sentimental regard for Old Trinity, in New-York, will be surprised and not at all pleased by the facts which have appeared in the publication of the controversy going on between the church corporation in question and the Board of Health and Tenement House Commission. The controversy arose over the question of giving a sufficient supply of fresh water to all the houses used as tenements that are owned by the Trinity Church Corporation.

The latter insists that the supply is sufficient when there is one hydrant in the yard. * * *

And this will be held to be a curious conclusion for a church which necessarily holds that "cleanliness is next to godliness," and the mission of which is to "preach the Gospel to every creature"; one, too, which is drawing an income of $600,000 a year from tenement house property, and may be said to be otherwise weltering in wealth. But that is its position; for even if it has never taken the trouble to inquire "how the other half lives," and did not know until The New-York Times discovered and announced the fact that a part of its riches is the rent of a tenement in which an "opium joint" has been maintained for fifteen years, it must be well aware of the simple truths set forth by Dr. Edson.

ORDERED IN A VISION TO BE BAPTIZED

Even the Place Was Indicated to Laundryman Ameu Jung Kin Chun.

JAMAICA, L. I., Dec. 10.—Ameu Jung Kin Chun, a Brooklyn laundryman, came here Saturday and told the Rev. T. L. Poulson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, that in a vision he had been ordered to come here and be baptized in the Christian religion.

The Chinaman said that in his vision a trout stream had been pointed out to him as the place of the ceremony. Dr. Poulson knew nothing of any such stream near Jamaica. Ameu said his vision had impressed its location on his mind, and that he could find it.

Ameu, a friend, and the clergyman got into a carriage, and in about an hour came to a stream that the Chinaman said was the one to which he had been ordered. Then the baptismal ceremony was performed, Ameu kneeling in the water and dipping his head under.

In giving information for use on his certificate he said he was thirty-six years old, had been fourteen years in this country, and intended to start at once for San Francisco and engage in missionary work among his countrymen on the Pacific coast.

CHARGED WITH SELLING STOLEN BOOKS

Offering for Sale a Life of Grant Causes Three Men Trouble.

Samuel Cohen of 20 Essex Street was arrested on Nassau Street yesterday morning for selling books without a license.

David Lewis of 10 Essex Street, a saloon keeper, went to the Tombs Police Court in the afternoon to give bail for Cohen, who had been held by Justice Grady in default of $100 bail for trial. Before Justice Grady could accept the bond Detective Sergeants Crowley and McManus entered the court with Samuel Bernstein of 116 Eldridge Street, who had been arrested on the same charge. As soon as McManus saw Lewis he arrested him.

The book that was being peddled was a life of Gen. Grant, published by Webster & Co. of 67 Fifth Avenue, 100 volumes of which had been stolen by burglars from Bainbridge Colby of 40 Wall Street.

Lewis admitted that he gave Cohen and Bernstein the books, but said he bought them from a junkman.

Cohen is still in the Tombs Prison. Lewis and Bernstein were remanded to Police Headquarters.

Genuine Pond's Extract

cures CUTS, BURNS, CATARRH, SORE THROAT and ALL PAIN.

A good thing is always imitated; poor ones never. There are many worthless imitations of POND'S EXTRACT. If you want to be CURED

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES, WHICH DO NOT CURE.

BROOKLYN LAWYERS AT DINNER

The Bar Association's Annual Affair Brings Together Many Members—Interesting Speeches.

The Pouch Mansion, in Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, was filled with an array of legal talent last night, when the annual dinner of the Brooklyn Bar Association was given. It was one of the most pleasant affairs in the history of that organization. Joseph A. Burr, the President of the association, presided.

After the dinner the members listened to a number of addresses. The toast "How to Get the Ear of the Court and Avoid Its Cold Shoulder" was responded to by ex-Judge George G. Reynolds. Charles J. Patterson dealt with the toast "The Accidents of the Profession." Frederic A. Ward responded to "The Trials of a Corporation Lawyer," while Hugo Hirsh of the Sheriff's office told "How the Calendars Should Be Handled."

John Winslow responded to "The Constitution: Why It Was Not Different, and What It Means, Anyhow." Herbert B. Ketcham referred to "The Humbugs of the Law," and Gen. George W. Wingate's toast was "The Practices of the Noble Profession of the Perfection of Human Reason."

Among the members present were Justice Edgar M. Cullen, Justice J. O. Dykman, Justice William J. Gaynor, Justice Calvin E. Pratt, Justice Wilmot M. Smith, Justice N. H. Clement, Justice Augustus Van Wyck, Justice W. J. Osborne, ex-Justice John W. Gilbert, Surrogate Abbott.

Frank M. Avery, David Barrett, William C. Beecher, James D. Bell, Jacob Bremer, John E. Byrne, William J. Carr, William S. Cogswell, Randolph H. Cole, R. C. Coleman, A. S. Crane, F. E. Crane, Abel Crook, H. C. Conrady, S. H. Coombs, A. H. Dailey, Robert Davidson, W. N. Dykman, Lawrence Embree, Frank H. Field, Joseph Fitch, George H. Fisher, John Fleming, Michael Furst, G. J. Garretson, Horace Graves, Murat Halstead, C. Augustus Haviland, John L. Heil, E. H. Hobbs, H. C. M. Ingraham, George Ingraham, Almet F. Jenks, Jesse Johnson.

Gen. Horatio C. King, Samuel T. Maddox, A. G. McDonald, John C. McGuire, Andrew McKean, Justice Jacob Neu, C. H. Otis, Thomas E. Pearsall.

Bernard Peters, Henry S. Rasquin, F. Reynolds, A. Simis, Jr., Frank Sperry, B. F. Strauss, J. Edward Swanstrom, Justice James G. Tighe, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, A. H. Van Cott, J. M. Van Cott, Jerry A. Wernberg, Robert J. Wilk'n, George Wallace, Bernard J. York, and Frank G. Hall.

THE DELAWARE CLUB'S SUCCESSFUL BALL

The Tammany Folk of the Twentieth District Out in Force.

The first Tammany ball given since the election was held last night in the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue.

The Delaware Club of the Twentieth Assembly District entertained its friends, including a great many politicians. The club is the social side of Tammany's organization in the district, and Thomas J. Dunn is leader of the district and President of the club. Mr. Dunn and his friends started out to show that, despite the recent election, the Democrats in his district are still strong and have much life left in them. If a large crowd is evidence of this, then Mr. Dunn carried out his purpose.

There were brilliant decorations and elaborate illuminations at the ball. Two bands, Boswell's and Bayne's, kept up a continuous supply of music. All of the prominent Tammany politicians had been invited, and most of them were present.

The guests included Commissioner of Public Works Michael T. Daly, Sheriff John B. Sexton, Under Sheriff William H. McDonough, Joseph Gordon, the associate leader of the Twenty-third Assembly District; Judge Leonard A. Giegerich, Judge Robert A. Van Wyck, Lawrence Delmour, Maurice Featherson, W. C. Blaney, ex-Register John Reilly, and John J. Ryan.

CANNOT FIND A REGISTERED PACKAGE

It Contained $1,500 and Was Mailed at the Post Office in This City.

It became known yesterday that a registered-letter package, valued at $1,500, had been lost. The package was mailed in this city, and has never reached its destination. The Post Office officials are endeavoring to trace the missing package.

As each postal employe who handles registered mail is required to sign a receipt for each package when it passes into his keeping, it is generally an easy matter to fix the responsibility for loss.

None of the Post Office officials would give any information about the case yesterday, beyond the fact that the package had been lost and that efforts were being made to find it.

Henry J. Lee, who up to a few days ago was chief of the registry division in the General Post Office, was suspended Saturday upon the recommendation of the Inspectors appointed from Washington, who have been investigating postal affairs here. No charges against Mr. Lee were made, except a failure to enforce discipline in his department.

EST'D WEST 14th ST. 1807.

COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK "RELIABLE"

CARPETS.

CHRISTMAS CHEER.

A New Carpet for the Parlor.

A New Rug for the Dining Room.

Our fine stock of these goods made of Free Wool at panic prices gives you an exceptional opportunity in these lines, at the very lowest prices ever given.

Come at once and prove for yourself that in Furniture, as well as Carpets, we are selling the best goods at bargain prices.

Desks, Chiffoniers, Rockers, Tables, Sideboards, Clocks, Lamps, Brass Stands, Gilt Chairs in great variety.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106, 108 West 14th St.,

NEAR 6TH AV.

BROOKLYN STORES:
FLATBUSH AV., NEAR FULTON ST.

WILL DEMAND THE BOUNTY

Louisiana Senators Firm on the Sugar Bill Amendment.

TROUBLE IN PROSPECT FOR GORMAN

Senator Caffery to Introduce an Amendment Calling for the Bounty on This Year's Production.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—There have been moves on the Senate chessboard today which have revealed anew the intention of Mr. Gorman and his followers to prevent, if possible, any action upon the Sugar bill. The Louisiana Senators have been informed that if they persist in their attempt to amend this bill by providing that there shall be a bounty paid upon the sugar crop of this year enough Democrats will vote with the Republicans to defeat the Sugar bill, provided it shall be brought to a vote. This threat was conveyed by Senator Blackburn, who is one of Mr. Gorman's most active lieutenants. Mr. Blackburn gave the Louisiana men to understand that he would oppose any sugar legislation in case an effort should be made to carry through the provision for a bounty.

Senator Caffery is not in the least bit alarmed over the threats of the Kentuckian, and to-morrow or Wednesday he will introduce an amendment to the Sugar bill calling for the payment of a bounty to the sugar producers on all sugar produced this year. Mr. Caffery said to-day to a correspondent of The New-York Times that he had long contemplated introducing such an amendment, and he did not propose to be deterred from his purpose through any threats.

"It is well known," he added, "that the Democrats of the Senate are on record as favoring the payment of a bounty to the sugar producers on this year's crop. That proposition was brought up in the Democratic caucus last Summer, and it was agreed to. We represented to these men who attended the caucus that the planters had gone to great expense in improving their machinery and in other ways in connection with the crop for 1894, and to pass a sugar bill which would put a stop to the bounty would work them great injury. These facts were well understood, and for a time it appeared that the majority would be willing to do the simple act of justice contained in my proposition. Mr. Hill's amendment providing that the tariff should go into effect upon its passage was subsequently before the caucus, with the result that the majority voted for it and the planters suffered great injury. The one-eighth of a cent differential given to the trust has encouraged that monopoly to wage war upon the Louisiana sugar planters, and to-day Louisiana sugar is quoted at a price far below that which it ought to command at this time, and every day adds to the evidence that the trust is determined to ruin the planters.

"The newspapers have recently given a correct idea of the attempts of the trust to discredit Louisiana sugar. In view of the promises made last Summer to support the bounty amendment, it seems incredible to me that any Democratic Senators should now refuse to do a simple act of justice. I propose to offer an amendment to the Sugar bill which is now on the Senate table providing for the payment of a bounty on the present crop, and if necessary I shall later introduce a new bill relating to sugar and containing such a provision."

It is of course the intention of "the Senators from Havemeyer" to oppose with all their strength the proposition to take up the Sugar bill. To this end Mr. Gorman was unusually busy to-day, and it is understood that several Democratic Senators on whom he did not previously rely have promised him their support. There is, of course, a wide difference of opinion regarding the plan to pay a bounty to the sugar planters. Mr. Caffery's grievance is noticeable chiefly through the disclosure in connection with it of the work now being done by Gorman and his followers in the Senate. The Republican Senators would vote for the bounty amendment if afforded an opportunity to do so, but not for the Sugar bill calling for a rate of 40 per cent. on all sugars, even if the bounty amendment should be accepted, and his knowledge of this fact leads Mr. Gorman to believe that he will succeed in preventing any sugar legislation in this session.

There is a prospect, however, that the present complications may enable the country to get another good view of the Senators who stand committed to the interests of the Sugar Trust. These men ignore the fact, which the people now understand, that the imposition in the Tariff bill of the one-tenth of a cent differential on sugars imported from countries which pay a bounty on sugar exports is in direct violation of a treaty. The question of this particular differential promises to cut a considerable figure in the proceedings which are likely to be instituted in connection with the Sugar bill.

Grievances of Sugar Importers.

Sugar importers, having begun to present their grievances to the Treasury Department in regard to classifications that they consider unfair, are now complaining that the differential duty of 1-10 cent per pound is unjustly imposed on sugars from Holland.

The duty was intended to apply to sugars from countries which pay a bounty on exports. Importers say Holland pays no bounty. The examiners have replied to this that the differential has been charged on orders from the Treasury Department. It has now been arranged to send for the Holland laws on this subject. Should no bounty be paid, rebates are promised to the importers.

Urgency Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The House Appropriations Committee to-day agreed upon the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill. The amount carried is $2,139,195, and it is to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1895. The principal items are as follows:

Public printing and binding, $100,000; recoinage of silver, $100,000; expenses of collecting the income tax, $245,095; expenses special examiners, pension offices, $250,000; eleventh census, $300,000; election of United States Marshals, $140,000; fees of jurors, United States Courts, $130,000; fees of witnesses, $500,000; support of United States prisoners, $340,000.

Mr. Call's Cuban Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.,) offered a resolution reciting that the independence of Cuba was an object of great importance to the United States and requesting the President to open negotiations with Spain for the recognition of the independence of the island and for the guarantee by the United States of the payment of such a sum of money as shall be agreed on. On objection it went over.

Fire Still Pursues Kate Claxton.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 10.—While Kate Claxton and Mme. Janauschek were playing in "The Two Orphans" at the Grand Opera House in this city to-night it was discovered that the stage was on fire, an electric light wire having caused a blaze. There was a momentary panic, but the fire was soon extinguished with "stage wine"—cold tea. After a few moments of delay, during which the smoke grew quite thick, the audience was quieted and the play went on.

House-Furnishing Hardware.

Tool Chests, Skates, Brass and Iron Umbrella Stands, Kent's Knife-Cleaning Machines, Shakers' Chairs, Refrigerators.

CHARLES JONES

920 Broadway, Cor

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Grand Duchess.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Manxman.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Flams.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Twelfth Night.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—McKenna's Flirtation.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—The Pacific Mail.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Herr Senator.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—A Woman's Silence.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Toy Fair in Old Nuremberg.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Paintings.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The New Woman.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—To Nemesis.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	41	34	3:30 P. M.	43	39
6 A. M.	41	32	6 P. M.	47	37
9 A. M.	40	35	9 P. M.	34	36
12 M.	43	36	12 P. M.	38	35

Average temperature yesterday.....35½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....40
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....37½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain or Snow.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 3.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 11, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE SUGAR TRUST AND OUR TRADE WITH GERMANY.

It is now reported that the German Government has directed that an inquiry shall be made concerning complaints as to the quality of the refined petroleum shipped to Germany from this country. The recent action of the German Government with respect to imports of live cattle, canned beef, cottonseed oil, tobacco, and cotton indicates that this inquiry is another manifestation of the retaliatory policy suggested by our foolish discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent a pound on German raw beet sugar. We imported 510,000,000 pounds of this beet sugar last year, and the value of this quantity was nearly $16,000,000. Germany has more to sell this year than she had in the year ending on June 30 last, for it is estimated that her new crop exceeds last year's by 24 per cent. She resents the imposition of this discriminating duty because it restricts the market for this surplus and because it was a violation of our treaty agreements.

The value of our exports of refined petroleum to Germany was $5,296,725 in 1893 and $3,372,913 in 1894, the value of the exports to all countries having been about $37,000,000 in each of these years. It will be seen that our petroleum trade with that country is of considerable importance. We publish below a table showing the value of our principal exports to Germany in the last two years. The first attack was made upon the trade in live cattle, which was of little value, but the exclusion of cattle foreshadowed the movement to discredit or restrict the imports of meats of all kinds, the increase of the duty on cottonseed oil by 250 per cent., the new duty on tobacco, and other retaliatory action which has been reported in our dispatches:

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS TO GERMANY.

	1893.	1894.
Cotton	$36,900,980	$34,675,716
Refined petroleum	5,296,725	3,372,913
Cottonseed oil	537,587	907,924
Corn	2,794,689	5,339,631
Wheat	2,569,261	1,177,259
Wheat flour	1,011,385	1,287,014
Copper	580,007	2,501,245
Oil-cake and oil-cake meal	2,328,169	2,713,908
Lard	6,429,211	8,488,653
Pork	55,414	193,011
Hams	91,805	146,354
Bacon	678,237	1,036,055
Tallow	208,315	220,802
Salt beef	334,983	441,484
Canned beef	829,652	376,917
Cattle	41,800	285,792
Agricultural implements	610,319	524,716
Fruit and nuts	249,241	138,739
Furs and skins	549,736	560,913
Engines and machinery	2,007,626	2,004,126
Saws and tools	563,401	255,507
Hardware	236,561	293,032
Naval stores	678,914	571,514
Spirits of turpentine	446,280	427,416
Leather	299,623	235,984
Oleomargarine	2,371,399	2,857,406
Seeds	261,092	1,714,968
Timber, lumber, &c.	1,445,296	2,015,548
Leaf tobacco	4,694,012	3,923,915

How long will the Senate of the United States, at the dictation of the Sugar Trust, persist in its refusal even to consider the pending bill that provides for the removal of the discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent a pound on German raw sugar?

How long will the Senate persist in its evident determination to avoid any discussion of the question presented by the report of the State Department as to this violation of our treaty agreements?

It may be said that the contingent discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent is a matter of very little, if any, value to the Sugar Trust, because it is imposed upon raw sugar as well as on refined. This is true, but the Trust opposes any consideration of the question, chiefly because that consideration would in all probability involve a discussion of that other duty of ⅛ of a cent a pound, which is of great value to this greedy and unscrupulous combination. Therefore, the influence of Mr. Gorman and his allies, on the Republican as well as on the Democratic side of the chamber, has been exerted to prevent the consideration of any question relating to the sugar tariff. Prominent Republican journals say that the attitude of the Republican managers in the Senate toward this subject is like his, and that for this reason nothing will be done.

Do Mr. Gorman and Mr. Aldrich think that the effect of this German retaliatory movement, or the motives of Senators who refuse even to discuss the question whether the discriminating duty ought to be repealed, will escape the attention of the American people? Our export trade with Germany is of great importance, especially to our agricultural interests. There is, moreover, a popular sentiment that it is both honorable and profitable to stand by a treaty agreement. There must be some members of the Senate who will use their influence to procure a discussion of the expediency of retaining the discriminating duty, and to obtain a vote which will show how many Senators the Sugar Trust now controls.

THE ELMIRA REFORMATORY.

The report of Dr. Flint and Mr. Deyo upon the case of the Elmira Reformatory announces the conclusions to which the whole course of the investigation has convinced all sensible men that the investigators must come. Gov. Flower is to be congratulated upon having chosen two men of such intelligence, impartiality, character, and special knowledge to investigate the charges made against the reformatory, because the findings of these men will be accepted. The reformatory is an institution of such fame and usefulness that it is of the utmost importance that the public should believe about it what is true. Evidently the report of the majority not only justifies Gov. Flower in dismissing the charges against the managers, but rendered such a dismissal imperative upon him.

There has seldom been a case in which a bubble has been blown by rumor to so tremendous dimensions; nor a case in which it has more promptly and completely collapsed when it was punctured by an impartial investigation. The Elmira Reformatory, almost ever since its establishment, has been the model reformatory, not alone of this State nor of this country, but of the whole world. The work that it has done has been more successful and beneficent than the work of any like institution elsewhere, more successful and beneficent than it was even hoped could be accomplished by such an institution before this institution was begun. The wonderfully gratifying and cheering results of its operation are shown anew by the report of the investigators. It is perfectly certain, after making all possible allowances and deductions, that a decided majority of the criminals committed to the reformatory have actually been reformed, and have left it criminals no longer, but men able and willing and fit to take useful and honorable parts in human society. No work could be nobler than this, which has been done by the methods in use at Elmira and by the man who in great part devised and has wholly applied these methods. The gist of the methods was that a criminal was made to feel at every moment, both while he was in the reformatory and after he had left it on parole, that he was on probation. He never was cut off from the influences of hope on the one hand or of fear on the other. The system was a system of rewards as well as punishments, and the punishments were all of a reformatory character and intention. The public has of late been asked to believe that the methods employed were merely brutal and degrading, and that the man who administered them, and whose enthusiasm in the reform of criminals and, in the cause of humanity had brought this wonderful result, had all along been or had at last become, merely a bully and a brute, who punished his prisoners not at all to improve or to reform them, but because he found his pleasure in inflicting pain; and that the managers had sustained him in his course of crime either through sympathy with brutality or else from mere apathy and neglect of duty.

Such a statement was incredible on the face of it. It was made to seem credible to those who credited it by accepting without scrutiny and taking for true the spiteful statements of the unreformable and incorrigible minority of prisoners, the "residuum" of the population of the reformatory and the residuum of mankind. To one in quest of a "sensation," the statements of fluent and unscrupulous liars that an institution so respected and admired as the Elmira Reformatory was in truth a hell upon earth were far more attractive than would have been the discovery that there was no considerable fault to be found with it. The investigation of Dr. Flint and Mr. Deyo is the only real examination that the statements of these convicts has received, and under this examination the statements have simply disappeared. Every one of them that was tangible enough to be susceptible of refutation has been refuted. The harrowing stories of convicts maimed and crippled for life by the infuriated Brockway have been examined one by one, and have been shown one by one to be lies. It was established by the testimony, commonly by the testimony of the liar himself under cross-examination, that not a single inmate of the reformatory has ever received a serious permanent injury at the hands of Mr. Brockway, or has now a mark to show of a punishment that Mr. Brockway has inflicted upon him.

This showing was really the end of the whole case against the institution, and Judge Learned agrees with his associates that this showing was made. There is nothing left except the contention that corporal punishment of any kind in the reformatory was illegal, while the only judicial decision that has been had upon the question affirms that it is not. The actual wrongs which the Commissioners find it proper to report are such as would scarcely attract attention in the course of an ordinary report of an inspecting body. The Commissioners find that in one case Mr. Brockway inflicted punishment because a prisoner refused to incriminate himself. This is rightly condemned. They find that in another case a prisoner was punished for acts or omissions for which he was not mentally responsible, being at the time of the punishment under surveillance by the physician of the institution, who had come to entertain doubts of his sanity, and shortly after becoming unmistakably insane. That Mr. Brockway was not aware of the insanity at the time of the punishment was not his fault, but it was clearly by a defect in the organization of the reformatory that he was not made aware of it, and that the physician was not consulted in advance of the punishment. The abuses that have been brought to light by the investigation have resulted in the submission of three recommendations. One is that the number of inmates of the reformatory should not exceed 600, or one-half the number now crowded into it. The second is that there should be a resident physician whose services may be invoked at any time. The third is that if corporal punishment continues to be employed it shall be confined strictly to spanking.

Legislation will be required to give complete effect to these recommendations, and legislation should be had accordingly. But how absurdly inadequate is the testimony upon which these recommendations are made to justify the monstrous and malignant attacks upon the institution and its managers and its Superintendent, and what shall be said of the spirit that has animated these assaults? In dismissing the charges against the managers, the Governor has done his plain duty and has preserved to the State one of its most useful and most admirable institutions, while at the same time administering a stinging rebuke to the reckless authors of the lying charges.

THE TROUBLES OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The suspension of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, at St. John's, and the resulting embarrassment of other financial and mercantile interests in that city, may be due in some measure to the recent victory of the descredited Whiteway Party. About a year ago the supporters of Sir William Whiteway, then Premier, elected twenty-four of the thirty-six members of the legislative assembly. The opposition undertook to unseat seventeen of the Whiteway members by prosecuting them under the corrupt practices law. The evidence against them appears to have been conclusive, for the courts did unseat sixteen of the accused men, one of whom was Sir William Whiteway himself. For a long time, however, the opposition members were unable to legislate because they could not show a quorum.

At the election in November last the candidates of the Whiteway Party were successful in nearly all of the districts where vacancies had been made by the action of the courts, and at last accounts this party had twenty-one of the thirty-six seats, and had thus regained power. This unexpected and disappointing restoration of a party which had been thrown out of power on account of its wholesale corruption and bribery of electors was regarded in London as an indication that Newfoundland had ceased to be attractive to lenders and investors. It has been reported that since the election the capitalists of Great Britain have turned a cold shoulder to all overtures from the big island. As we have said, this may account in part for the financial collapse now announced.

If the voters of Newfoundland had supported at the polls in November the party which had been fighting for honesty in politics and against corruption, the credit of the Province would have been sustained abroad, and the financial institutions of the chief city would now, we presume, be in a more satisfactory condition.

THAT CONNECTICUT DECISION.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, allowing the State an appeal in a case in which a man charged with the crime of murder has been acquitted by a jury, and granting a new trial for the same offense, is so contrary to established practice and to what has been accepted as a fundamental principle that it is likely to attract wide attention. If followed as a precedent and established as a valid declaration of law, it will revolutionize criminal jurisprudence in an important particular.

Of course, like other "constitutional protections" for citizens of the United States, the declaration of the fifth amendment of the Federal Constitution, that no person shall be "subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb," is of general application in this country, regardless of its repetition or omission in State Constitutions. It is so treated by all writers on the guarantees and restrictions of the Federal Constitution, and is so recognized by the Connecticut court itself in this very decision. The very gist and point of its argument is that the conclusion is not in conflict with this prohibition, which is an embodiment of one of the ancient principles of the common law of England. It is nevertheless true that it has long been the assumption in our criminal courts that an acquittal is a final bar to another prosecution of the accused for the same offense. Judge Cooley, in his well-known work on "Constitutional Limitations," enumerates the cases in which there may be a retrial without constituting a second jeopardy, but he does not include that of errors of the bench in admitting or excluding evidence on the first trial, but says that one trial and verdict must, "as a general rule," protect from further accusation "whether the courts are satisfied with the verdict or not."

The ground of the appeal in the Connecticut case was the exclusion of certain evidence which the court holds was admissible, and "might, if admitted, have justly changed the result." On that ground the new trial on the same charge is allowed. The contention is, in effect, that the proceedings of the first trial, being vitiated by the material error on the part of the court, it was no completed trial. The function of the courts, the decision says, is to settle controversies "according to law." The object is "finality of judgments," but "the case is not finished until both the facts and the law applicable to the facts are finally determined." Some forcible considerations are presented to show that absolute justice requires that the "controversy" shall be settled "in accordance with law," and that "judicious legislation for securing a full, fair, and legal trial" is "in full accord with the principle that no man shall twice be put in jeopardy for the same offense." The substance of the opinion of the Connecticut Judges is summed up in this sentence: "And so the putting in jeopardy means a jeopardy which is real and has continued through every stage of one prosecution, as fixed by existing laws relative to procedure; while such prosecution remains undetermined the one jeopardy has not been exhausted."

This is certainly a new departure in the application of the old principle, and, if generally followed and sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, which will probably be called upon to pass upon it, it will work a decided change in criminal procedure.

A RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

The wisdom of establishing a clearing house, or a combination of clearing houses, for the railway business of this country has been discussed from time to time by the accounting officers of some of the important trunk lines. The difficulties that have been encountered in maintaining scheduled rates on freight and passenger business have added each successive year to the general desire among honest railroad men for some permanent basis of adjusting railway traffic so as to eliminate the costly practice of rate cutting.

This subject is beginning to attract the attention of men who are sent to Washington to make laws. A few weeks ago a widely-quoted expert railway accountant in this city received from a public officer who has given much intelligent study to railway matters a letter containing the query: "Do you think it feasible to establish in this country a clearing house for railway statistics? The present methods of making adjustments cost the railroads $1,000,000 a year." Inasmuch as the letter alluded to was a personal one, names are withheld, but the answer to the query is almost certain to bring the whole matter prominently into public view before long.

Close observers of railway affairs, and particularly men who have watched the effects of rate wars upon various localities and communities, long ago reached the conclusion that the railroad companies were not the only sufferers from rate wars. Commercial interests of wide extent are frequently seriously affected by such conflicts, and in certain sections of the country public sentiment is in favor of legislative action to prevent railroads from engaging in reckless and damaging methods of competition. Therefore the idea of having Congress or the Inter-State Commerce Commission formulate a plan for a general railway clearing-house system has gradually been developing. To insure the success of some such step, the co-operation of all of the principal railroad companies would be necessary. And right there is the rub.

A clearing house for railway traffic would be a happy solution of the problem of maintaining rates. So much is conceded by railroad managers as a rule. The chief difficulty that lies in the way of accomplishing the scheme, however, is the chronic indisposition of railroad companies to trust each other. Even the warmest advocates of a railway clearing house express the fear that it would take a very long time to harmonize all the conflicting railway interests upon any one plan. Each road would naturally want to rank as near the top as possible in the scale of adjustments, and a high order of skill and tact would be required to frame a plan that would be acceptable to all.

Still, there are railway managers of experience and influence who believe that some sort of a clearing-house arrangement for railroad traffic can be started at once by act of Congress. Once started, it can be left to perfect itself by gradual development. The central idea of a railway clearing house is to have each company report its earnings, in freight, passenger, mail, and express service, to a clearing house committee. Schedules of rates and percentages of allotment having previously been agreed upon by the railroads, the committee's duty would be to apportion the net earnings among the roads interested so that each road would get its fair share as provided by the established percentages of allotment. In order to have the clearing-house system apply with equal facility to all parts of so great a country as this, it is suggested that four departments be created, for instance, an Eastern, Western, Southern, and Central.

It is more than probable that this subject will form an interesting feature of the discussions that will be heard in Congress in the matter of railroad legislation this Winter.

COPYRIGHT AND AMERICAN AUTHORS.

We have already commented upon the remarks of our London correspondent, in his cable letter of the 2d, upon international copyright. He set forth the view of English authors and publishers that the international copyright, which was expected to benefit American authors in America, at the expense of British, has not had that result; that the actual outcome of it has been to benefit British authors, presumably at the expense of American.

The reports of interviews with many American authors and publishers which were published in The Times of Sunday show that these views are not shared here. The British authors just now have the best of the international competition, but that is simply because they happen just now to be producing the most popular books. One does not find a "Trilby" every day in the week, or every year in the century, on either side of the Atlantic. And there are other British writers who, although they have fallen very short of Mr. Du Maurier's astonishing success, have lately produced very popular books, and note with surprise as well as gratification that they are getting their share of the American as well as the British success of their work.

All this is entirely as it should be. The astute British author, considering the extent of his new market, is coming over here to consider its demands. But nobody has a grievance because the British author is in the way to be paid according to his American popularity. Certainly the American author has not. If he can write a popular book, and make a good bargain, he will be paid accordingly on both sides of the ocean. The copyright law, though it will yet take a good deal of amending, has gone far to secure to the authors of each side a fair field and no favor on both sides.

That is what the law was ostensibly passed to secure. That it does tend to secure it, is a matter for international congratulation. It is nonsense to suppose that buyers of books are like buyers of clothes in taking what they can get cheapest. People must wear clothes, but they are not compelled to read books. If the modern books that they would prefer are dearer than the modern books they do not prefer, they will not consume the less desirable article. They will either get what suits them, or they will do as Emerson's professor did, "retire and read the authors," the authors whose copyright has expired. The assumption that the American author is like those protected American manufacturers who hope for success by making the competing foreign products artificially dear is not at all creditable to the American author. It is gratifying to remark that he does not himself make this assumption, but is willing to take his chance in fair competition.

It is noticeable that the first two bills passed by the House at the present session of Congress were bills appropriating $20,000 for dedicating next Autumn the military park on the Chickamauga and Chattanooga battlefields and $75,000 for establishing another such park at Shiloh. The plea for the latter was that the Western soldiers wanted a battle park wholly their own, whereas some Eastern troops fought at Chickamauga and Chattanooga. The point is not very well taken, because "the provision representing the services of Eastern soldiers," as Mr. Henderson put it, presumably meaning the Gettysburg field, is not exclusively Eastern, since many Western soldiers fought in that great battle. However, the House did not need any stronger excuse for preserving a famous field; and it is suggestive that in such projects the South has thus far shown an interest that vies with that of the North, and that any discussion of them in Congress is apt to be friendly and fraternal. One thing that undoubtedly helped the Shiloh bill was that options on the tracts wanted have been secured at a very reasonable rate, and, indeed, at less than half the average price of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga lands.

THE FALL ACADEMY.

With the opening of the Fall Academy, the regular art season in New-York may be said to have begun. While the event is never one of great importance, and while the artists rarely send their best or most important works, there is always here and there something of interest, some touch of nature not yet spoiled by overelaboration or with the life taken out of it by too much studio work.

This year's show is on an average with preceding ones not much better nor worse, and a careful examination will reveal a number of interesting canvases. There are pictures on the line that would have been softened and chastened by distance, while many apparently excellent efforts are so skied as to defy intelligent inspection. The Corridor contains some notable examples of this injustice. One wonders by what occult standard Mr. Boston's delicate "Rising Moon" (48) is relegated to the rafters, while the extraordinary compositions by Mr. Kluth and Mr. Wright are placed on the line of sight from which no one can escape them.

While the exhibition is essentially one of oils, there are scattered through it a number of charming pastels that are extremely interesting and well worth attention. "Narcissus," (59,) by E. W. D. Hamilton, is first in this ephemeral medium to attract the eyes to the left as one mounts the staircase, and, though a little dark in the shadows, is strong in drawing, agreeable in lines of composition, and well executed. Good, too, and evidently a likeness, is "Miss Longacre's Portrait," (205,) in the East Gallery. Miss Emmet's "Mother and Son" (289) shows decided advance in handling and drawing, while the color scheme is harmonious and the whole picture is refined and dignified. The same artist has two other works, equally well treated and in the same pleasant quality of color. Mr. Champney's "Portrait Study" (214) is hung a little high in the South Gallery. The work shows serious study and no inconsiderable knowledge of his material, and places him well in the front among the workers in this medium.

There are few important figure pieces and fewer portraits. Altogether the most interesting among the latter is the portrait of the President of the academy, (257,) by himself. Mr. Wood here shows himself and his work at his very best. It is an honest, thoughtful piece of painting and exhibits the venerable President in the agreeable light of a hard-working student striving conscientiously to improve in his art and having succeeded to a surprising degree. The drawing is more certain, the modeling firm and strong, and the color very agreeable. Mr. Wood has wandered far from the old lines with great profit to his art and has succeeded in getting a most satisfactory result, interesting alike to the student and the layman. He is to be sincerely congratulated, and his subsequent work will be watched with much interest.

Mr. Magrath's portrait of the late William Hart (267) is another departure quite out of the usual line of Mr. Magrath's work. The likeness is faithful to a degree, and the well-remembered characteristics of the late academician are all there with surprising fidelity.

Mr. Chase's "Gathering Autumn Flowers" (222) and Miss Macomber's "Care at the Gates of Sleep" (296) face each other in the centre panels at each end of the South Gallery. Mr. Chase's picture is full of light and air and fairly reeks of the breezy hills of Shinnecock. It is a sincere and faithful study of out-of-doors, true alike in color and values. Mr. Chase's other contribution, "Portrait of a Lady," (92,) is far and away the most distinguished of the portraits in the exhibition, good in pose, strong in painting, and full of dignity.

Miss Macomber shows decided advance in her art, but one would be glad to feel that her angel and the gates of sleep were not made of the same material. This similarity of texture detracts greatly from the decorative quality and mars the general effect. Mrs. Lamb, on the other hand, in her "Luncheon," (11,) has given us diaphanous qualities better suited to her angel children and not at all fitted to cope with the rude blasts of out-of-doors. It is to be feared that the first strong winds of the morning would play sad havoc with her luncheon party, people, table, and provisions.

Mr. Peck's portrait of Mr. Hearst (39) is a strong and honest study, but to those who know the sitter, a little too fierce in general aspect. Mr. Parsons's "Lady in Red" (55) is hung in so bad a light as to be well-nigh lost. Louis Loeb, whose excellent work in the magazines lends additional interest to all he does, sends a quiet, dignified portrait, (65,) not too well hung in the North Gallery. Lyell Carr's "Portrait of Mme. B." (167) is curious in pose, but is interesting in treatment and a good example of strong, vigorous brush work. Mr. Linson's sketch of Mr. Dana (196) is far too chalky and altogether lacks the quality of flesh and blood that his sitter possesses in so great a degree.

In "Mending the Nets," (155,) Mr. Dessar shows his very evident French training, and in his striving for vibrating color has shot wide of the mark. In his "Summer Sunlight" (345) he has been more successful. Mr. Brown's boys (252) are blood relations of his boys of last year, and the family is too well known to need much comment here. Mr. Denman has three contributions. "By the Wayside" (221) is a very honest plain-air study, not too serious in composition, but interesting from the standpoint of difficulties of light and values which the artist has in a measure overcome. In his "Purple and Gold" (284) he has attacked another equally difficult problem with more or less success. All three of Mr. Curren's pictures are interesting, as, indeed, is most of his work, but he shows a tendency to be a little sweet in his color, his "Twilight Reverie" (310) being the worst offender. In "Watching the Stranger" (262) Mr. Gaul has given us ugly people under an ugly effect of nature. He has done it brutally, but with much dexterity. Mr. Leon Moran's single contribution (163) is not over-interesting, and at least one of the hands of his figure—the one to the left—would bear a little more care. The other members of the younger branch of this interesting family are conspicuous by their absence from this exhibition. Miss Trotter's otherwise strong and vigorous canvas, "The First Attempt," (371,) is marred by some queer drawing in the violin, but the treatment is masculine and the result fairly successful.

A large portion of one end of the West Gallery is taken up with "Candidates for the Horse Show," (378,) by John M. Tracy. The work by no means justifies so vast an expanse of canvas. The drawing is faulty, the color garish, and the whole composition is an unworthy imitation of a famous picture too well known to need mention. There is a clever head by Mr. Wittemore, a strong portrait of a fencer by Mr. Rice, and two canvases by Mr. Beckwith, by no means up to his usual standard, and we remember some prone figures by Mr. Wiles more graceful in line and more attractive in color than is his present contribution of "Summer," (235.) Mr. Shirlaw's "The Kiss" is reminiscent of his previous work, and Mr. Moeller's "Three of a Kind," (278,) while very able, has an inclination to be hard in outline and lacks in concentration. It is to be regretted that Mr. Moeller should give his heads, his draperies, his still life—in fact, every square inch of his canvas—the same amount of prominence and importance.

A name once familiar to the patrons of the academy, but for some time absent from the catalogue, that of Mr. W. J. Hennessy, appears again this year. His picture, "Evening at St. Gatien," (322,) bears the undisputed evidence of his serious out-of-doors work. The sentiment of the hour is well carried out, the grouping is natural, and the color scheme tender and delicate.

There are other pictures, by Mr. Gottwald, Mr. Rhead, De Cost Smith, C. J. Blenner, and Verplanck Birney, and an extraordinary composition by Mr. Isham, "Casting the Horoscope," (80,) showing fertility of invention and a brand new species of hobgoblin that puts "Alice in Wonderland" into the shade. There are, of course, a number of excellent landscapes and cattle pictures that must be reserved for a subsequent notice. The exhibition remains open until Jan. 5.

THE ASTRAL INDUSTRY

Will the Philadelphia Mahatmas Demand Protection?

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I am among those interested in the editorial in your issue of the 9th inst. on the transfer of the astral industry from Thibet to Philadelphia, and I appreciate the sympathy with which you treat the subject. It occurs to me that we may regard the matter from an economic point of view and rejoice that Pennsylvanians have at last an opportunity to study an industry which has not been brought into existence by protection, for I fail to find either in the McKinley monstrosity or the Gorman amendment the slightest encouragement to astral industries.

I regret that you do not state the exact date on which the industry was established; whether before or after the recent election. For the sake of our erring Pennsylvania brethren, I earnestly hope that it was before, for it would be mortifying in the extreme should Philadelphia Mahatmas appear before the next Congress to plead the cause of an infant industry, or to lay stress on the competition of the pauper labor of Thibet and its ability to produce a "full line of astral effects" on a meagre meal once a decade, and a single raiment fabricated from a cirrus cloud!

I hope the industry may thrive, if only for its educational effect, and I also hope that the sympathetic writer of the editorial article may from time to time give it the moral support which an unprotected industry in Philadelphia must sadly require.

C. A. W.

Baltimore, Dec. 10, 1894.

DINNER OF THE REPUBLICAN CLUB

Speeches by Chairman Wetmore, Congressman Quigg, and Others.

Neither Governor-elect Morton nor Mayor-elect Strong was present at the December dinner of the Republican Club last night at the club rooms, 450 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Morton sent a letter regretting his inability to be present.

Among those present were Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, William K. Olcott, Elihu Root, W. W. Niles, Jr., J. A. Blanchard, E. Lauterbach, A. R. Conkling, B. L. Fairchild, A. H. Gleason, Dr. J. C. Thomas, J. R. Sheffield, G. B. Fowler, M. E. Haviland, John Proctor Clark, F. E. Lehmaier, W. H. Arnoux, and C. C. Shayne.

Chairman Wetmore made the opening address. He commented on the number of successful candidates in the recent election who are members of the club.

R. W. Taylor of Ohio was the next speaker. He said that, while it was easy for a man from Ohio to gain political honors here, it was a very difficult job for a New-Yorker to get political recognition in Ohio. [Laughter.]

Speeches were also made by Congressman Quigg, W. K. Olcott, B. L. Fairchild, Alfred R. Conkling, Frank D. Pavey, W. W. Niles, Jr., and Benjamin E. Hall.

Train Runs into a Landslide.

FRANKLIN, Penn., Dec. 10.—Early this morning the east-bound train on the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad ran into a landslide three miles north of this city. Eleven cars were derailed, and fell over a sixty-foot embankment into French Creek. The injured are Henry Kirkland, brakeman, who will probably die; John Quirck, engineer, and George Sayers, fireman.

ON THE MARCH TO PEKIN

Strong Anti-Foreign Feeling Is Prevalent in the Capital.

CRUISER CONCORD IS NOW AT WUHU

Japanese Squadron Will Make a Landing Which Chee-Foo Fears Is to Lead the Troops to Wei-Hai-Wei.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A dispatch from Yokohama to The Westminster Gazette says that the Japanese second army will make an early advance upon Pekin. The Japanese Government has contracted for a force of 8,000 coolies to accompany this army.

A dispatch to the Central News from Chee-Foo says the Japanese seem to be concentrating for an attack upon Shan-Hai-Kwan, a squadron of sixteen vessels having appeared there. The Chinese expect that the Japanese will try to effect a landing twelve miles southeast of that place, and troops from Chee-Foo and other points have been dispatched to oppose them.

The Chinese are afraid that the landing of the Japanese will be made near Chee-Foo, whence they will march to Wei-Hai-Wei. Men and guns are being hurried to Wei-Hai-Wei, with all possible expedition. The foreigners here, although secure in the protection of a strong naval force, are forming a volunteer force to further protect themselves against the disbanded and deserting soldiers, whose numbers are largely increasing.

Reports from Pekin say that a very strong anti-foreign feeling prevails there.

The Japanese are trying to float the Chinese war ships Chao-Yung and Yang-Wei, which were beached and burned in the Yalu fight.

A dispatch from Chemulpo says there are only a hundred Japanese at Seoul. Five hundred Tong-Haks are gathering in the province of Lean-Hai, a province hitherto free from rebels.

The Japanese have dispensed with the services of the ex-Regent of Corea.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The cruiser Concord arrived at Wuhu, China, on Saturday. This port is over 300 miles up the Yang-Tse-Kiang River, in the interior of China. For the past month the Concord had been at Chin Kiang, 150 miles above the mouth of the same river. As she draws only fourteen feet, it is likely that she will go as far inland as Kin Kiang, which is 455 miles beyond Shanghai and half way to Han Kow.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.,) offered a resolution declaring that "the further prosecution of the war between China and Japan, to the disintegration of the ancient Government and nationality of China, will not be advantageous to the peace and civilization of the nations of the world and their progress in the arts, and that the interests of the world require that all Governments shall unite in negotiating with Japan and China for the termination of the war and the settlement of their differences by arbitration on terms just and honorable to both nations, and for such guarantees by the Government of China for the protection of lives and property of the citizens and subjects of foreign Governments as shall be adequate for that purpose."

Referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

AMERICANS ARE SAFE IN CHINA.

Extracts from Minister Denby's Reports Are Old and Irrelevant.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The anxiety of Americans in Pekin has broken out from this point again. For a week there was an effort on the part of mistaken newspapers to save the foreign residents at the Chinese capital by sending fifty marines to their assistance, and the difficulty of getting the marines, and afterward of transporting them across a hostile country, was magnified from all points of view.

In order to keep the alarm going, the report was fortified by other sympathetic reports of the movements of our own ships of war, and there was a manifest determination to have them all off Taku Bar and up to Pekin, if possible, in order that fifty marines might be paraded about the American Legation. As there was no concern manifested by or for other foreign Governments represented at Pekin, the temporary and manufactured excitement subsided. This morning it broke out again. The publication was seen by the Chinese Minister, who had paid no attention to the former reports.

Mr. Yang Yu called on Secretary Gresham at the State Department to inquire as to the authenticity of the alleged official reports from Minister Denby at Pekin, to the effect that the lives and propery of foreigners in China are in imminent danger from a threatened uprising of the people. Secretary Gresham informed him that he had no information of that character, and that, so far as indicated by Minister Denby's dispatches, he (Mr. Denby) is as safe and secure in Pekin as the Chinese Minister is in this city.

From another source it is learned that the published extracts from Minister Denby's reports have no relation whatever to the present situation in China, but refer exclusively to a threatened uprising against the missionaries several years ago. They appear in the red book of diplomatic correspondence of 1887 and subsequent years.

Secretary Gresham said that there was no truth whatever in the report published in a morning paper to the effect that Minister Denby had reported that foreigners in China are in imminent danger, and that, as a matter of fact, his information was of an exactly contrary character.

OFFENSE TO KAISER WILHELM.

The Socialists Who Refused to Cheer Are to be Prosecuted.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—Chancellor von Hohenlohe has informed Herr von Levetzow, President of the Reichstag, that the Socialist members of that body who remained seated and refused to take part in the cheers for the Emperor, called for by President Levetzow at last Thursday's sitting may be prosecuted upon charges of lèe majesté. The public prosecutor has requested President von Levetzow to give his sanction to the criminal prosecution of the Deputies.

LOCATING CRUISER COLUMBIA.

Naval Officials Do Not Think that She Has Been at Bluefields.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Until to-day the Navy Department had not heard from Capt. Sumner of the Columbia, since Nov. 28, when he reported by cable the arrival of the Columbia at Caimaneva, Cuba.

To-day two cable despatches were received from him, one dated Kingston, Jamaica, Dec. 9, and the other Caimaneva, Dec. 10. For economy in cable tolls naval despatches contain nothing but the address, date place and signature, showing the whereabouts of the ship. When leaving one port for another it is usual to include the destination in the message. In the two despatches from Capt. Sumner rigid economy was preserved, and, in consequence, it is not definitely known where the Columbia now is, although it is supposed that she touched at Kingston on Sunday and immediately returned to Caimaneva, as the vessel would hardly have time to go to Bluefields and return in ten days. Naval officials think she has been at Caimaneva since Nov. 28.

ABOUT ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

England Takes the Initiative for an Intervention of Powers.

VIENNA, Dec. 10.—It is asserted here that the Government of Great Britain has taken the initiative in the matter of obtaining an interchange of views with the powers in regard to the outrages in Armenia. Further diplomatic action in connection with the Armenian situation has been suspended in the meantime. The Sultan of Turkey has been informed of the action of England and has called a council of his Ministers, expecting the powers to intervene.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Daily News's correspondent in Constantinople writes:

"The denials of the general story of the outrages in Armenia are foolish and mutually contradictory, as after the Bulgarian massacre, but the evidence induces the opinion that they cannot be compared with the latter as regards the numbers killed and villages burned."

In commenting on the efforts of the Turkish officials to prevent the news from leaking out, the correspondent says:

"Letters are being ruthlessly opened, and nobody dares allude to the outrages in more than general terms. The newspapers here are forbidden to mention them, except as they receive official communications. They are forbidden even to use the word 'Armenia.'"

The correspondent ascribes the difficulty of bettering the condition of the Armenians since 1878 to the fact that England alone has directed the Porte's attention to the abuses of the administration in Asia Minor and the obligations of the Berlin treaty. He finds in Constantinople the belief that England is in sympathy with the Armenian revolutionary movement. Affairs in Armenia have grown worse, he says, since the system of appointing local Governors was abandoned. All the officials are now appointed in Constantinople, and they often obtain their positions by corrupt intrigue.

"These men control everything," continues the dispatch, "and they prevent news of their conduct from reaching the Sultan, which is easy, owing to the absence of railways and roads. The Armenians are strongly convinced that if the Sultan knew all he would redress their wrongs. Most of us incline to the same view.

"The Kurds have become more aggressive in recent years. They profess to act in accord with the wishes of the Porte, but I do not believe this possible. The Kurds are almost as savage as Indians, and, unless treated as these are in the United States and Canada, would be incapable of understanding that their action was not approved. While the Armenian committees in foreign countries usually have worked legally, it is also beyond doubt that there have been agents in Armenia forming secret societies and fomenting revolution."

The Armenian Society here has received letters from Constantinople alleging that the Porte is coercing the Armenian Patriarch to make statements damaging to the Armenian cause. The Armenians arrested in Constantinople are said to be under similar pressure. The society's correspondent urges the necessity that the Turkish prisons where the political suspects are kept immediately be placed under the control of some foreign Consul to guarantee the safety of the prisoners' lives. All this has been communicated to the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of the Foreign Office.

"These and their followers are ready to resort to violence. I have conversed with trusty Europeans and Americans who have mentioned cases of this kind, within their own knowledge, yet the great majority of the Armenians are quiet and obedient subjects. The problem how to remedy the abuses is a difficult one to solve. The autonomy of Armenia is out of the question inasmuch as throughout the country the Christians of all sects do not exceed one-half of the population. There is nothing to indicate that Russia desires territory in that direction, but the constant appeals of the sufferers to the large refugee population from Russia causes trouble which does not suit the latter. The improved Anglo-Russian relations have inspired law-abiding Armenians with the hope that if England and Russia can agree on joint representations and indicate the means to remodel the control of the local Government, they will have a fair chance of being heard."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—The Baptist Ministers' Association of Philadelphia at its weekly meeting to-day adopted this resolution on the Armenian atrocities:

Resolved, That the conference unites with other Christian bodies and with all human citizens in Christendom in expressing its horror at the unutterable atrocities inflicted by Turkey upon the Armenians, and we ask that the President of the United States use all legitimate means of influence to secure the punishment of the worse than murderers and the establishment of justice and liberty among the afflicted inhabitants of Armenia.

The resolution was introduced by the Rev. H. L. Wayland.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 10.—Welkon Garabedian, an Armenian, has returned to this city, having been unsuccessful in an attempt to visit his family in Armenia. He left here in June last, and, according to his statement, landed at Alexandratto. There he was seized by the Turkish authorities and sent to prison, where he was confined nearly two months and cruelly treated. He was finally placed on shipboard and directed to return to this country. He arrived in this city yesterday.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 10.—All creeds and denominations of Christianity and Judaism were represented in a mass meeting at Levering Hall to-night to protest against the massacre of Christians in Armenia. The demonstration was arranged by the ministers of the city, and Cardinal Gibbons declared his sympathy with the movement. He sent the following letter to John P. Poe, Chairman of the meeting:

"I regret my inability to attend the meeting to be held this evening to protest against the alleged outrages recently committed in Armenia.

"The reports of these outrages have been published with harrowing details throughout the civilized world, and I am not aware that these circumstantial details have been successfully denied.

"The Christians of Armenia have been conspicuous among their Oriental co-religionists for their enlightened and progressive spirit.

"It is earnestly to be hoped that these alleged deeds of lawless violence will be thoroughly investigated in a calm and dispassionate spirit, so that the whole truth may be brought to light, and that outraged law may be vindicated.

"The recital of these inhuman cruelties is calculated to fill every generous heart with righteous indignation.

"The commercial and social ties that now bind together the human family quicken our sympathy for our suffering brethren though separated from us by ocean and mountain; and this sympathy is deepened by the consideration that many of their countrymen have cast their lot among us, and that they and their persecuted brethren are united to us in the sacred bonds of a common Christian faith.

"It is gratifying to note, from recent publications, that a mixed commission, to make a thorough investigation, has been appointed by the Sublime Porte.

"I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully in Christ,
"JAMES (Cardinal) GIBBONS."

INCREASED TAXATION IN ITALY.

Chamber of Deputies Approves the Scheme Outlined by Sonnino.

ROME, Dec. 10.—Baron Sonnino, Minister of Finance, announced to-day in the Chamber of Deputies an increase of the taxes upon alcohols, sugars, and cottons, and also in the tariff upon cereals. The aggregate sum expected to be realized from this increase would yield 27,000,000 lire, and he claimed that no foreign loan would be required if the Government's proposals were approved by the Chamber.

The Chamber voted approval of the scheme of increased taxation outlined, the details of which will be debated later.

The Official Gazette will publish the decrees giving immediate effect to Baron Sonnino's plan. He submitted statistics to show that the country was making satisfactory material progress.

ACCIDENTS TO VARIOUS VESSELS

Loss of the Wairarapa the Fault of the Captain and the Crew.

AUCKLAND, New-Zealand, Dec. 10.—The inquiry into the circumstances of the loss of the steamship Wairarapa, from Sydney, New-South Wales, for this port, on the night of Oct. 28, when she went ashore on Great Barrier Island, has been closed. The court finds that the wrecking of the ship and the consequent drowning of upward of eighty of her passengers and crew was the fault of Capt. McIntosh, who was himself drowned. The court also finds Chief Officer Noyes guilty of negligence, although his certificate is not revoked. The crew are also censured for having failed to do their whole duty. The boat drill on the ship was merely nominal, and not of such a character as to instruct seamen what to do in such an emergency as arose on the night in question.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Italian bark Degregori A., Capt. Figari, from Genoa Sept. 17 for Baltimore and Newport News, has arrived at Barbados, leaking badly. She will discharge her cargo and repair.

The stores of the British bark Ralph B. Peake, from Garston to Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, which put into St. Michael's Breakwater Oct. 13, in distress, have been condemned to be sold. The cargo of the vessel is all damaged by water.

The British steamer Tealin Head, from Brunswick Nov. 3 for Liverpool and Carston, which was beached at New-Brighton after collision with the British steamer Dorset, from Wilmington, N. C., for Liverpool, on Dec. 9, has seven feet of water in her after hold. Her hull is fractured from her rail to twelve feet below the water line, and her deck is much buckled, and the impact displaced her beams. The fracture was patched and the ship floated and docked today. She is leaking very little.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 10.—The naval court appointed to inquire into the grounding of her Majesty's steamship Ringarooma off Mallicollo Island in September has passed censure upon Capt. Johnson and Lieuts. Chetwynd and MacDonald for negligence, and has dismissed Chetwynd from the ship. In general the Captain and his officers are commended for getting the vessel off ground and taking her to Port Sandwich.

ECCLESIASTICAL BILLS SIGNED.

Chief Cause of Political Trouble in Hungary Now Removed.

BUDA-PESTH, Dec. 10.—Dr. Wekerle, Prime Minister of Hungary, announced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that the laws dealing with disputes between the Church and State had received the royal sanction. The announcement was received with great applause. Premier Wekerle, continuing his remarks, said that Count Kalnoky, the Imperial Prime Minister, had never meddled in the internal affairs of Hungary. In regard to the establishment of a conservative régime in Hungary, he declared that he did not know a single serious politician who wished to undertake the task. If the Ministry resigned, they would do so with a constitutional Parliament and with the principles of Liberals. The Premier's remarks evoked prolonged cheers.

The Premier's speech has caused intense poular emotion, and it is probable that the city will be illuminated in honor of the imperial sanction of the religious laws. It is rumored that inspite of the Emperor's sanction of the Ministry's programme there will be a number of changes in the Cabinet.

The Liberals will commission Premier Dr. Wekerle to thank the King. A torchlight parade Thursday evening will celebrate his assent. Preparations are making throughout the country for a grand celebration in honor of the monarchy.

AUSTRALIAN BRITISH FIDELITY.

Victoria's Delegate to the Ottawa Conference Urges Union.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Hon. Henry Wrixon, a delegate from Victoria to the Ottawa Intercolonial Conference, gave this evening a short forecast of the lecture which he will deliver here to-morrow evening. After sketching the inception and progress of the conference, he will say that the Australians were impressed greatly with Canada's oneness and felt the full value of federation and unity. Upon their return to their homes they would urge union with renewed sincerity. It might be that Canada, having saved herself by patriotic spirit and political intelligence, might assist Australians by her example. The remarkable features of the movement manifested at Ottawa were the warm feeling of brotherhood shown by Canadians toward the Australians and the intense pride in the empire and loyalty to the sovereign. Mr. Wrixon will praise the conference for its high aims and will emphasize Australia's desire that England be dominant in the Pacific.

Mary Anderson Navarro's Health.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—At her residence in Lexham Gardens, on Dec. 7, Mrs. Antonio Navarro, formerly Mary Anderson, the actress, gave birth to a son. The child died in a few hours.

Mrs. Navarro has been very ill, and many friends have called to inquire after her condition. To-day she has made some progress toward recovery, and is as comfortable as could be expected after such a severe illness.

Her physicians regards her as out of danger.

Dominion Premier at Windsor.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Despite the announcement on official authority cabled here from Canada last week that Sir John Thompson, the Dominion Premier, would take the oath as a member of the Queen's Privy Council on Wednesday next, it is ascertained that he will not be sworn on that day. He will, however, dine at Windsor Castle on that day, and remain there overnight.

Missions Attacked on the Tana.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Mail advices from Zanzibar state that the American and Swedish mission at Culessa, on the Tana River, was attacked by a band of Somalis on Oct. 30. The natives tried to storm the stockade, but were repulsed, with a loss of two killed and several wounded. A number of cattle belonging to the mission were stampeded, but otherwise the mission sustained no loss.

Cattle Prizes to the Queen.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Among the awards at the Smithfield Cattle Show are three prizes to Queen Victoria for a Hereford steer, a Hereford heifer, and a shorthorn steer, respectively. The Prince of Wales receives two prizes for Southdown sheep, and Lord Rosebery two prizes for Aberdeen steers.

Baron von Berlepsch Resigns.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—Baron von Berlepsch, Prussian Minister of Commerce, has tendered his resignation to the Emperor, owing to differences with his colleagues in the Ministry.

MR. HARRIGAN'S NEW PLAY

A WARM RECEPTION LAST NIGHT, BUT IT LACKS NOVELTY.

The Old Material Worked Over Again—Some Really Comic Scenes, but Nothing New.

Mr. Harrigan and his inseparables, Mrs. Yeamans and Mr. Wild, left us last February, for a long professional tour of other cities. Last night they began a new season at Harrigan's Theatre. Their long absence seemed to have made the hearts of their fellow-citizens fonder. The house was crowded, the applause was vehement, and the principal members of the company had receptions that would not be despised by great military heroes. Mr. Harrigan had to stop the play to make his customary speech, acknowledging the applause and expressing his happiness at being back in "dear old New-York." The friendly manifestations continued throughout the performance of the new play, which lasted just three hours, with short waits between the acts. Mr. Braham's new songs were treated as if our popular local composer had produced melodies equal to his best—to "The Mulligan Guards," "The Half Moons," and "Maggie Murphy's Home"—which he had not. Mr. Harrigan's witticisms were treated as if they were all brand-new and brilliant—which few of them were. In short, the audience seemed determined to prove that the Harrigan of the nineties is the same old Harrigan of the seventies and eighties.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Harrigan is still unrivalled in his peculiar line. There are half a dozen sketches of recognizable local types in his new comic piece called "Notoriety" that are as good in their way as the sketches of character in "The Leather Patch" and the Mulligan plays. There are a few detached scenes that have the old truth to nature—nature slightly exaggerated. No other writer of contemporary farce in this country has Harrigan's powers of observation, his knowledge of human nature, his sense of humor. But with each new piece he puts forward the fact becomes plainer that he has exhausted most of the material in his old field, and has as yet conquered no new field. As an actor he has not developed; as a writer he has deteriorated. There are more of the stock jokes of farce that have done long service in "Notoriety" than in any other play of his we remember. There is less development of character than he has accustomed us to, and the weak, scattering plot is suggestive of half a dozen other pieces of his "theatre," all of which are superior to this. In one scene he actually introduces the episode of the borrowed shilling, which did duty in "Charley's Aunt," and was originally in the Owl Club scene of T. W. Robertson's "Society."

The action, such as there is, begins in a "roadhouse" and is continued in the parlor of a fashionable hotel, whence it is shifted to the exterior, and then to the interior of a "dive" in the Nineteenth Police Precinct. In these two last-mentioned scenes the fun, which is lacking at the beginning, is soon perceptible. The darky trance medium, the quartet of negro lovers, armed with razors and "knock-out" whisky; the black gambler from Baltimore, the silvery-haired "crook," the stack of poker chips that seems destined to rise to the ceiling, but does not—all these are in Harrigan's best vein. The climax comes quickly during an out-of-door performance of "As You Like It" on the lawn of a Hudson River villa.

Mr. Harrigan is a New-York Irishman who keeps a roadhouse and is known all over the city; Mrs. Yeamans is a New-York Irishwoman who has made a big fortune in the junk trade and yearns for notoriety; Mr. Wild is a bad darky, and Mr. West is a worse one. No one else is anything in particular, excepting Mr. Joseph Sparks, who is that forlorn but aggressive female darky, the trance medium. The dancing is good, and the songs were up to the ordinary level of variety farce—and no higher. The night scenes in the "Tenderloin" district are particularly well set.

The Brooklyn Theatres.

Mr. Sothern and his excellent company are at the Columbia Theatre in Brooklyn this week, the first half of which they will devote to Jerome's interesting comedy called "A Way to Win a Woman."

At Col. Sinn's Park Theatre Marie Jansen, who has lost none of her popularity, is the star. Her repertory includes "Miss Dynamite" and "Delmonico's at 6."

Notes of the Stage.

—Proctor's Theatre.—The steady inflow of the people at Proctor's all-day vaudeville show yesterday testified to the excellence of the attractions. New tableaus, depicting the heroism of "The Fireman," and the humorous sketch, "Beyond Repair," showing an old cobbler puzzling over a hopeless task, were much applauded. The vaudeville is bright and snappy. McAvoy and Mayre genuinely funny in their "Crazy Conglomeration" of singing, dancing, and tumbling. Lizzie and Vinie Daly, the dancing wonders; Dikes and Wade, musical comedians; the Ahrens, midair gymnasts, and Press Eldridge, in a new monologue that proved his keen inventive wit, were among the other artists.

—Harlem Opera House.—The Harlem playgoers have an unaccustomed treat right at their doors this week. William H. Crane is filling his first engagement in that part of the city. Last night he had the welcome of a crowded and delighted audience. "The Pacific Mail" was presented with all the fine scenic effects of the down-town production. "Brother John" will be given Thursday and "The Senator" Saturday night.

—Koster & Bial's.—Marie Vanoni is back again and heads the bill this week at Koster & Bial's, where Jules Levy, the first of the cornet-à-piston players, in more senses than one, emerged into public view and hearing, after a long absence, last night. Otherwise there are no changes in the bill, which is altogether excellent of its kind.

—Tony Pastor's Theatre.—George Thatcher, who has returned to the variety stage, had a warm welcome at Tony Pastor's last night. In his particular line, as a comic monologue artist, he has had few rivals. Mr. Pastor was in the bill, of course, and Madge Ellis and all the other performers pleased the audience.

—Eden Musée.—There was a variety of attractions at the Eden Musée last night. Among them were a dozen new wax figures and groups and an excellent concert by Danko Gabor's Gypsy Band. The principal attractions among the new groups are three wonderful mechanical figures which are perfect and lifelike.

—Grand Opera House.—The lively three-act farce, called "McKenna's Flirtations," is the play this week at the Grand Opera House. It is well known, but it wears well, and new scenery, new songs, and new performers lend to it the charm of novelty.

STRANGE PROCEEDINGS IN A COURTROOM

A Juror Declares He Has a Message from God to the Court.

TRENTON, Dec. 10.—During the trial of Charles Bailey for incest, George W. Johnson, a juror of the general panel, interrupted the proceedings by suddenly rising and demanding to be heard on a question of the highest privilege.

Judge Woodruff asked him to wait a moment, but the man refused, and exclaimed that he had just had a vision, in which it had been revealed to him that Prosecutor Stockton and Bailey's counsel were engaged in a conspiracy to convict Bailey. He said, speaking reverently, but in an excited manned: "I have a message from God to deliver to this court."

The court understood then what ailed Mr. Johnson, and the latter was informed that the whole matter would be looked into next week. Friends took Mr. Johnson out of the room.

Bailey was convicted.

—There is more real good in a cheerful disposition than there is in a pedigree running back to the Mayflower.—Ram's Horn.

"MIGNON" SUNG IN ITALIAN

A New Tenor and a New Soprano Appear at the Metropolitan.

The performance of "Mignon" at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening was heard by an audience of considerable size, but of inconsiderable enthusiasm. The opera has not been given here since Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau's first season, when the title rôle was sung by Marie Van Zandt, and Mme. Lilli Lehmann was the Filina. The Mignon last night was Mme. Mira Heller, who is a native of Poland and has had some experience as a singer in European opera houses. She was suffering so much from nervousness last night that a decisive judgment as to her abilities would probably be unjust to her. She has a good stage appearance, and her acting showed an intelligent understanding of the requirements of her part. Her voice, as it appeared last night, is a mezzo soprano of abundant power and of very pleasant quality. It seems to be somewhat cumbersome and does not lend itself readily to such graces of delivery as appear to be quite within her intellectual grasp. On the whole, it may be said that she made an agreeable, if not profound, impression.

It is unfortunate that words of praise cannot be written in regard to the tenor who made his début last evening. If he ever had a prime, he passed it long ago. His voice is hard, inflexible, and unmusical, and it is not likely that the subscribers to the opera will be anxious to hear him again. The remainder of the cast was only tolerable, and at times barely that. Mme. Scalchi's delightful confidence in herself and her air of authority carry her comfortably over slippery places, and the audience demanded a repetition of her gavotte with old-time enthusiasm.

Mme. Nordica was wholly out of her element as Filina. She never was a coloratura singer, and she is less fitted for the execution of florid music now than she might have been before she developed into a dramatic singer of no little authority. Considering the difficulties under which she labored, Mme. Nordica acquitted herself with discretion. She sang the polonaise well, and had to repeat part of it. M. Plançon, as Lotario, was suffering from hoarseness, which forced him off the key in his earlier measures, but as soon as he had warmed up to his work, he sang accurately, though not with his customary rotundity of tone. Signor Carbone, as Laerte, proved that he had not forgotten his old skill as a buffo.

Owing to the nervousness of the newcomers, and the reserve of some of the others, the general effect of the performance was not as brilliant as it might have been. The chorus discharged its duties in the usual conventional style, and the work of the orchestra was smooth. Signor Bevignani conducted.

SEIDL SOCIETY'S BROOKLYN CONCERTS

An Enjoyable Evening with Wagner at the Academy of Music.

The Seidl Society treated its friends to an evening with Wagner at its second concert at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last night.

The audience listened with pleasure to the programme, which included the following numbers:

Prelude, "Meistersinger."
"Lohengrin,"
(a) Introduction from the third act.
(b) Bridal Chorus: Gathering of Knights and Vassals.
Eine "Faust" Overture.
"Tristan and Isolde,"
(a) Prelude.
(b) Träume.
(c) Isolde's Death.
"Siegfried" Idyl.
"Goetterdaemmerung,"
(a) Funeral music. Siegfried's Death.
(b) Siegfried's Rhine Journey.

Mr. Seidl was applauded and applauded again at the close of every selection.

The other concerts of the series will be given on Jan. 4, Feb. 5, March 5, and April 2. Tickets are on sale at Wissner's, 296 Fulton Street.

The members of the Seidl Society have worked together so long for good music, and enjoy their success so well, that a spirit of good-fellowship seems to have sprung up among them, which gives the audience during the intermissions the appearance of a large and personally-acquainted company, rather than an ordinary body of people in a public concert hall.

Sniffin—Banks.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Miss Carrie Banks, formerly of Pleasantville, N. Y., and Walter E. Sniffin of White Plains, were quietly married this evening at the Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church parsonage. The Rev. Dr. McChesney officiated.

The bridesmaid was Miss Goldie Banks, a sister of the bride, while the best man was Mr. Elliott H. Sniffin, a brother of the bridegroom.

For Breaking Non-Union Man's Ankle.

Joseph Fenree, thirty-two years old, who had been employed as a silk embroiderer by Gustave Buehler, manufacturer of silk embroideries at 624 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and 93 Church Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with having broken the ankle of Morris J. Condon of 873 Washington Avenue. Fenree is on strike, and Condon is a non-union employé of Buehler.

Rejected Suitor Tries to Kill.

Luiti Russo tried to kill Julia Candaranna at 25 Baxter Street last night because she would not marry him. He fired twice at her with a revolver, but neither shot took effect.

Arrested Again for Reckless Driving.

Readers of The New-York Times may remember that last December, during the first few days of sleighing, an old man with white beard, ruddy complexion, and a merry twinkle in his eye was driving a spanking team one frosty morning to a heavily-laden sleigh. Just as he arrived at the corner of Broadway and Tenth Street the animals shied at a cable car, threw the sleigh up against the curb, overturning the load, which fell through the open grating down a hatchway into the basement of Hilton, Hughes & Co.'s store.

The firm made no complaint, but the news of the singular accident brought thousands of people, with their little ones, to see the enormous load of goods, which was nearly entirely made up of toys.

Strange as it may seem, the big policeman who usually stands at that corner remembered the accident of last year, and a few days ago he saw the same old man driving recklessly along Tenth Street, with his wagon fairly loaded to the guards.

Notwithstanding the policeman's efforts to prevent an accident, the wagon swung into the curb, throwing the entire load and its merry driver down the same hatchway into Hilton, Hughes & Co.'s basement.

The policeman was very much enraged at the old man's carelessness, who, despite his years, was nimble enough, and arrested him and took him before Judge Right at the police court.

The venerable appearance of the old driver, the jolly twinkle in his eye, and his kindly manner under the distressing circumstances evidently made some impression on the Judge, who had just written down the charge of reckless driving against him, for, as they were leading the prisoner away, the Judge dipped his pen in the inkstand and asked the old man his name.

He looked up with a smile and answered: "Santa Claus." A drop of ink fell from the Judge's pen upon the book and blotted out the charge. The prisoner was allowed to return to his load, where he has been given until Christmas Day to show all little children his varied collection of toys.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pains, cures wind colic, diarrhea; 25c. a bot.

"Chickasaw." E. & W. "Chickasaw."
A NEW COLLAR.

As white as pearls her dainty teeth;
Her ruby lips with roses vie;
Her mouth quite kissable; her breath
As sweet as gales from Araby.
But nothing strange in this appears.—
For she's used SOZODONT for years.

A.—A.—Prepare for Winter; have your windows fixed with Roebuck's Weather Strips; will exclude all draughts and reduce your coal bill. S. ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton St., New-York; Hamilton Av., near 14th St., Brooklyn. Call, write, or wire. Telephone connections in both cities.

Avoid baldness, gray hair, dandruff, and thin locks by using PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. Greve's Ointment makes a healthy skin, 50c.

MARRIED.

POTTER—PIXLEY.—On Friday, Sept. 14, at 29 West 61st St., by the Rev. George H. Houghton, D. D., Julian Potter to Alice Berenice, daughter of the late Enoch Pixley.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On Monday afternoon, Dec. 10, at his late residence, 17 West 12th St., Benjamin Greene Arnold, in the 82d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLOSSOM.—Dec. 10, 1894, in Brooklyn, Emeret B. Blossom, widow of Joseph R. Blossom and daughter of the late Henry Schenck.

Funeral services at her late residence, The Fougera, 194 Clinton St., on Wednesday, at 4 P. M. Interment at Fishkill, N. Y.

FANSHAWE.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 9, at her residence, No. 212 West 45th St., Selena Jaqueline, widow of George A. Fanshawe.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

HENDRICKS.—On Monday evening, the 10th inst., Edgar, son of Emma B. and the late Joshua Hendricks.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KEYSER.—At Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 9, Henrietta Depue, wife of Aaron Keyser.

Funeral services at her late residence, 1,327 Watchung Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 13, at 11 A. M. Interment at Belvidere, N. J.

MOFFETT.—Entered into rest, on Sunday, Dec. 9, at her residence, 108 West 71st St., Margaret, widow of Thomas F. Moffett.

Funeral services at Transfiguration Chapel, West 69th St., near the Boulevard, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

PURDY.—At New-Brighton, S. I., Dec. 8, William Miner Purdy, aged 57 years.

Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, 57 West 46th St., Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 11 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

REYNOLDS.—At Albany, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1894, William H. T. Reynolds, M. D., son of the late John H. and Margaret A. Reynolds, in the 49th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his brother, James A. Reynolds, Kinderhook, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SCHOLLE.—At his late residence, 21 East 49th St., on Dec. 10, Adolph T. Scholle, aged 30 years, son of William Scholle.

Funeral private.

TANNAHILL.—On Monday, the 10th inst., at Englewood, N. J., T. Harvey Tannahill, son of Sallie J. and the late Robert Tannahill, in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, on the arrival of the 3:30 train from Chambers St., New-York. Interment at Petersburg, Va.

TAYLOR.—At his late residence, 10 West 36th St., Sunday, Dec. 9, Alfred Taylor, aged 46 years.

Services to be held at Calvary Baptist Church, 57th St., near 6th Av., Wednesday, Dec. 12, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

VOUTE.—At Montclair, Friday, Dec. 7, 1894, Ernest, oldest child of J. Oscar Voute and Henrietta Conradt Voute, in the 8th year of his age.

Funeral services from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. T. N. Conradt, 28 Upper Mountain Av., Montclair, N. J., Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M., on arrival of D., L. and W. train leaving New-York 12:30 P. M.

WESTON.—On the 10th inst., after a lingering illness, Ezra B. Weston, aged 67 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, 24 East 47th St., Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

Special Notices.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES,

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH. 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

PAINTINGS, WATER-COLORS, AND DRAWINGS.

R. V. V. SEWELL, A. BREWSTER SEWELL, HERBERT A. OLIVIER, ELIHU VEDDER, GEORGE AGNEW REID, W. HAMILTON GIBSON.

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Desks and Office Furniture in great variety manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St.

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Holiday number of the Quarterly Notes on New Books, illustrated catalogue of Books for Young People, illustrated prospectus of the Story of the Nations and Heroes of the Nations, and prospectus of Ariel Shakespeare, Knickerbocker Nuggets, and Literary Gems sent on application.

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

27 and 29 West 23d St.

READY THIS DAY.

A FASCINATING NEW NOVEL.
By Lucy Dillingham.

THE MISSING CHORD.

The Outlook says of this new book:

THE MISSING CHORD, by Lucy Dillingham, is a first story and has the faults of a first effort. It shows lack of practice in construction and in characterization. This was to be expected. As a first book, however, it also discloses great earnestness, elevation, and enthusiasm. There is a glow about it which is the supreme charm of youth. The descriptions of the art student life in Germany are graphic and intimate, and the book is p

THE STEPHENSON JURY

Secured After Three Sessions of Oyer and Terminer.

THE EX-CAPTAIN'S COUNSEL REBUKED

The Prosecution Expects to Have All Its Evidence of Bribery in To-day—The Court to Sit at Night.

A jury was obtained yesterday to try ex-Police Captain John T. Stephenson on the charge of accepting a bribe of four baskets of peaches and one barrel of apples from Martin N. Edwards, a fruit dealer at 193 Duane Street. Three sessions of the court of Oyer and Terminer, presided over by Justice Ingraham, were held, the last one at night, before twelve men were found acceptable to both sides.

The following are the jurors in the order of their acceptance:

Joseph Gross, advertising agent, 38 Murray Street.
Samuel Warwick, livery stable, 513 West Thirty-fifth Street.
Thomas McKeon, retired builder, 32 East Twenty-ninth Street.
Pincus Lowenfeld, men's furnishing goods, 782 Third Avenue.
Charles P. Armstrong, West Indian trade, 100 Wall Street.
Sherman W. Neville, clerk in Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.
Joseph A. Kenny, clerk in a steam pump manufactory, living at 235 East Thirty-sixth Street.
Edwin C. Sprague of 205 West Fifty-sixth Street; not in business.
Joseph Smith, manager of the Educational Publishing Company, 70 Fifth Avenue.
Albert C. Wilson of 279 Tenth Avenue.
William J. Heller, tanner, 75 Gold Street.
Thomas F. Kaughran of 186 East Eighty-third Street.

The indictment was lodged against ex-Capt. Stephenson on the testimony of Edwards before the Lexow committee. The crime is alleged to have been committed Sept. 15, 1891. Capt. Stephenson was then in charge of the Leonard Street Police Station. In return for the fruit, Edwards was to have the use of the sidewalk to display his wares.

Capt. Stephenson, dressed in a black cutaway and dark striped trousers, was accompanied by his counsel, Ira Shafer and ex-District Attorney John Vincent. Mr. Vincent's method of examination of talesmen brought down on his head the ire of the court. Justice Ingraham rebuked him severely on several occasions for asking leading questions.

The State was represented by the District Attorney, Col. Fellows, who has lately been tried for neglecting his work; by the boyish-looking Deputy Assistant District Attorney, John D. Lindsay, and by Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, who is said to be in attendance at the request of the Committee of Seventy. Mr. McIntyre said that he did not know why the committee had asked him to attend the trial. Ex-Assistant District Attorney William Travers Jerome was also associated with the prosecuting lawyers, representing the Lexow committee.

The talesmen were asked if they had read the newspaper accounts of the Lexow investigation and the trials before the Police Commissioners, and if there was any reason why they could not give the accused a fair trial. Some had formed opinions which were inimical to the police, or to the Police Captains in general, which could not be shaken by any testimony, or only on the very strongest evidence. Several said they had not read anything about the Lexow investigation. Others had only read the head lines in the newspapers. Most of the talesmen who had read the accounts in the newspapers believed that ex-Capt. Stephenson was to be tried for receiving a check for $100 from Ryan, the boxmaker. They were informed that the peaches-and-apples bribe was the only one they would be asked to consider.

Capt. Stephenson sat between Mr. Shafer and Mr. Vincent, and gave them his opinion as to the availability of each candidate for the jury box.

Col. Fellows asked Francis J. McKeon if he thought his health would stand a long trial.

"I do not care how long it is if this cold does not get worse," replied Mr. McKeon.

"We challenge peremptorily," said Col. Fellows.

"Why, he said he did not belong to the Tammany Society," exclaimed Mr. Shafer.

It was evident all through the examination that Mr. Shafer did not care about Tammany men as jurors, and Col. Fellows was equally opposed to Republicans.

Justice Ingraham ruled that political questions should not be asked.

"I shall have to bring up the Tammany question a good many times in this trial," said the bluff Mr. Shafer.

Theodore A. Wright, a dry goods salesman, said he knew Col. Fellows.

"What were your relations with him?" asked Mr. Vincent.

"We were members of the same church some time ago."

Col. Fellows looked puzzled.

Mr. Shafer challenged Wright. "I am sorry to have to object to Col. Fellows's religious friends," he added.

Samuel Warwick declared that he was neither a Democrat, a Republican, nor a Mugwump. He had never belonged to any political party, and never intended to. He had no grievance against any member of the Police Department.

Recorder-elect Goff entered the courtroom during the examination and had a short chat with Col. Fellows inside the railing.

Francis J. McKeon of 301 West Forty-sixth Street, who said he was a medical electrician and muscle manipulator, had been told by a man six years ago that another man had said that two Police Sergeants had been promoted on their merit. Nothing could, therefore, he said, shake his faith in every member of the police force.

John McGovern, a liquor dealer at 101 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, was examined by Col. Fellows and turned over to Mr. Shafer, who said:

"We do not desire to ask any questions. We accept the juror. He looks like an honest man."

"Peremptory challenge," exclaimed Col. Fellows.

"I thought so," returned Mr. Shafer.

The same thing happened several times. Col. Fellows seemed to be suspicious of every man of whom Mr. Shafer asked no question.

Mr. Shafer and Justice Ingraham had a little tilt over the political question later on in the examination of Daniel D. Earle of 233 East Sixty-eighth Street.

"I think you have no right to ask a man his politics," ruled the Judge.

"Now, I am an older man than you, your Honor," replied Mr. Shafer, "and I don't agree with you."

"Well! well!" exclaimed the Judge. "That will do."

"I won't struggle with your Honor," persisted Mr. Shafer. "You are, of course, entitled to the last word."

Joshua E. A. Moore of 302 West Fifty-second Street had a little fun with Mr. Shafer when the lawyer began in a low voice to examine him.

"Speak a little louder, Mr. Shafer, a little louder," said the witness, blandly.

"H'm! That's a good joke on me," roared the bluff Mr. Shafer. "I am usually called down for speaking too loud."

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Wellman appeared about this time and had a talk with Col. Fellows, Mr. McIntyre, and Justice Ingraham. He was present a couple of hours.

When Justice Ingraham asked questions of talesmen to see if, in his opinion, they were qualified to serve, Mr. Shafer frequently objected to the form of the questions, alleging that they were leading. He was overruled by the Judge and took exceptions.

The jury was completed at 9:15 o'clock P. M. The court then adjourned to 10:30 o'clock to-day. Mr. McIntyre said that the evidence for the people would all be in by 2:30 o'clock to-day, and that Justice Ingraham would hold court until 10:30 P. M. to hasten the work.

"We will have practically the same witnesses that appeared before the Lexow committee, with some additions," he said. "We are very sure of securing a conviction."

Appeal in ex-Capt. Doherty's Case.

The appeal of ex-Police Captain Michael Doherty and his one-time ward men, Hock and Meehan, from the decision of the Police Board, removing them for accepting a bribe from Mrs. Augusta Thurow, was argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday.

Abraham Fromme appeared for the discharged officers, and ex-Assistant District Attorney Wellman for the Police Commissioners.

Mr. Fromme said that the officers' rights had been infringed when the Commissioners refused an adjournment. It was also alleged that there had been prejudice against the discharged men, especially in the case of Commissioner Martin, who, it was said, had threatened to "break" Capt. Doherty.

Mr. Wellman said that the findings of the Commissioners were in accord with the evidence, and that they acted within the law.

The court reserved decision.

Ex-Sergt. Felix McKenna, who was one of the Sergeants discharged from the force on the charges preferred by Mrs. Thurow, and who was afterward indicted with others by the Grand Jury on the same charges, obtained a writ of certiorari in the Supreme Court from Judge Patterson yesterday against the Police Commissioners. The writ is made returnable in twenty days.

THE SABBATH DAY OBSERVANCE

SUBJECTS CONSIDERED BY THE UNION AND IDEAS ADVANCED.

Resolutions Adopted Denouncing the Sunday Opening of Saloons—The Speakers and Their Views.

The American Sabbath Union met yesterday morning at Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, near Sixth Avenue, to consider the Sunday question.

Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson presided and opened the meeting. In her address, she spoke of the evils of the day, and insisted that now is the time to destroy them, before they became unmanageable. "We let our evils grow," she said, "until they grow to gigantic sizes before we put our heel upon them." She introduced Mrs. Mary Louise McEwen, who delivered an eloquent address on "The Sabbath and Home Missions."

Mrs. McEwen touched upon the bearing that religion has upon politics, and said: "The recent campaign emphasized piety, not politics. Religion and patriotism joined hands. Their divorce had brought national and municipal peril, and their present union means enthusiasm, guided by conscience. The moment is propitious for a subject, which, like the Sabbath and home missions, is both national and religious."

Mrs. G. H. McGrew, Mrs. Knowles, and Dr. George S. Mott, President of the union, delivered short addresses.

A resolution was adopted, which declared emphatically against opening saloons on Sunday for any portion of the day, and also opposed Sunday newspapers.

The afternoon session was held at the Methodist Mission House, 150 Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Joseph H. Knowles, General Secretary of the union, read a report of the union's work during the past year.

Dr. Mott read a paper on the subject of Sunday traffic on the railroads of the country, and gave statistics of the number of men employed in various ways, and showed wherein efforts have been made by some managers to reduce Sunday railroad service to a minimum. He concluded with an appeal to the railroad Directors throughout the country to give the matter of Sunday observance serious consideration.

There was a rally in the evening at Calvary Baptist Church, where the subject of "The American Sabbath: Its Relation to Good Citizenship and Christian Progress, and the Duty of Young People to Maintain It," was discussed.

Secretary Knowles read the following resolutions:

Whereas, The influence of the home determines largely the principles and action of the nation's lawmakers; and,

Whereas, The social influence of women is an important factor in the advancement of efforts in behalf of the American Sabbath, therefore,

Resolved, That the advocates of this cause are to be congratulated upon the recent enlistment of Christian women in co-operation with the American Sabbath Union.

Resolved, That the American Sabbath Union rejoices that the Young People's Societies of the Christian churches are manifesting great interest in the question of Sabbath observance. We believe that by active co-operation they will accomplish important results for the cause and reap great benefit to themselves from the reflex action of such work.

Whereas, The opening of the saloon on Sunday means the overthrow of the integrity and sanctity of the Sabbath, upon which the perpetuity of both Church and State depends, therefore,

Resolved, That the American Sabbath Union protests against the announced purpose of the liquor interests in New-York and other great cities of the State to secure legislative action which shall repeal existing laws against the sale of liquor on Sunday, and hereby calls upon all religious teachers and patriotic citizens to arouse the conscience of the public to resist this threatened iniquity.

Mr. Knowles then made public the names of the seven members of the Board of Managers elected at the afternoon session. They were Dr. A. H. Plumb of Boston, Mass.; A. H. Levry, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. J. H. Darlington, Brooklyn; the Rev. Leighton Hilliland, New-York; Dr. J. H. Carlisle, Columbia, S. C.; ex-Gov. Northen, Atlanta, Ga., and Dr. S. A. Fernby, Philadelphia, Penn.

Short addresses were made by Edward T. Lovatt, Vice President of the Epworth League; John W. Wood, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew; G. A. Warburton, Secretry of the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Rev. Alfred E. Myers, President of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, spoke against the Sunday newspapers. Mrs. Margaret Bottome, President of the International Order of King's Daughters and Sons, and the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, the pastor of the church, also made short addresses.

Fighters and Spectators Caught.

The police of the West Twentieth Street Police Station raided a prize fight last night in a barn in the rear of 413 West Twenty-fourth Street. Sixteen men were arrested.

The principals were Harman Mutria, nineteen years old, of 123 West Twenty-seventh Street, and Philip Morris, eighteen years old, of 126 West Twenty-seventh Street. The referee was Charles Sewerr, eighteen years old, of 136 West Twenty-seventh Street. They are colored men, and the party was well sprinkled with white and colored men.

THE CELEBRATED
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Pianos are the Best.
Warerooms: 149-155 East 14th St., New-York.
CAUTION.—The buying public will please not confound the SOHMER Piano with one of a similarly-sounding name of cheap grade. Our name spells—
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WORKMEN IN CONVENTION

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Federation of Labor.

THE ADVICE GIVEN BY JOHN BURNS

Enthusiastic Welcome to the English Delegates — The Yearly Address of President Gompers.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 10.—The feature of the first day's session of the fourteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, aside from the annual address of the President, Samuel Gompers, and the reports of the Treasurer and the Secretary, was the address made by John Burns, M. P., of England, in response to the seating of himself and David Holmes as delegates upon the floor by the convention. It was received with tumultuous applause from the seventy-five delegates.

Mr. Burns said:

Delegated by the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain, Mr. David Holmes and myself have come in response to the invitation which the American Federation of Labor so kindly extended. We represent a constituency of one and a quarter million of organized workers, and the largest congress of labor delegates, numbering 400, which met in Norwich not many months ago. That congress was the most representative one held for thirty years. Out of 400 delegates there were over 100 members of Parliament, magistrates, members of school boards, town and county councils, which indicates to you what a footing the trades unions have in England. We shall be greatly pleased if in America you shall obtain in the next ten years something of the same standing.

Beyond the 100 delegates so attending, we have scattered over the land, on local, magisterial, and arbitration boards, and in Parliament, over 100 bona fide members and accredited delegates to the trades unions of England. We come from an industrial country. What England has initiated in competitive industry, America has eclipsed in industrial monopoly. The trades union movement for twenty-seven years has voiced the feeling of organized and unorganized workmen of our country, and what our congress has done may, I hope, suggest something which you may copy and improve upon. Let me hope that, in your deliberations, judgment, common sense, and impartiality shall guide you in everything you do.

Let me express the hope that everything be characterized by firmness, toleration, and conciliation for each other, and that here and hereafter, you may conduct your deliberations with a moral courage that labor has lacked only too frequently. Remember that the ideal of to-day may become the practical of to-morrow. Do not sacrifice principle for partisanship or personal feelings. Let us hope that, in your future annual gatherings, you may secure reports from other countries that the labor leaders of the world may advise, counsel, and assist you so that the cause of labor shall advance all over the world. Capital knows no race, no creed, no distinction. The world is its prey, and labor its tool.

If we in the Old World can dominate municipalities and even intimidate Parliament and secure public sympathy and support, you can be as wise and as hopeful in this wonderful land. We shall hope to reciprocate for the magnanimous cordiality of your greetings ever since we landed in New-York by preaching the cause of labor under your organizations, and through your courtesy, while here. If we can increase your membership several thousand by our addresses throughout the nation, we shall thus hope to repay you for your kindnesses and the cause of labor will be strengthened thereby."

Mr. Holmes still suffers from a hoarseness, which prevents him from talking, and he could only bow in response to the applause which greeted his presentation to the convention.

The convention started off upon a buisness basis that promises to result in some important work. President Gompers, having recovered from his indisposition, was able to preside during the preliminary session, and, at the afternoon session, delivered his address, with great earnestmenss and conviction. His demand, that the convention take some decided action in indorsement or disapproval of his policy during the Debs strike, was made with almost a shout in his earnestness.

President Gompers began his speech with the declaration that the convention met under inauspicious circumstances, at a time when the workers were still suffering from the paralysis of industry resulting from the incompetency of modern captains of industry. In a land so bountiful as ours, he said, with a people earnest, energetic, and vigorous, anxious and willing to produce the wealth so necessary to their existence and comfort, it was an indictment of our civilization, charging it and those responsible for it with the unnecessary misery of more than a million and a half of workers. In the midst of these adverse circumstances that trades unions had maintained their existence itself, spoke well of them. If it had not been for the industrial stagnation the 125,000 miners would have won their strike in the early part of the year.

Mr. Gompers then reviewed the strike of the railroad men, which was caused by the employes of Pullman requesting a consideration of the grievances from which they suffered.

He next took up the subject of immigration, and said that he felt called upon to direct the attention of the members of the convention to the satisfactory spirit in which the immigration officials had for the past year or more co-operated with labor organizations. The immigration laws contained some good points, and should not be assailed in a wholesale manner. Nevertheless, they could be amended in several respects to the laboring man's distinct advantage.

Regarding Government ownership of the telegraph Mr. Gompers said that the belief existed that the committee having in charge bills for the Government ownership of all lines would report favorably to Congress on the subject. There was little doubt that the near future would crown the efforts of the labor organizations looking to the passage of this bill with success.

After reviewing the work of Congress concerning various measures of interest to the laboring people, Mr. Gompers spoke of the recent conference of the Knights of Labor at St. Louis. He merely stated that the Knights maintained and indorsed the attitude always taken by the American Federation of Labor—that is, the complete autonomy of the trade organizations—and disapproved dual organizations or dual authority in any one trade. It would be necessary, he said, for this convention to take some action upon the proposition to hold the semi-annual conferences.

Mr. Gompers declared that he would indeed be short-sighted if he failed to advocate independent voting and political action by union workmen. Laboring men should endeavor to do all that they possibly can to wean their fellow-workers from their affiliation with the dominant political parties as one of the first steps necessary to induce wage workers to vote in favor of wage workers' interests, wage workers' questions, and for union wage workers as representatives. During the past year the trades unions in many localities plunged into the political arena by nominating their candidates for public offices, and in each one of these localities, politically, they were defeated and the trades-union movement more or less divided and disrupted. Results, he said, would be different if such a movement was inaugurated under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor.

He believed that the country was within a year of an industrial revival which in activity and intensity would far surpass that of any previous period. With this turn in industry would come the greater necessity for labor organization. The question was presented whether the laboring men would grasp the situation and make such preparation as would enable them to reap the harvest for the wage workers, or whether they would permit the opportunity to pass, and only be partial beneficiaries. Mr. Gompers said that he was fully persuaded in the belief that if the convention should decide to concentrate its efforts and urge the course of action of fellow-workers to the attainment of a few of the pressing and immediate needs, they would certainly be successful in securing the improvement so necessary to the welfare of the country's workers, and enabled to prepare for the contests to achieve the abolition of the great and underlying evils and wrongs of our modern industrial system.

Disputes between the workers and employers, he continued, might generally be adjusted by arbitration, but if they were, it would only come when the workers were better organized; when their power and their rights had received greater recognition. The first step must be organization, the second conciliation, the next, possibly, arbitration, but compulsory arbitration, never.

R. Kenehan of the Denver Trades Assembly delivered an address of welcome, to which President Gompers responded.

While the Committee on Credentials was making up the roll Thomas M. Patterson of Denver delivered an address upon the subject "Labor's Rough but Noble Struggle." Mr. Patterson's reference to the Pullman strike was greatly applauded. On this subject he said:

Because one denies the right of members of society to conduct their business regardless of the welfare of that society, so as to impose slavery upon those who belong to the wage-working class and to deprive them of a living share in the wealth their services create, he is called an Anarchist and made the object of strong, repressive legislation.

When the serfs of the feudal barony of Pullman rebelled against the oppression of this lord and refused to handle the cars, made the instruments of extortion, the army was called out to sustain corporations in unnatural construction of their rights under mail-carrying contracts. Laws were enacted to compel railroads to observe the commonest decencies of commercial relations with shippers and communities. All of this tyrannical force was engaged in the struggle for humanity, while not a writ was issued or officer or soldier directed against the Board of General Managers who, by unlawful direction of the stupendous power, were morally and legally responsible for what interference with the United States mails occurred.

It is mockery to say that in this country the people rule and it is a people's Government. Less than 500 men in Congress make laws for 70,000,000 of people. Capital secures the election of a goodly number, and it always purchases enough of the remainder to procure defeat of whatever legislation it desires.

The Credentials Committee reported the seating of all delegates, except the contesting delegates from rival painters' associations, upon which question more time was given. The delegates will go to Silver Plume to-morrow, over the famous loop, and a reception will be tendered the party in Georgetown by the miners.

HARNEY PEAK COMPANY ANSWERS

Denial of the Charge of Attempting Fraud on Stockholders.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday the Harney Peak Tin Mining, Milling, and Manufacturing Company filed an answer to the suit of Charles Fletcher and others against the company.

The defendants admitted that all the complainants are citizens of Great Britain, and that at the time of the commencement of the suit, Lewis May, William Lemsen, George Ehret, Samuel Untermyer, Charles D. Deshler, and Lewis D. Weber were Trustees and Directors of the company.

The defendants further admit that by the certificate of incorporation the capital stock of the company was fixed at $5,000,000 in 50,000 shares of $100 each; and that on Aug. 4, 1884, certificates of 50,000 shares of its full paid capital stock, of the par value of $5,000,000, were issued and delivered to Stephen W. Fullerton, as Trustee, in payment of the consideration of the sale to the defendant company of "certain tin mines" and property situated in the Black Hills, in the Territory of Dakota.

The defendants admit that at a meeting of the stockholders of the company on Jan. 27, 1885, the capital stock was increased from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, and that in June, 1888, the capital stock was further increased from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

They deny that the incorporation was made in the interest of the members of the American Board of Directors. The answer denies that there was any fraud connected with the organization of the company or that any false stock was fraudulently registered in the name of E. W. Fullerton, James Flannagan, and Oliver T. Barry, or voted by these men.

It is charged in the complaint that 50,000 shares were thus issued on Aug. 6, 1888, to the Directors named, including Henry Claussen, Jr., deceased. It is claimed that the sale or transfer of all the stock was made with the knowledge and consent of the several stockholders. All the charges of fraudulent appropriation of stock by Mr. Claussen or other Directors is denied. It is alleged that despite the failure of the company to operate the mines in the Black Hills of Dakota with profit, the property there is of "great value and contains rich deposits of tin ore, which tests by disinterested parties declared to be of enormous value and capable of developing one of the most important and successful mining enterprises in America."

The charge that the consent of the stockholders to the execution of the mortgage to the American Loan and Trust Company was a mere show and pretense is characterized as untrue in the answer, as is the assertion that the mortgage was executed to aid the alleged fraudulent conspiracy of the Directors to cheat the British stockholders. It is claimed that there were good and valid reasons for increasing the capital stock of the company from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000, and that the increase was not made for the purpose of defrauding the stockholders out of $10,000,000.

The answer is long, and denies each and every charge made in the complaint.

FIVE MEN KILLED BY A BOILER EXPLOSION

The Force of the Explosion Breaks Windows All Over the Town.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Dec. 10.—A huge boiler in E. N. Short's sawmill exploded this morning with a force which broke windows in all parts of the town.

Mr. Short, engineer, two firemen, and a drayman were killed and two other operatives were injured.

The bodies of two of the dead men were terribly mutilated.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler of Vermont is at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-Congressman John M. Farquhar of Buffalo is at the Astor House.

—Col. R. Sartorius, C. M. G., and Capt. A. E. Whitaker of England are at the Waldorf.

—Bishop George Worthington of Omaha, Charles Fargo of Chicago, and Lieut. Col. A. L. Keller of the British Army are at the Windsor.

—Judge John Davis of the United States Court of Claims and Capt. Heese of the German Embassy at Washington are at the Cambridge.

—Senator Richard F. Pettigrew of South Dakota, Congressman John M. Wever of Plattsburg, N. Y., and ex-Senator C. P. Vedder of Ellicottville, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

3:15 A. M.—232 West Fourteenth Street, J. Latus, cloakmaker; damage, $100.
9:15 A. M.—104 Monroe Street, Abraham Goldshead; damage, $5.
9:50 A. M.—763 Sixth Avenue, Dr. Dunton; damage, $50.
3:45 P. M.—1,702 Third Avenue, A. Meylich; damage, $1,000.
8:30 P. M.—228 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, occupied by Jacob Kohs; damage, $50.
10:05 P. M.—50 Ridge Street; no damage.

NOT PROVIDENCE'S WORK

The Election a Republican Victory Pure and Simple, Platt Says.

AND NOW LEGISLATION IS NEEDED

The Tioga Statesman's Only Ambition, He Says, to So Strengthen His Party that It May Have a Long Lease of Power.

Thomas C. Platt served notice on the public last night that the recent election in this city and State was a Republican victory, pure and simple. After last year's election he gave some credit to Divine Providence, but now that all the State offices have fallen into Republican hands Mr. Platt wants to have it understood that the change is due to the G. O. P.

Mr. Platt made a newspaper editorial the excuse for his utterances of last night. When seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel he said:

My attention has just been called to an editorial in a New-York newspaper which is full of false and misleading statements. One of them is that if I had read that newspaper attentively just after the landslide in November I would have been reminded that New-York is not a Republican State.

Now, the plain truth is that New-York has been a Republican State for the last ten years or more, and would have enjoyed and would have been blessed by a Republican State Government had it not been for the outrageous election frauds which were perpetrated in this city, in Kings County, in Albany, in Troy, and in Buffalo. In November, 1893, the people of Brooklyn and Buffalo rose en masse against the Democratic rings which had defrauded and misgoverned them, turned out the Democratic rascals who were in power, and thus secured the honest elections there which made possible the Republican victories of two years last past.

The victory in this city was a Republican victory, made possible by Republican effort and by Republican agencies. The head of the ticket was a straight Republican, originally nominated by the regular Republican City Convention, indorsed with the greatest enthusiasm by every Republican district organization, and voted for at the polls, as the result showed, by more than 124,000 Republicans—Mr. Morton's vote—while Mr. Strong's Democratic opponent polled but 108,000 votes. It was so plainly a Republican triumph that there is not an intelligent man in either party who does not now freely assert that a straight Republican ticket would surely have been elected had one been put in the field.

This Republican triumph in New-York City is mainly to be credited to the bi-partisan Police Board. The faithful and sturdy Republicans who are members of that board insisted that police interference in favor of Democratic candidates must cease and that the members of the force must confine themselves to their plain duties—keeping order at the polls and assisting the Inspectors of Election in preventing fraudulent voting. For the first time in many years the police force were permitted to perform and did perform their duty. We are indebted to them for order at the polls; they prevented fraudulent voting, and great credit is due them for their efforts.

While all this is true, all the State knows that they would not have been permitted to do their duty but for the diplomacy which enabled us to obtain the bi-partisan Police Board. We had an honest election in this city, and the Republican candidates for city offices were chosen. Isn't that a Republican victory? And a Republican victory, won by Republicans, should necessarily give us a thoroughgoing Republican Government and an honest Republican administration of affairs.

It follows that in such case Republicans will not be likely to seek advice from a paper which for years had not a word to utter against the perpetrators of the outrages by which they were robbed of their rights, or against the frauds which retained their inventors in power.

As I said before, this is a Republican State; it is and has been for years a Republican State, if none but the honest, legal voters had cast their ballots, and had had them honestly counted. And it should be the first and highest duty of both the Government of the State and the Government of this city to enact such additional legislation and erect such needed safeguards about our elections as to absolutely prevent a return to the Democratic methods from which both State and city have so severely suffered.

I am reminded by this wise and knowing newspaper that the voters "do not readily pardon a failure to make such use of victory as shall strengthen the party and confirm it in power." There is no need of such hint in my case. This is the very end which should be kept most clearly in view and the result to which I shall devote for the rest of my life such energy and intelligence as the Creator has bestowed upon me.

My only ambition is to so strengthen the Republican Party in this city and in the State that it may be given a long lease of power in the city, in the State, and in the Nation, and that the whole people may see it is able and willing to give them the most honest, the most economical, the most intelligent, and the most capable Government this city and country have ever known—in striking contrast with Democratic mismanagement and incapacity.

The Republican Party can and will do all these things if it be given the opportunity, and I propose to do in my humble way what lies in my power to aid it in securing that opportunity. With this end kept steadfastly before us, as it most certainly will be kept, it is not likely I shall be driven from my purpose by the criticism of Democratic papers like The World and its Mugwump allies.

Mr. Platt has declined an invitation to speak on "The Republican Party and Reform" at the dinner to-night to Senator Lexow, at the Waldorf. He expected to be in Boston on business, he said.

GUESTS OF THE ALPHA DELTA PHI CLUB

Reception and Tea to Several Hundred Women.

The Alpha Delta Phi Club gave a reception and tea to ladies yesterday afternoon between 2 and 6 o'clock.

Over 300 women—the wives, daughters and friends of the members of the fraternity—visited the clubhouse at 35 West Thirty-third Street. The parlors were decorated with flowers and vines.

The paintings in the loan exhibition were hung in the rooms and halls of the house, and on flower-bedecked easels. Over fifty pictures were on exhibition. Among them were "The Old Barn," by Thomas T. Murphy; "Cat and Kittens," by T. H. Dolph; "A Cape Cod Native," by L. C. Earle; "At the Stack," by George Inness; "Marnie," by R. A. Eichelberger, and "Idle Hours," by William M. Chase.

Among those who helped make the afternoon an enjoyable one were Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. W. E. Evans, Mrs. E. C. Bogart, Mrs. Bessle, Mrs. J. Warner Bott, Mrs. S. W. Baldwin, Mrs. David Blakely, Mrs. William Reynolds Beal, Mrs. Colin Armstrong, Miss Becker, Mrs. Henry Bruster Clark, Miss Alice G. Colton, Miss Etta S. Cohen, Mrs. J. W. Howe, Mrs. Lorin M. Cook, Mrs. B. W. Franklin, Mr. W. D. Larramore, Miss Frances McDiacmid, Miss C. E. Quimby, Miss Cella Rockefeller, Miss Edith Rockefeller, Mrs. A. D. Rockefeller, Mrs. C. E. Sprague, Mrs. Saltus, Mrs. Edwin W. Ward, Miss Weir, and Miss R. T. Roux.

THE COOK GANG SCATTERED

Two of Them Surrounded—Three Others Seen Near Muskogee.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Dec. 10.—United States Attorney Jackson has just received a message from Deputy Tolbert stating that he and two other Deputies had Buss Lucky and Tom Roe surrounded in a house fifteen miles south of Tulsa, and that they are waiting for reinforcements before they break into the house. Attorney Jackson is expecting a telegram from the Deputies every hour.

James French and two other members of the Cook gang were seen on Coody's Creek, three miles south of Muskogee, last night. A posse was ordered out, but has not reported. The Cook gang is now scattered and working separately.

Postmaster General Bissell at Home.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Postmaster General Bissell has gone to his home in Buffalo, N. Y., where he will remain about a week.

HELPING MISS WELLS'S CRUSADE

Prominent Brooklyn Men Join Her in Her Protest Against the Lynching of Negroes.

The Anti-Lynching Society had a public meeting in Association Hall, Fulton Street, near Bond, Brooklyn, last night. There was a large attendance, as it was believed that Frederick Douglass would assist Miss Ida B. Wells in her crusade against the negro atrocities in the South.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford presided, and letters of regret were read from Frederick Douglass, the Rev. Sylvester Malone, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, W. Hayes Ward, and Emory Bradford of Montclair, N. J.

Gen. Woodford said that it was the duty of Americans to protest against the lynching of negroes in the South. The white race, he said, with all its opportunities, is under obligations to take more care of the lowly and humble in its ranks than of itself. Miss Wells, he said, was engaged in a mission that every Christian throughout the land should commend, as it was in the interest of law-abiding people.

Miss Wells, who has appeared before a Brooklyn audience before, told of the terrible atrocities that were perpetrated in the South, and said that there was no sign that the lynchings were decreasing. During the present year, she said, no less than 206 lynchings had taken place. They were not only on the increase, she declared, but were becoming intensified in their barbarism and boldness.

She said that the lynchings that formerly took place at night were now in some cases actually perpetrated in the broad daylight, and, more than that, photographs were taken of the atrocious crime, and were sold as souvenirs of the occasion.

In some instances, Miss Wells said, the victims were burned as a sort of diversion. She said that the Christian and moral forces of the country were now required to revolutionize public sentiment.

S. V. White, the next speaker, referred to Miss Wells as a Moses, who had been lifted up to start the great crusade, and he thanked God that this woman had lifted up her voice in the defense of the poor negro.

Col. Alexander S. Bacon also spoke, and praised Miss Wells's work, saying that it was one of the most noble causes that a woman could be engaged in.

MGR. SATOLLI VISITS THE FAIR

CATHOLIC LEAGUE'S RECEPTION TO HIM AND THE ARCHBISHOP.

Resolutions of Thanks for the Delegate and Avowals of Love and Loyalty for Head of the Diocese.

The principal interest last evening at the fair in the Grand Central Palace was the reception given to Mgr. Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate, and to Archbishop Corrigan by the Cathedral Centre of the League of the Sacred Heart, and the presentation to the prelates of a set of resolutions adopted some time ago.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of the league was observed last June, and Mgr. Satolli celebrated mass at the cathedral on that occasion. The league, by the presentation of the resolutions, recognized its appreciation of his presence at the golden anniversary.

The main hall in which the fair is being held was crowded when Mgr. Satolli entered, walking with Archbishop Corrigan. Among others present were Vicar General Farley, Dr. Hector Papi, Satolli's secretary; Father Mooney of the Church of the Sacred Heart, the Rev. Thomas McMillan of the Paulist Fathers, Fathers Lavelle and McMahon of the cathedral, City Chamberlain O'Donohue, James R. Floyd, Eugene Kelly, Jr., Henry McAleenan, John D. Crimmins, Richard M. Walters, the Rev. H. A. Brann, James J. Traynor, A. S. Lascelles, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, and Police Justice Feitner.

Mgr. Satolli and Archbishop Corrigan received a great welcome when they took their seats on the platform. Father Lavelle opened the proceedings, and introduced Father Joseph H. McMahon, the local director of the league, who made an eloquent address, in which he said it was a fortunate coincidence that at a time when they were striving to advance the institutions of the Church they should be honored by the presence of Mgr. Satolli and Archbishop Corrigan. The members of the league were grateful for the presence of these two distinguished prelates, he said, and he assured them of the loyalty of the league to the Holy See and its representative, and fidelity to the Archbishop. The reference to Archbishop Corrigan was received with loud applause.

Father McMahon then read the resolutions, which were beautifully engrossed in illuminated text. The resolution to Mgr. Satolli was as follows:

We, the promoters in charge and consultors of the sixty-nine bands of promoters assembled in advisory council and representing the 26,000 associates of the Cathedral Centre, do hereby offer to Monsignor Satolli our most grateful thanks and tender filial homage to him as the representative of our Holy Father, expressing our submission and reverence in all things appertaining to his high office.

The resolutions to Archbishop Corrigan were as follows:

Whereas, His Grace, our reverend and beloved Archbishop, has added another to the many favors already bestowed upon the Cathedral Centre League, not only by inviting the Delegate Apostolic as his guest to fittingly celebrate the golden jubilee of the apostleship of prayer on the Feast of the Sacred Heart, but by graciously condescending to preside at both the solemn ceremonies on that occasion; be it

Resolved, That we, the promoters in charge and consultors of the sixty-nine bands of promoters assembled in advisory council, and representing 26,000 associates of the Cathedral Centre, do hereby offer him our most grateful thanks and eagerly seize this long-sought-for opportunity to express the sentiment of filial devotion which glows in our hearts, and we pledge ourselves that, in support of the seminary and our parochial schools, as well as in the special works lately undertaken, we will be unfailing in our response, by voice, by prayer, and by means, so far as it lies in our power, in the maintenance of his paternal authority in the effort to make this, our Cathedral, the pre-eminent parish of America; in the loyal support of his other works, he will ever find us foremost and faithful.

The resolutions were signed on behalf of the league by the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, George H. Rache, C. M. M. Gahagan, M. J. Barril, M. E. O'Keefe, and George J. Gillespie.

Vicar Gen. Farley returned thanks on behalf of Mgr. Satolli, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

Mgr. Satolli and the Archbishop then inspected the fair. At the booth of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Mgr. Satolli purchased a souvenir spoon and a silver card case from Mrs. C. O'Reilly.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.19
Belcher	.62
Best & Belcher	.60
Bodie Consolidated	.50
Bulwer	.6
Challar	.48
Consolidated California & Virginia	3.35
Crown Point	.58
Gould & Curry	.10
Hale & Norcross	.90
Mexican	.60
Mono	.5
Ophir	1.60
Potosi	.38
Savage	.30
Sierra Nevada	.56
Union Consolidated	.31
Utah	.7
Yellow Jacket	.40

HAGEMAN FIRED TO KILL

Three Fatal Bullets for Cassen and Two for Himself.

REVENGE FOR LOSS OF HIS WORK

He Blamed Cassen for His Discharge in Yonkers Seven Months Ago and Threatened Then to Kill Him.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Insane through brooding over his discharge from the Otis Elevator Works, Ludwig Hageman this evening shot and fatally wounded Frederick Cassen, whom he blamed for his dismissal. Thinking he had killed Cassen, Hageman fired two bullets into his own head. He, too, will probably die.

The shooting occurred about 6:15 o'clock, in School Street, a section occupied by working people.

Hageman is forty years old. He lives at 4 Clinton Street, and has a wife and four children. Cassen is two years younger than the man who shot him.

TOURISTS FINISH STRONG

Paterson's Wheelmen Bowlers Surprise the Montauk Team.

CLOSEST GAME OF THE SEASON

Bushwick Rollers Gather in Two Easy Victories with the Columbia Team Opposed to Them.

One of the closest games thus far in the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs was rolled last evening on the Acme Hall alleys, in Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, by the Montauk Wheelmen and the Tourist Cycle Club teams. The contest was the second of the evening, and was won, with the last ball rolled, by just one pin. The Tourists were the victors in this game, and their shout of triumph, as the decisive pin toppled over, struck terror to the hearts of Capt. Tate and his jaunty Montauks.

The opening game was a mere preliminary gallop for the Montauks, and, although they set a merry pace in the second, the final rush of Seymour downed them in their tracks. At the outset the Tourists got the lead and held it to the fifth frame, where the Montauks made a pretty spurt and tied the score. From this on they always held the winning hand. The final score showed a balance of 46 pins in favor of Capt. Tate's men.

The Montauks' regular five opposed the Paterson team. They were Conrad, Van Sicien, Darby, Frost, and Schenck. The Tourist rollers were Garrison, Banta, Beven, Balding, and Seymour. "Tommy" Anderson, Jr., was agreed upon as umpire, and he served to the satisfaction of both teams.

A lead of twenty pins in the first frame of the second game caused the "rooters" of the Brooklyn club to cry out in chorus: "Two games—easy fruit—two games—easy fruit!" This was an oft-repeated song during four frames, but after that, while the visitors from Jersey slowly forged to the front, the shoe pinched the other foot, and silence reigned in the Montauks' camp. In the ninth frame the Tourists had the advantage by only three pins, and the Montauks brightened up under the stimulus of a possible triumph. They were ready and extremely anxious to give their famous war cry when Seymour, the Tourists' anchor, blasted their hopes by beating them on the post in the closest finish of the tournament.

The scores of both games in detail follow:

FIRST GAME.

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	6	0	4	182
Van Sicien	3	3	4	161
Darby	1	3	6	131
Frost	2	5	3	150
Schenck	2	3	5	141
Total	14	14	22	771

TOURIST CYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Garrison	2	2	6	134
Banta	2	4	4	143
Beven	1	7	2	121
Balding	5	2	3	169
Seymour	1	6	3	158
Total	12	15	23	725

FRAMES.

Montauk 57 124 182 278 371 456 540 605 681 771
Tourist 81 152 219 303 371 443 525 581 648 725

Average—Montauk, 154 1-5; Tourist, 145. Scorers—James Turney and A. R. Barton. Umpire—Thomas Anderson, Jr.

SECOND GAME.

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	2	2	6	123
Van Sicien	5	2	3	173
Darby	3	1	6	140
Frost	1	7	2	160
Schenck	2	5	3	159
Total	13	17	20	756

TOURIST CYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Garrison	4	2	4	173
Banta	1	3	6	127
Beven	2	3	5	140
Balding	3	5	2	177
Seymour	2	3	5	139
Total	12	16	22	755

FRAMES.

Montauk 98 162 233 308 377 448 533 598 692 755
Tourist 78 154 220 307 390 475 558 631 695 756

Average—Montauk, 151; Tourist, 151 1-5. Scorers—James Tourney and A. R. Barton. Umpire—Thomas Anderson, Jr.

BUSHWICKS' DOUBLE VICTORY.

They Distance the Columbia Wheelmen on Gaetzner's Alleys.

Never was there a more surprised team of bowlers than were the Columbia Wheelmen last night. When they groped their way through the clouds of tobacco smoke in Gaetzner's alleys, Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn, and saw the Bushwick Wheelmen's five, they commented on the size of the latter and announced that "we'll wipe the floor with the little fellows." Tom Morgan, the smallest man on the Bushwick team, advised the Columbias not to shout before they were out of the woods, because, said he, "uncertain things are doubtful."

There was no uncertainty as to the result of the first game after the first frame. The Bushwick boys were on their mettle, and the combined effort of the Columbia following had not the least effect upon their nerves. Horns, rattles, disparaging remarks—all went for naught. Bushwick was "playing for blood," and got plenty of it at the Columbias' expense. Terry, usually a reliable man, was the lowest on his team, but this, instead of disheartening his companions, seemed to stimulate them to greater effort. The Columbias made two more scores than the Bushwicks, but were unfortunate in using them, and this, together with twenty-eight breaks, left them 66 pins behind at the finish.

The second game saw Terry in great form, this player making a triplet in the last frame, which ran his score up to 196. Morgan made five strikes, but not a single spare, which kept his score down. He also made a triplet, through two very difficult kisses, for which he was applauded to an ear-splitting degree. Five breaks was a great piece of ill luck, and he did well to run up his score in the face of them.

After the second frame the Bushwicks had things their own way, and won the game by 59 pins. Terry's average for the two games was 162, and Letzkus's, 147. Perfect good nature prevailed, and the Columbia's took their double defeat like philosophers.

FIRST GAME.

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Terry	1	3	6	128
G. Hallowell	2	4	4	154
Morgan	0	7	3	145
Johnson	1	5	4	148
Fitch	1	3	6	129
Total	5	22	23	704

COLUMBIA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Boe	2	2	6	128
Bierling	0	4	6	110
Gaden	2	3	5	132
Ruprecht	2	1	7	115
Letzkus	1	5	4	153
Total	7	13	28	638

FRAMES.

Bushwick ..62 128 208 273 360 422 483 563 620 704
Columbia 60 107 189 257 314 383 452 505 577 638

Averages—Bushwick, 140 4-5; Columbia, 127 1-5. Scorers—A. F. Richter and J. C. Dehls. Umpire—W. Faust. Captains—C. E. Terry and David N. Boe.

SECOND GAME.

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
G. Hellowell	3	3	4	152
Terry	5	3	2	196
Morgan	5	0	5	160
Johnson	1	2	7	123
Fitch	1	3	6	132
Totals	15	11	24	763

COLUMBIA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Boe	0	7	3	156
Bierling	1	5	4	137
Goden	1	5	4	139
Ruprecht	1	3	6	128
Letzkus	3	2	5	144
Total	6	22	22	714

FRAMES.

Bushwick ...60 144 233 317 395 480 547 612 678 763
Columbia ...80 152 200 263 337 414 496 571 639 714

Averages—Bushwick, 152 3-5; Columbia, 142 4-5. Scorers—A. F. Richter and J. C. Dehls. Umpire—W. Faust. Captains—C. E. Terry and David N. Boe.

MICHAUX CLUB'S OPENING.

The Fashionable Cycling Association Meets at Bowman's Academy.

That new and exclusive wheel organization, known as the Michaux Cycle Club, began its active career yesterday at Bowman's Academy in Broadway, near Fifty-second Street. The occasion was in the nature of a reception, it being the first gathering of the members. C. Wyndham-Quin, James B. Townsend, and Elisha Dyer, the originators of the club, received the members and invited guests. The academy was thronged with fashionable folk late in the afternoon.

The riding room of the club is spacious and well adopted to the pastime. Shower baths, lockers, and lounging rooms open out of it, making the premises very convenient for the members. Already the club has 200 members and a large waiting list. Mr. Quin, who is a cousin of the Earl of Dunraven, will be the manager of the club. Meeting times will be on Monday and Thursday afternoons, and Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Some of the members of the club, many of whom were present yesterday are as follows: Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Dr. G. M. Harriman, Fellowes Davis, G. A. Low, Mrs. J. Lord, E. C. Benedict, Dr. F. S. Dennis, Isaac Lawrence, Gould H. Redmond, Herbert S. Brown, Louis Jones, Julian S. Ullman, Richard Ladenburg, Miss Jefferson Davis, W. H. Tilford, William Cutting, E. N. Dickerson, Eastman Johnson, R. A. Cheseborough, G. Elliott, P. Schenck, Warren E. Dennis, James B. Townsend, C. Wyndham-Quinn, Mrs. H. E. Ashmore, Dr. John Vanderpool, Mrs. William Allen, Mrs. James B. Townsend, C. B. Alexander, R. A. Peabody, H. Horace Gallatin, Horace R. Butler, James A. Benedict, De Forest Manice, H. R. Butler, G. Norrie, Louis Keller, Addison Cammack, B. Watkins Leigh, Arthur T. Kemp, John V. L. Pruyn, Miss Sadie Hawley, Paul G. Thebaud, C. A. Childs, C. T. Mathews, Mrs. Arthur Randolph, John Alexander Rutherford, Walter S. Andrews, Dudley G. Eldridge, W. A. Perry, Newbold N. Edgar, Mrs. Van Cortlandt Hamilton, Thomas P. Thorne, Arthur B. Turnure, T. H. Kelly, Eugene Robinson, Mrs. James Bailey, Richard N. Young, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. J. Reynal, Col. William Jay, Heyward McAllister, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Eugene Kelly, Jr., B. Spalding de Garmendia, the Misses Iselin, Spencer D. Schuyler, N. C. Reynal, Miss McAllister, and R. Lenox Sands.

DR. HOLMES CHOSEN PRESIDENT.

Exciting Election of the Union County Roadsters.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 10.—The annual election of the Union County Roadsters officers was held to-night in the clubhouse on Main Street. Excitement was at fever heat all through the meeting. The clubhouse was packed when the meeting was called to order at 8:30.

The following were the officers elected to hold office for one year from Jan. 1: President—Dr. C. B. Holmes, re-elected; Vice President—William M. Simmons; Secretary—J. Lewis Martin; Financial Secretary—J. Henry Flake; Captain—A. H. Chamberlain; First Lieutenant—William A. Martin; Second Lieutenant—H. S. Smith; Sergeant—W. J. Drumpleman; Color Bearer—A. F. Marsh; Bugler—Bayard Craig; Board of Trustees—Benjamin King, A. P. May, E. A. Marsh, and George White; Delegates to the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey—A. H. Chamberlain, Benjamin King, and C. B. Holmes; Delegates to the Manhattan Associated Cycling Clubs—A. H. Chamberlain, William Simmons, and George White.

Financial Secretary J. Henry Flake withdrew on the first ballot and refused to allow his name to be voted upon, and J. H. Urmston was elected. Subsequently he withdrew, and Mr. Flake was persuaded to run again, and he was unanimously re-elected. W. S. Martin defeated H. T. Smith 25 to 15 for First Lieutenant. Smith then turned the tables on W. J. Mooney for Second Lieutenant, being elected by the same vote, 25 to 15. Drumplemann defeated Marsh for Sergeant by the close vote of 21 to 20. Marsh was then elected Color Bearer by a plurality of 12, there being five candidates.

During the meeting, when the excitement was at fever heat, a member protested vigorously against the "railroading" that was being carried on. He referred to the election of the Board of Trustees. Four candidates were nominated, and the President ruled that they could be all elected on one ballot. The meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock without having finished all the business that was before it.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—A racing ostrich, with a stride of fourteen feet and a speed of twenty-two miles an hour, is among the possessions of one Gottlieb von Klackenburg of South Africa. Mr. Klackenburg believes that his bird can defeat any cyclist on the Dark Continent in a twenty-mile race, and desires to make a match for the nominal stake of $10,000 a side. He prefers to have the ostrich race against Mr. Meintjes, the crack who rode with great success in this country last year.

—The mileage record of nine members of the Massachusetts Cycle Club will compare favorably with that of a similar number of riders of any other club. The individual records are as follows: Dexter Rogers, 7,856 miles; Miss Cushing, 6,464; J. E. Tippett, 5,422; G. B. Arnold, 5,500; M. McFarland, 5,400; Mrs. J. M. Savage, 5,000; J. M. Savage, 5,000; A. D. Peck, 4,920; Miss Newman, 4,650.

—Among the American cracks who have ridden a mile in less than two minutes are: Johnson, Tyler, Ziegler, Dirnberger, Bliss, Porter, Brown, Windle, Bald, Allen, Baker, and E. C. Johnson.

—The Metropolis Wheelmen's stag on Saturday evening, at its clubrooms, in West Twenty-fifth Street, promises to be an entertaining affair. There has been a large demand for tickets.

—Arthur Porter, the young Boston flyer, who recently received a flattering offer to join the colony of professionals in France, has not yet made any decision in the case.

—The mileage contest among the members of the Castle Point Cyclers now stands as follows: Matthel, 4,041 miles; Kraft, 3,115; Hasbrouck, 2,573; C. Roenicke, 2,552.

—At the last meeting of the Alva Wheelmen ten new members were added to the club's list. "Riverside" Smith and F. W. MacFarlane were among the number.

—Day Parker of Medford, Ore., and M. J. Proebstel of Vancouver, Washington, have been transferred to the professional class by the Racing Board.

—Sport promoters in Boston are talking of a combination race meet and exhibition of cycles in Mechanics' Building during February.

—A very attractive programme has been arranged by the Castle Point Cyclers for their smoker on the 14th inst.

LEA ELECTED CAPTAIN.

He Will Have Hard Work to Get a Team at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 10.—At a meeting to-night of all the men who played in either the football game with Pennsylvania or Yale this season, Langdon Lea of the junior class in the John C. Green School of Science, was elected Captain of the Princeton University team for the season of 1895. He had no opposition, and his election was made by acclamation.

Lea has played right tackle on the Princeton 'Varsity for three seasons, and is regarded as one of the best tackles on the team. He is a resident of Philadelphia, twenty years of age, weighs 180 pounds, and is 6 feet 1 inch in height.

The position to which Lea has just been elected is by no means an easy one to fulfil. Ex-Capt. Trenchard stated to-night that none of the present seniors on this season's team could return next year. That means that Capt. Lea will have to fill the position of Brown and Trenchard at ends, Holly at tackle, and Taylor and Wheeler at guards, while back of the line Ward's place at quarter back and Morse's at right half will be vacant. Capt. Lea has recovered from the injuries received in the Pennsylvania game, and is performing his college duties again.

Seventy-first Regiment Games.

The Winter games of the Athletic Association of the Seventy-first Regiment will be held on next Saturday at the new armory of the regiment, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The events will be as follows: Sixty-five yard run, 440-yard run, scratch; half-mile run, one-mile safety bicycle race, 220-yard run, 50-yard sack race, one-mile roller skating race, 220-yard hurdle race, one-mile run, 50-yard potato race, one lap three-legged race, obstacle race, three laps; one-mile invitation relay race, shot-putting contest, 16 pounds; running high jump. Following the lead of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association, the Seventy-first Regiment Athletic Association declines to recognize the supervision of the Amateur Athletic Union, and, on this account, as well as on account of the fact that these are the Seventy-first's first games, considerable interest will be aroused. There are a number of exceptionally good sprinters and athletes in the regiment, and very warm competition is expected to take place among them in these games. Lieut. W. G. Schuyler of the Seventh Regiment will be referee, and the officers will be very largely Seventh Regiment members.

Thorne Is Yale's Captain.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 10.—The election of a football captain for the Yale team took place to-night in the apartments of Capt. Hinkey, and, as was expected, S. B. Thorne of New-York was selected for the position. He was immediately after his election given a royal ovation by his fellow-players, who paraded the campus, cheering him. The only dissenting voice in the election was cast by Mr. Thorne himself, and it was voted to make his election unanimous.

Prof. Richards of Yale said that Yale would not claim the American intercollegiate championship this year, as the new teams that are spreading up in all parts of the country make it impossible to meet every aspirant for the title. Yale will hereafter regard as her championship games the contests with Princeton and Harvard.

Trask to Manage Amherst's Team.

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 10.—At a meeting held this afternoon for the election of football manager for 1895 Frederick P. Trask was chosen by a unanimous vote. The cup given by Messrs. Couch of Amherst to the player making the greatest improvement during the season was awarded by Capt. H. L. Pratt to M. H. Tyler, '97, who has played right tackle on the team for two years.

For the Skating Championships.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 10.—The championship figure-skating contests of the National Skating Association will this Winter be held on the grounds of the South Orange Field Club, between Jan. 15 and February 1 next. There will also be quarter-mile, one-mile, five-mile, and ten-mile races. The Field Club will select the judges and furnish the prizes, which will be gold, silver, and bronze medals in each event. The Field Club grounds have already been flooded, and will be converted into a sizeable and fine skating rink for this Winter.

New Cricket Association.

The New-York Cricket Association, an organization to comprise the clubs which have heretofore made up the second section of the Metropolitan District Cricket League, was formed last night at a meeting held at the rooms of St. George's Athletic Club, on East Sixteenth Street. The clubs represented were as follows: Harlem—G. Hake and F. J. Loughlin; Columbia—J. L. Evans and A. F. Harding; Kings County St. George—J. Officer and A. W. Barnes; St. George's Athletic Club—F. J. Davidson, G. Covert, and F. J. Chadwick; Metropolitan Life Insurance Athletic Association—H. A. Young, J. Williams, and V. Hughes. The adoption of a constitution and by-laws was the first business before the meeting. These were based upon the articles of the Metropolitan League. The chief alterations being the limiting of the number of clubs to eight and the reduction of the annual dues to $10.

The method of deciding the championship was also changed, and instead of the percentage system now in vogue in the league the old method of reckoning 1 point for a win, ½ point for a tie, and 0 for a draw, was adopted. The election of officers was then postponed until the annual meeting, which will be held on the first meeting in March.

Plainfield's Coming Horse Show.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 10.—The coaching parade proved such a success last Summer that a horse show is to be held in the Crescent Rink in February. James P. McQuaide has made the following arrangements: The show will be after the plan of the New-York show. Class A—Delivery teams, either grocery, butcher, baker, or milk wagon; owned in Plainfield and North Plainfield. Class B—Tamden teams, owned in Union or Somerset County. Class C—Saddle pony, under 14 hands high. Class D—Saddle horses, ridden either by lady or gentleman. Class E—Livery team, entered by livery stable within fifteen miles of Plainfield. Class F—Private coupé, entered by resident of Plainfield, North Plainfield, Netherwood, Fanwood, or Westfield. Class G—Pairs of horses, owned in Union or Somerset County. Class H—Best lady rider, resident of Union or Somerset County. Class I—Hacks, acustomed to stand at railroad station in Plainfield. Class J—Green hunters, to jump six three-foot hurdles. Class K—Gentleman rider, resident of Union or Somerset County. Class L—Pairs of fire-engine horses. Class M—Highest jumpers.

Bargains in Horse Flesh.

Sixty horses were sold at Tattersalls yesterday. Prices were, in most cases, decidedly in favor of the buyers. Seven of the horses were owned by A. H. Moore, the well-known breeder, of Philadelphia, and were sold by order of the Sheriff, as the result of a dispute between Mr. Moore and a New-York merchant. The best prices realized were as follows:

Pair of brown geldings, 6 and 7 years, 16 hands; J. Lewis, city.....$300
Pair of chestnut geldings, 5 and 6 years, 15.3 hands; J. McClenahan, city.....725
Sweetheart, b. m., 7 years, 15.2 hands; O. Baynes, city.....300
Bay mare, 6 years, 15.2 hands; J. Arthur, city.....165
Bay gelding, 5 years, 15.3 hands; C. W. Chaplin, city.....330
Pair of chestnut mares, 5 and 6 years, 15.2 hands; S. Franks, city.....225
Natalie, ch. m., 9 years, 15.0¾ hands; George Euston, city.....190
Mary, b. m., 5 years, 15.0¾ hands; Dieckle's Riding Academy, city.....100
Bay cob, gelding, 5 years, 14.1 hands; W. H. Starin, city.....140
Bay cob, gelding, 5 years, 14.1 hands; J. Arthur, city.....170

Seawanhaka Yacht Club Lecture.

Capt. Howard Patterson, Principal of the New-York Nautical College, will deliver an address on "The Developments of Modern Navigation" at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubhouse next Saturday evening. He will outline the problems in common use at sea and give illustrations of his simple methods of arriving at results by the employment of a few figures. The discourse will also embrace a description of and the use of the various instruments of navigation. Altogether, the lecture promises to be of unusual interest.

Ives Will Give Vignaux 1,000 Points.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Billiardist Ives stated last night that he would concede Mr. Vignaux 1,000 in a 6,000-point game and play him for any sum between $1,000 and $2,000. This is the first time any billiardist has ever offered to concede the French expert any advantage in a match. Ives will leave for New-Orleans to-day.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.

Bowling.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Tourists, at Paterson, N. J.; Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Castle Points, at Tenth and Washington Streets, Hoboken; Liberty Wheelmen vs. Atalantas, at Newark.
Benefit performance for Coney Island Cycle Path, at Park Theatre, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13.

Bowling.—Kings County Wheelmen vs. Union County Roadsters, at Rahway; Manhattan Bicycle Club vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at 1,409 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.
Passaic Boat Club of Newark's annual election.
Minstrel show of New-York Athletic Club, at Metropolitan Opera House.
Opening Philadelphia bicycle tournament.

FRIDAY, DEC. 14.

Bowling.—Columbias vs. Kings County Wheelmen, at 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.
Stag party, Hudson County Wheelmen, at 111 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City.
Smoker of Castle Point Cyclers, at Hauser's, Fourteenth and Hudson Streets, Hoboken.
Philadelphia bicycle tournament; amateur races.

SATURDAY, DEC. 15.

Philadelphia bicycle tournament; amateur races.
Opening of new Manhattan Athletic Club, 8 P. M.
Entertainment New-Jersey Athletic Club, 8 P. M.
Shooting.—New-Utrecht Gun Club vs. Riverton Gun Club, at Riverton, N. J.
Star Athletic Club boxing tournament, Ravenswood Hall, Long Island City, 8 P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 17.

Bowling.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Union County Roadsters vs. Bushwick Wheelmen, at Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn.
Star Athletic Club boxing tournament finals, Ravenswood Hall, Long Island City, 8 P. M.
Fencing tournament, New-York Athletic Club.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Knickerbocker, Halsey, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.
SS Mohawk, (Br.) Wiltshire, from London Nov. 29, with mdse. to the New-York Shipping Company. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:20 P. M.

THE ASTOR TRAMP GUILTY

He Unlawfully Entered the Mansion in Fifth Avenue.

MAY GO TO PRISON FOR ONE YEAR

His Friends Announce that the Case Will Be Appealed — Garvey Appeared Unmoved and Indifferent.

John Garvey, the "Astor Tramp," was found guilty yesterday of "unlawfully entering the house of Mrs. Caroline Astor."

He may be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding one year or with a fine of $500, or both, the crime charged being a misdemeanor under Section 505 of the Penal Code. He will be sentenced on Thursday.

This, however, will not end the case. The friends that have come to the aid of the tramp in the past, who fed him while in prison, paid his fine when he was convicted of discrderly conduct, and who employed counsel for his defense, announce that they will carry his case to the Court of Appeals. In the meantime, Garvey will be kept in the Tombs, to live, as in the past, on the fat of the land, and to add to his lustre as the luckiest tramp in the world.

His trial was a most solemn affair. Garvey showed no concern one way or the other, however, and when the jury came in with the verdict he did not show half as much emotion as on the occasion when he was first informed that an unknown friend would provide him with a substantial breakfast.

Judge Fitzgerald, who presided at the trial in the Court of General Sessions, opened the proceedings at noon. While the Assistant District Attorney presented the case the crowd that filled the courtroom listened with interest to the arraignment of the tramp. Then Jane Doherty was called. Jane is a laundress in the Astor household. It was in her room that the weary Garvey sought seclusion. She told the Judge and jury all about her door being locked on the inside when she attempted to go to bed at 1 o'clock at night.

Then Johanna Best, the housemaid, told her story. Johanna was in the van of the exploring party, composed of one policeman, one watchman, one butler, one footman, one coachman, and some others, that found Garvey in bed.

Brennan, the footman, and Hade, the butler, came next, glaring all the time they told their stories at the tramp, who sat there serene and unmoved and unkempt, staring at the ceiling.

This completed the prosecution's case, and Garvey was called by his counsel, Mr. Stayton. He looked the picture of a man who had eaten three times a day for some time past, and who thoroughly enjoyed the unaccustomed sensation. There were holes in his shoes, and his attire would not have tempted an "ole clo" man; his hair hung in matted strands, and his hands and those portions of his face left visible by his heavy, red beard, looked entirely innocent of soap and water.

But the ragged edge had been trimmed off his beard, and the satisfied expression of his eyes made up for the rest.

"How did you come to get into Mrs. Astor's house?" asked Mr. Stayton.

"The door was open, and I walked in," replied the tramp.

He had been asleep, he said, for four or five hours at 96 Bowery before he went up through Fourth Avenue to the Astor residence. Some workingmen told him to go in.

He went in through the kitchen and saw the cook standing at the window he had just passed. He went on up to the top of the house because he did not notice any beds until he reached the door to the room of the laundress.

He remembered being in America about seven years, but could not tell when he left Ireland. First he worked as a porter for Park & Tilford at Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street, he said. Then he went into partnership with a grocer named Phelan, at 753 Ninth Avenue. After that he went to work for Mr. Taylor, a tea merchant, in Jersey City, and later was employed in shooting galleries.

Joseph McQuade, a turnkey in the Tombs, said that during the tend days Garvey was in his custody he slept all the time, except when eating his meals or taking exercise.

The case went to the jury late in the afternoon, and in thirty minutes a verdict was returned.

TRIED TO LOOT A TENEMENT

The Janitress Interfered, and There Was a Row—One Man Shot.

The police arrested on Sunday night two men who are supposed to be among the last surviving members of an old east side gang called the "Slimy Backs," for attempting to loot the tenement house 327 East Thirty-first Street.

They and others began by taking the matting from the hall floors, and when interfered with by the janitress and some of the dwellers in the place they became violent and assaulted those about them.

While trying to force the door of the janitor's room, one of the men, Fred Huysler, twenty-years old, of 349 East Thirty-ninth Street, was shot in the neck by one of his companions, it is thought.

Thomas J. Murphy of 336 East Thirty-first Street and Fred Huysler of the assailants, were arrested, and Richard Lemartz, Joe Coffey, and Thomas Sullivan were held as witnesses.

After Huysler had been taken to Bellevue Hospital, Murphy charged Lemartz with having fired the shot that wounded Huysler. Lemartz denied that he had shot Huysler, and declared that he had no pistol, and further that he was on the inside of his door while Huysler was standing in the hallway at the time that he was shot. Huysler failed to identify Lemartz.

City Improvement Society's Work.

The City Improvement Society has issued a report, in which it shows it has made 3,000 complaints to the various city departments since Jan. 1, 1894. The society claims that it has caused a vast improvement to be made in the sidewalks and streets, and has been a check upon builders, truckmen, and others who have endeavored unlawfully to use the city's streets for their own purposes. It has looked after the cab service, the matter of giving transfers on street-car lines, the proper cleaning of streets, and the disposal of garbage. The society's rooms are at 12 East Twenty-third Street, where it will welcome any one with complaints or who may be interested in its work.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Mrs. Rose Soper, alias Linke, who stole $2,000 worth of diamonds from Traveling Agent Ketcham in a Main Street jewelry store last Saturday, and a sealskin sacque from a dry goods store, pleaded guilty before Judge Seaver this afternoon, and was sentenced to seven years and two months at Auburn.

Harrisburg, Penn., Dec. 10.—George W. Brooke is the diver who will attempt, for half the value of the cargo, to raise the Pewabic, that was sunk in Lake Huron thirty years ago. He has been in negotiation with the persons interested for almost two years. He was formerly attached to the United States Navy.

Pocahontas, Ark., Dec. 10.—A twelve-year-old son of R. M. Lemons fell head foremost into an eighty-four-foot well this morning. Both his jaws were broken and he received other serious injuries, but he may recover.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Thomas W. Bentley, wanted in Baltimore on the charge of perjury, was arrested in Geneva to-day and brought to this city. The alleged crime was in connection with pension matters.

THE MARRIAGE OF JULIAN POTTER.

His Bride, Alice Bernise Pixley, May Return to the Stage.

The detailed facts concerning the marriage of Julian Potter, a well-known club man, to Alice Bernise Pixley, sister of the late Annie Pixley, on Sept. 14, were not made public until yesterday. The Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton performed the ceremony at the bride's home, 27 West Sixty-first Street.

Julian Potter is a member of the Potter family of Westchester County, which includes Bishop Potter and James Brown Potter. Miss Pixley has been on the stage at intervals in the last three years, but not regularly. She is many years younger than her husband. It is said by her friends that she may go on the stage and star in "M'liss" and other plays made popular by her sister.

The marriage was to have taken place in the Church of the Transfiguration, but as the bride was suffering from a severe cold at the time of her wedding, she was married in her room.

The news of Mr. Potter's marriage caused much surprise among his many friends, who until yesterday believed him a confirmed bachelor.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter have been living, until lately, at the Hotel New Netherland.

Railroad Showing in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 10.—In its report for the last fiscal year the State Railroad Commission says the total freight revenue was $23,046,065; for the previous year, $27,742,721. Passenger earnings, $5,690,152; decrease of $1,244,290. Miscellaneous earnings, $450,532. Operating expenses, decrease, $3,950,583. The total proportional net income was $12,576,383; decrease, $2,440,805. Total dividends paid, $15,537,995; increase for the year, $816,250. The following companies paid dividends: Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, Eastern Railway of Minnesota, Great Northern, St. Paul and Duluth, Wilmar and Sioux.

Fourteen companies report a surplus and nine companies a deficit. The total amount of stock of the railroads was $450,286,066, making a total capitalization of said roads of $1,164,614,176, being an average of $43,387 per mile.

French Pretender Scheming.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 10.—The Duc d'Orléans has arrived in this city for the purpose of meeting his adherents and arranging a definite policy for the French Monarchists. The Radical press of Belgium demand that the Government shall not permit the French pretender while in Belgium to engage in a conspiracy against France.

Hotels.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 72d AND 71st STS.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT HOTEL IN THE WORLD.
Absolutely fire-proof; situated in the most beautiful residence section of New-York, fronting Central Park, it offers every convenience, comfort, and luxury of modern hotel life to families and transient guests. By its unique construction and arrangement, many features are offered for the entertainment of guests, including the Bowling Alleys; music during dinner and evening hours, immense foyer, which, together with the general atmosphere of refinement pervading all its surroundings and appointments, make the "HOTEL MAJESTIC" the most desirable family hotel in this city or country.
EVERY ROOM HAS AN OUTSIDE VIEW
Rooms or Suites may be secured furnished or unfurnished, by the year or for a shorter period. Meals may be had on the American or European plan. Cafe for gentlemen, with half portion service. Special facilities for banquets and private dinners. It is the aim of the management to provide advantage to its patrons at MODERATE RATES, and the unprecedented success of this house during its first two months of operation is ample proof of the facts as represented. Inspection cordially invited.
RICHARD H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

A.—SOMETHING NEW AND NOVEL.
Do not decide where you will reside until you have examined the new
HOTEL EMPIRE,
Grand Boulevard, West 63d St. and Columbus Av.
NOW OPEN.
New idea; unique, homelike; splendid location; AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Every room a front room; suits furnished or unfurnished.
Not necessary to spend your whole income for rent, as prices for both rooms and boarders are below anything ever before attempted for what is offered.
W. JOHNSON QUINN, Manager.
WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL VENDOME,
Broadway and 41st St., New-York.
CONTAINING 300 ROOMS. 100 OF WHICH WITH PRIVATE BATH. CONDUCTED ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. LIGHTED ENTIRELY WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS. OFFERS FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS AT POPULAR PRICES.
LOUIS L. TODD, Proprietor. O. D. POTTER, Manager.

THE REBUILT
BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL
will offer a few ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS to Permanent Families,
For the Winter only, on very reasonable terms.
Will be open for inspection this week.
The very central location of the BROADWAY CENTRAL, and the facility of the Cable Cars to reach all points, make it central and convenient for all persons doing business in the city.
TILLY HAYNES, Proprietor.

A.—HOTEL GRENOBLE,
56th to 57th St. and 7th Av.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
The model family hotel of the city.
Also large and small suits of APARTMENTS connected with the hotel; furnished or unfurnished; with or without hotel service. For terms apply WILLIAM NOBLE.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18th ST. AND 4th AV., N. Y.
AMERICAN PLAN.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, having large rooms and a CUISINE OF THE HIGHEST GRADE.
RATES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES for transient and permanent guests. C. L. BRIGGS.

THE HANOVER,
Cor. 5th Av. and 15th St.
A HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
Apartments furnished or unfurnished, with private service, if desired.
E. W. EAGER, Manager.

THE DUNMORE,
230 West 42d St.
European plan.
Furnished suites, with bath.
WILLIAM H. VALIQUETTE.

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation,
INDIEN hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.
GRILLON E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

Bonders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

11 EAST 32d ST.—Handsomely-furnished second floor; superior board; private table if desired; references.

47th ST., 16 EAST.—

A $20,000 BRIBE TAKER

The Grand Jury in Jersey City Has Evidence to Indict.

ACTION EXPECTED IN A FEW DAYS

Edward A. Dugan of the Old Water Board Before the Jury on a Capias—Speculation as to the Man Wanted.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 10.—The new Grand Jury of Hudson County, which will assemble in the Court of Oyer and Terminer here to-morrow, will receive from the Grand Jury which was discharged to-day a legacy in the shape of evidence of a twenty-thousand-dollar bribe.

If Prosecutor Winfield could have been found, an indictment against the alleged bribe giver would have been presented to-day, when the retiring Grand Jury made its report.

Foreman Thurston said to Judge Lippincott that the Grand Jury had examined a witness during the afternoon and had been told by him of a bribe of $20,000. Mr. Thurston did not say who the witness was nor what his evidence related to.

He merely considered it necessary to inform the court of the main fact. The witness had been long sought by the Grand Jury, Mr. Thurston said, and, having secured his attendance and having heard his evidence, the jury considered it proper that the person who offered the bribe should be indicted.

With this view, the Grand Jury had sent for Prosecutor Winfield, but he was absent. The jury would again retire, Mr. Thurston said, if the court deemed it necessary, and find an indictment, or the court could take the matter in hand and instruct the new Grand Jury in relation to it.

Judge Lippincott said it would not be possible to find Mr. Winfield in time and he would refer the matter to the new Grand Jury.

The declaration of Foreman Thurston that everything was ready for an indictment of somebody caused considerable speculation as to who the alleged criminal could be. Recent events were thoroughly overhauled, and the only thing that could be fixed upon was the alleged giving of bribes in connection with the work of the Water Board three years ago.

But even that does not give a clue to the man wanted. The only witness before the Grand Jury to-day was Edward A. Dugan, a member of the old Street and Water Board. A capias was issued Saturday to compel Mr. Dugan's attendance.

The board of which Mr. Dugan was a member endeavored to make a contract for a new water supply, but the movement was frustrated by a series of indignation meetings.

Mr. Dugan this evening admitted that he was before the Grand Jury this afternoon, but he refused to state the nature of his testimony.

The jury that retired to-day had expected to be discharged last week when it made its presentment against the Street and Water Commissioners, but Judge Lippincott refused to discharge it until it had indicted Edward Wayne for his attempted bribery of Judge Hudspeth.

Wayne's son was convicted of selling policy slips, and was sentenced by Judge Hudspeth to one year in State prison. Wayne went to the Court House and told Judge Hudspeth, it is alleged, that there was from $1,000 to $5,000 waiting for him if the boy could be released.

An indictment was handed up this evening, and in presenting it Foreman Thurston explained that when Wayne was called before the Grand Jury he denied that he had any intention of trying to bribe Judge Hudspeth. He said he simply meant that friends of his son were willing to pay a fine, even of $5,000, rather than have the boy go to State prison. That was what he meant to say, but he was muddled by reason of having taken several drinks, and was too confused to make himself clearly understood.

Judge Lippincott thanked the Grand Jury for the manner in which it had discharged its duties, particularly in regard to the water question. He said there had been so much scandal in the matter that he deemed an ounce of prevention worth a pound of cure.

He believed, too, that the Grand Jury's action would result in the city securing an adequate supply of potable water and in the saving of much money. He made no reference to the reply made by the Street and Water Commissioners to the presentment of the Grand Jury, as it was expected he would do, and concerning which there was much public curiosity.

CANNOT MAKE A LONG LEASE

The Power of the Postmaster General Defined by the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The power and authority of the Postmaster General to enter into a contract for a long lease of property for Post Office purposes, without express appropriation to meet the liability thus incurred, was the subject of a decision rendered in the United States Supreme Court to-day by Justice Harlan.

R. Sophia Chase, executrix of her husband's will, brought suit in the United States Court for the District of Indiana against the United States to recover the annual rental of a building in the City of Lafayette, Ind., which had been erected by her husband and leased to the Government through the Postmaster General in 1870 for a term of twenty years at $1,500 a year for Post Office purposes. Toward the close of the term of the lease the Postmaster vacated the building. The attorneys for the Government in the trial of the cause contended in defense of the suit that the Postmaster General had no authority or power to make a lease for that term of years.

The Justice stated that the power of the Postmaster General was limited to indicating the place where a Post Office should be situated. He could not bind the United States by a lease the consideration of which was not provided specifically in an appropriation bill or otherwise. He held, therefore, that no action could be maintained, and the judgment of the District Court in favor of the United States was affirmed.

Talk of Lamps for the Park.

Superintendent of Public Parks Parsons appeared before the Gas Commission at its meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday and asked that 200 naphtha lamps be placed in Central Park. The Park Board has been trying to get gas and electric lights in the park for a long time, and failing to do so, is willing to accept naphtha lights. Superintendent Parsons said that there are dark places in the Park where it is dangerous to venture, and that lamps would afford some protection.

The Commission set Friday morning to give the subject a special hearing.

Pidcock Securities to be Sold.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 10.—Chancellor McGill this afternoon granted an order authorizing the sale of the securities pledged by Nelson J. Pidcock to the First National Bank of this city to cover loans to the amount of $60,000.

These securities consist of 157,000 shares of Rockaway Valley Railroad stock, 700 shares of the Somerset County Bank, 436 shares of the Quitman Lumber Company of Georgia, and other stocks and bonds not named. A Master will be appointed to conduct the sale.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE MANDAMUS WILL NOT ISSUE

Judgment for Secretary Lamont in the Gowanus Bay Contract Suit.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The International Contracting Company has failed in its suit against Secretary of War Lamont for a writ of mandamus to compel him to sign a contract with the company for the improvement of Gowanus Bay, New-York, under the first letting of the contract. The circumstances of the case were these, as set forth by Justice White, in announcing the judgment of the court:

Upon the first advertisement for bids to make the improvement, the engineer officer in charge accepted the bid of the International Contracting Company. The next day Secretary Elkins, being then in office, sent for the papers, and, after notifying the contracting company, revoked the action of the engineer officer and ordered a readvertisement for bids. The contracting company again bid, this time reducing the amount of its bid. In the meantime it began suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for a writ of mandamus against Elkins, to compel him to sign the contract with the company under its first bid. Later Lamont was substituted as defendant, having succeeded Elkins in office.

Justice White observed that a writ of mandamus could only be invoked in order to compel an official to perform a specific ministerial duty, and, as the company had offered to do the work on the second advertisement for less than on the first, there was no ministerial duty devolving on the Secretary to sign the contract at the higher figure. The writ must be refused. The judgment of the District Supreme Court was therefore affirmed.

LONG ISLAND BATTLE COMMEMORATION

Sons of the Revolution Have a Celebration at the Brooklyn Club.

The Long Island Association of the Sons of the Revolution met last night at the Brooklyn Club to commemorate the battle of Long Island in 1777. John Jay Pierrepont presidcd.

Gen. Alfred C. Barnes briefly related the story of the battle of Long Island and Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., of the Society of the Cincinnati, also made an interesting address.

A proposition was presented to erect a tablet to commemorate the battle of Long Island at Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street, where one section of the breastworks was thrown up. A supper followed, at which about 150 participated.

Among the guests were John Jay Pierrepont, William R. Thompson, Jesse C. Woodhull, Dr. William B. Burnside, Horace Duval, William H. Ford, Crowell Hadden, Jr., Fred E. Haight, Henry P. Hatch, Francis L. Hine, Matthew Hinman, Philip Ruxton, Edwin C. Ward, William A. Taylor, Charles A. Sherman, Wyllys Terry, John P. Allen, Augustine Banks, George Barlow, Gen. A. C. Barnes, Eugene Bissell, Henry Bowers, Major Paul R. Brown, United States Army.

William W. Childs, William M. Cole, Charles M. Fairbanks, William H. Ford, William W. Goodrich, Dwight S. Richardson, R. Hudson Riley, Edward A. Robbins, Peter Wyckoff, W. D. Wade, Robert Thorne, Frank Squier, William A. Taylor, and Jeffrey A. Wisner.

NO OWNER APPEARS FOR TWO SATCHELS

A Thief Tried to Steal One from the Grand Central Station.

Charles T. McNell, twenty years old, who says he comes from Lynn, Mass., was arrested yesterday afternoon in the act of carrying off a satchel that he had found without any owner in the New-York Central Station waiting room. McNell had been loitering about the railroad station some time.

McNell picked up the larger of two satchels and was walking off when he was caught. The police cannot find the owner of the two satchels. The private detectives of the Central Road said that a man came in about 1 o'clock with the satchels, set them down, and went out. They have no description of him.

The satchel left contained a lot of sample bank checks. There were also addressed envelopes in it bearing the name of the stationery firm of Stewart, Warren & Co., 29 Howard Street. The large valise is locked and had not been opened last night. McNell admitted that he had tried to steal the valise. He said that he had been out of work several months.

A man whose name could not be obtained reported to the police last evening that a small handbag, containing a mileage book of the New-Haven Road, had been stolen from him in the waiting room of that road.

Banquet to Senator Lexow To-night.

A banquet will be tendered to Senator Lexow to-night at the Waldorf by Herbert Booth King. The banquet will be held in the state apartments of the Waldorf, and plates will be laid for about fifty guests.

After Senator Lexow's response to the Chairman, the following will be the order of toasts and responses:

"The State of New-York," Lieutenant Governor-elect Charles Saxton; "Our Senatorial Visitation," Recorder-elect John W. Goff; "Municipal Reform," Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn; "The Citizen in Politics," C. C. Shayne; "The Senate and Reform," Senator Edmund O'Connor; "The Clergy in Politics," the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D.; "The Effect of the Constitutional Amendments upon the Recent Republican Victory," Joseph H. Choate; "The Judiciary," Judge-elect Albert Haight; "Consolidation," J. S. T. Stranahan; "The New Fields Open to Republican Influences," Dr. Chauncey M. Depew; "Can Military Methods and Discipline Be Successfully Applied to the City Police Force?" Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

Where to Buy Christmas Presents.

This is the season when the fancy of old and young lightly turns to thoughts of presents—Christmas presents. And, judging from the throngs that now pour in and out of the big emporiums, a great number have already begun to secure holiday gifts for their friends. That comprehensive establishment on Sixth Avenue which occupies nearly the entire block between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, and which is known to shoppers as O'Neill's, has been converted into a wilderness of everything that the purchaser can want. To better accommodate its patrons, the house has decided to keep open evenings until the holiday rush is over.

The redundancy of everything which the firm has in stock makes the choosing of what one wants to buy something of a puzzle. Those searching for lamps or vases will find in a new importation of such articles an artistic array, each one of which seems better than the other. An array of small marble statuary diverts attention from a large collection of dainty bronze statuettes. Piano scarfs of satin, trimmed with bullion, are in gorgeous profusion. There are on exhibition china cabinets, which are as useful as they are ornamental. The combination sets of Limoges china are unique in that they have no duplicates.

The department reserved for cut glass and fancy plate is a bewildering array of glittering crystal. A great variety of superb Turkish rugs is on exhibition, ranging in price from $10 to $3,000.

Ranged near these is a collection of five-o'clock tea tables, inlaid in Moorish designs. They are as handsome in their way as are the onyx-topped stands for the superbly-decorated vases.

The lamps form another attractive display. These are of all designs and of every kind. The list includes piano lamps, banquet lamps, hall stand lamps, and ordinary lamps, only they are not ordinary in neatness of designs.

CAPTURED A BIG SPERM WHALE

The Leviathan Taken in Fisher's Island Sound and Towed to Stonington to be Tried Into Oil.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Dec. 10.—A spern whale, 40 feet long, was captured Sunday in Fisher's Island Sound, off Quaimbaug, by George Denison and George Wilcox, and today it was towed into Stonington, where it will be cut up and tried out for oil.

The whale was seen Saturday evening at sundown by George Denison, his attention being attracted to it while attending fish fykes. He related the story of what he had seen to fishermen, with the result that they decided to be on the look-out for the leviathan. Sunday at daybreak they saw him off shore half a mile from where he was seen Saturday evening. A boat was at hand, equipped with harpoon and lines, and a quick start was made. The men rowed up to the whale, and Denison threw the harpoon into him. He ran a short distance and then dived, the boat being drawn after him at terrific speed. When he stopped 1,800 feet of line were run ashore, and by means of a yoke of oxen the whale was towed to the beach.

Later the schooner Mattie and Lena made fast to it and towed the carcass to the old whaling port of Stonington, where the try pots can be had for trying out the blubber. This will be the first time the try pots have been used in a generation, as no whaling vessels have sailed from that port for many years. It is believed that the whale will net its captors a big sum of money.

KEPT THEIR SECRET MORE THAN A YEAR

Surprise Occasioned by the Announcement of a Marriage.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 10.—Much surprise has been caused by the announcement of the marriage of Andrew S. Fritts, son of Dr. John T. Fritts, and Miss Maud Elsie Saltzman.

The young people have kept the marriage a secret and did not expect to make the announcement until after the groom's graduation at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New-York, where he is at present a student.

The marriage took place on Oct. 1, 1893, at the parsonage of the Presbyterian Church at New-Vernon, a village near Morristown. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. R. Murgatroyd. George W. De Meza, a young lawyer of this city, who had long been a personal friend of Mr. Fritts, was present. The only other witness was the parson's wife.

To-day the young people apprised their parents of their marriage. The marriage finds favor with both families.

He Will Be Hanged in Any Event.

RICHMOND, Ky., Dec. 10.—The friends of David Doty, who were bent on lynching Bill Taylor, the assassin, were assured late last night that a speedy and early trial would be granted if they would stay their hands.

The Circuit Court is in session, and it has been arranged for an indictment to be returned against Taylor at once. If the jury does not sentence him to hang, a mob may attempt a lynching. The jail is under complete guard.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Daly's Theatre.—"Love on Crutches," the second revival of the season at Daly's Theatre, which is to be presented Saturday night, is likely to prove an agreeable surprise, even to those playgoers who remember its former production here. Mr. Daly has had entirely new scenery prepared for the revival, and the dresses are to be all new. Miss Rehan's "business" in her original character of Annis Austin has been much elaborated, and the part will be to all intents a new creation. What will be of even more interest than all this to the regular patrons of Daly's is the first appearance on this stage of Frank Worthing, a new member of the company, whom Mr. Daly secured in London. He will play the part of Sidney Austin, originally interpreted by John Drew. Mr. Worthing has never been seen in this city, but he has been supporting Miss Rehan during her recent starring tour, and wherever he appeared he aroused the enthusiasm of his audiences. Still another feature of the revival will be the first appearance this season, and for over eighteen months in New-York, of Mrs. Gilbert. Heretofore this sterling actress has always been in the bill at Daly's on the opening night of the season. There was no part for her in "Twelfth Night," so that she did not participate in the hearty greeting which welcomed the company home. She will have her reception Saturday night, and it will be a warm and hearty one.

—Success of "The Brownies."—The second month of the career of Palmer Cox's "The Brownies," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, began last night, and from present indications the spectacle will begin many more months before it leaves New-York. It is drawing overflowing audiences at every performance, including the three weekly matinées, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Zelma Rawlston made her first appearance last night as Queen Titania, and sang a new song by Malcolm Douglas, called "Dream Not Again." A new duet by Mr. Douglas, called "When Far from Thee," was also introduced by Alice Johnson, as Prince Florimel, and Miss Rawlston. The new feature of the "Flying Fairies," in the transformation scene, has made a hit with the audiences. It is a beautiful effect, and is encored many times at every performance.

—Revival of "Esmeralda."—In the revival of "Esmeralda," which is to follow "The New Woman" at Palmer's Theatre next Monday night, Annie Russell will resume her original character. Others in the cast will be Virginia Harned, E. M. Holland, C. J. Richman, and E. J. Henley, who will play a comedy part. It is twelve years since this charming play was seen at the old Madison Square Theatre. The revival is limited to two weeks, as Charles Frohman is to produce the London melodrama, "The Fatal Card," at Palmer's on New Year's Eve.

—New Features of "The Flams."—Several new features were introduced in "The Flams" at the Bijou last night, including a duet from "A Night in Venice," sung by Cheridah Simpson and Charles Renwick; a new piano solo by Miss Simpson, and a new dance by the Merillees sisters. John C. Rice added some new character impersonations in the second act. W. F. Hoey says "Ours Is a Happy Little Home" and "The Dandy Colored Coon" have to be repeated several times at each performance.

—"Gismonda" To-night.—Everything is in readiness for the first presentation of Fanny Davenport's production of Sardou's "Gismonda" to-night at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The dress rehearsal yesterday afternoon was so satisfactory, both as regards the people and the play and the handling of the scenery, that a smooth first performance is assured. The nobles of the Mystic Shrine will attend Miss Davenport's performance in a body Thursday night.

—Death of an Actor.—Wilbur Rogers Wilkins, a member of the "A Flag of Truce" company, died in Baltimore Sunday night of diabetes. His illness had lasted since Wednesday night, when he acted for the last time. Mr. Wilkins was a native of Troy, N. Y., and was thirty-nine years old. The body is to be sent to this city, and will be interred in the Actors' Fund lot in Greenwood Cemetery.

—"Shore Acres" for England.—Negotiations are in progress between Henry C. Miner and a London manager, whose name is as yet undivulged, looking to the production in London of "Shore Acres." Should the negotiations end favorably, James A. Herne and his American company will appear in London during May, June, and July of next year.

—To See "Little Christopher."—Zimmerman, the world's champion bicycler, has arranged to give a large theatre party at the Garden Theatre to-night in honor of Harry MacDonough, the eccentric Irish widow of Little Christopher, who is Zimmerman's neighbor in East Orange, N. J.

FLINT has the finest assortment of French Cabinets for holiday gifts. West 23d St.—Adv.

Dress Patterns for Holiday Presents.

Over 40 enormous assortments of plain and fancy Dress Goods, placed on counters and tables and specially marked for the Holidays.

Complete dress patterns of good materials, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and $4.50 each.

Rich materials on Main Floor: Crepons, Zibeline and Bengaline; Perforated Broad Cloth and Velutina (Capes and Coats to match these Novelties.)

Quantities of high class dress patterns, most desirable for Christmas Gifts, at surprisingly low prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

YOUR MOTHER-IN-LAW

MAY INSIST THAT THE PROPER PLACE TO BUY YOUR CLOTHES IS AT THE BARGAIN COUNTER OF HER PET DRY GOODS STORE—AND ALL THE SQUIRMING OF THE TRODDEN WORM MAY PROVE IN VAIN.

WHAT CAN CONVINCE HER

THAT SHE'S WRONG? WE HARDLY KNOW, BUT BRING THE LADY HERE. LET'S SHOW HER, AND YOU, THE MERITS OF THE CLOTHES WE MAKE—HOW HANDSOMELY THEY FIT, HOW SWELL THEY LOOK, AND HOW MUCH LESS THAN OTHER STORES WE CHARGE FOR THEM. IF, AFTER THAT, SHE DOESN'T THROW UP THE SPONGE,

NOTHING

CAN SAVE YOU.

Hammerslough Bros.,

Bleecker St., Cor. Greene,

(Between Broadway and 6th Av. "L")

Also,

Broadway, Cor. Rector St.,

(Opposite Trinity Church.)

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The Charity Organization Society appeals for $60 toward the support for a year of an old man who, in spite of earnest effort, is now unable to earn sufficient to maintain himself. His wife is dead, and he has no living relatives. He bears an excellent reputation, and has been known to the society for some years past. Money for this case should be sent to the central office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be publicly and promptly acknowledged.

—The Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, a most deserving and worthy charity, will hold a reception at its home, 487 Hudson Street, to-morrow afternoon. Its buildings will be thrown open for public inspection, and much interesting information will be given to all who take an interest in the good work that the home is accomplishing and who attend its reception.

—The representative men who will preside at the Fulton Street noon prayer meeting this week are Mr. Jesup, Tuesday noon; the Rev. Dr. Birch, Wednesday; H. A. Kinports, Secretary of the City Young People's Union, Thursday, and Mr. Dupuy of the Children's Aid Society, Friday.

—The great work that the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital is doing is shown in its having treated 1,230 new patients during the past month, an average of 176 a day, besides dispensing 4,236 prescriptions. The hospital is supported entirely by the public.

—The Luther League of New-York City will celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gustavus Adolphus tomorrow evening at Association Hall. Dr. Samuel A. Laird of Philadelphia will speak.

—The Good Government Club of the Tenth Asembly District will hold a conference at its rooms, 9 St. Mark's Place, to-morrow evening, to consider "How to Improve Tenement-House Life."

—The Gas Commission yesterday awarded contracts for the lighting of the city for the coming year by gas and electricity. It will cost the city $935,000.

—Petitions are in circulation to close the Cotton and Coffee Exchanges on Dec. 24 and 31.

Brooklyn.

—Commissioner White of the Department of City Works yesterday sold, to J. W. Sullivan and James Corcoran, the following property no longer needed by the city: One five-million-gallon, high-speed, independent pumping engine, with independent condenser, for $1,050; one one-million-five-hundred-thousand-gallon Worthington pump, $600; one seven-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-gallon pump, with independent condenser, $275; three centrifugal pumps, with six boilers, $57.50; one low-service condenser, $200.

—Ida Kleinschnitz, twenty-four years old, was arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday, charged with stealing a gold breastpin from Mrs. Rose Magill of 265 Humboldt Street. She pleaded not guilty and was remanded to jail. Mrs. Magill was one of the witnesses some time ago before the Lexow committee.

—City Auditor-elect John R. Sutton announced yesterday that he would appoint as his deputy D. S. Quinby, Jr., of the Eleventh Ward, to succeed W. D. Cornell. The salary is $4,000. He will also appoint Erastus Everett, Jr., of the Ninth Ward clerk, in place of William Fanning, at a salary of $3,000.

—The Rev. Dr. Frank M. Ellis of Baltimore, Md., has formally accepted the call to the pastorate of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church. He will begin his pastoral duties in Brooklyn in January.

—Prof. H. E. Northrop of the Polytechnic Institute will lecture to-night in the chapel of that institution on "Switzerland." The lecture is to be for the benefit of the Home for Aged Men.

—Mrs. Elise Selle, a widow, forty-five years old, was taken from her home, 259 Ellery Street, Sunday night, to the Contagious Disease Hospital, suffering with smallpox.

Half of the time collars don't fit because shirts don't. If the neck-band is tight, that's discomfort enough anyway; if it's loose, a collar of the same size doubles it up on one side and chafes the neck on the other. There is only one right size for every man, and most men haven't got it.

That's one part of the wrong-fitting subject. The other parts are: wrong-length arms, and body out of proportion.

One furnisher does one part right, another does another, some don't do any part right. Some may do it just right—we don't know—*we* do anyway.

Nobody else has underwear readymade to fit peculiar shaped men. We have.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

Costumes.

Remaining Imported Models at reduced prices.

Chiffon Theatre Waists,

$18.50 to $37.00.

Plaid Velvet Bodices,

$21.50.

Tailor-made Gowns,

(lined throughout with Silk),

$28.50.

Brocaded Satin and Silk Skirts,

$23.50 & $28.50.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Holiday Handkerchiefs

Plain Hemstitched

In eight different sizes — with every width of hem. Ladies', from 10c. to $3 each. Gentlemen's, from 18c. to $5 each.

Initialed

Narrow, medium, and wide hems; small, medium, and large letters. Children's at 18c. and 25c. each. Ladies' at 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., and $2 each. Gentlemen's at 25c., 40c., 50c., and 75c. each.

James McCutcheon & Co.,

THE LINEN STORE,

14 West 23d Street.

Ladies' Piqué Gloves,

made by Dent, Alcroft & Co.,

(Tan, English Red, Grey and Black).

$1.25 per pair.

December importations of the Celebrated

REYNIER

Kid Gloves are now on exhibition.

(Gloves fitted).

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Long Island.

—Burglars attempted to break into the office of the Freie Presse, a German newspaper published at College Point, Sunday morning. They were frightened away after boring several holes into the door of the office safe. The place adjoins the Post Office, and it is thought the burglars supposed they were working on the Post Office safe.

—The residents of Water Mill recently employed J. O. Hopping of that place to put up a liberty pole in the village. He sent in a bill for $75 for the work, and those interested declined to pay it. Hopping brought suit, and a jury gave to him a verdict for $55.

—Two Roslyn boys shot a valuable dog owned by Lieut. A. A. Ward of the United States Navy, who lives at Roslyn, and an effort is being made to learn the identity of the boys, with a view to having them punished.

—The Rev. Frederick W. Cutler, pastor of the Woodhaven Presbyterian Church, has resigned. It is said that trouble with the choir led him to give up his pastorate.

—An effort is being made in Jamaica to organize a choral union.

Yonkers.

—The Citizens' Committee, which was recently appointed to co-operate with the clergymen of the city in enforcing the excise laws has chosen William Allen Butler, Chairman; Henry M. Baird, Jr., Secretary, and Norton P. Otis, Treasurer. William Allen Butler, Ralph E. Prime, and Fisher A. Boker were appointed a Committee on Laws and Legislation. An Executive Committee has been appointed, composed of the following: W. Delevan Baldwin, Chairman; H. M. Baird, Jr., William Allen Butler, Thomas C. Cornell, Alfred Fox, Charles R. Leffingwell, John W. Oliver, Norton P. Otis, Henry Osterheld, Ralph E. Prime, and Datus C. Smith. The committee will meet again this evening, at the home of Mr. Baldwin.

—Yonkers will probably soon be represented in the Board of Supervisors by seven instead of five Supervisors, as the committee which is preparing a revision of the city charter is going to propose two new wards, and under the law each ward is entitled to a Supervisor. All the other twenty-two towns of the county, including Mount Vernon, have only one Supervisor each.

—All the public schools reopened yesterday, except No. 6, where plumbing repairs are under way. The evening classes in School No. 2 reassembled last evening, and the drawing classes met in the High School Building. All the hygienic requirements have been complied with.

—The members of the women's division of the University Extension Class will meet Dr. Jackson this afternoon at the Women's Institute. The men's division will meet this evening in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms.

—The Methodist denomination will continue the revival begun by Evangelist B. Fay Mills, whose work ended Sunday evening. There have been about 200 conversions during the last two weeks.

—Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Sarah Fyfe of Yonkers and Harry G. McKinley of New-York, at 75 Chestnut Street, this city, Monday, Dec. 31.

—Thomas Hughes, Lawyer Ferguson's managing clerk, who for three weeks has been confined to his home by illness, is able to attend to business again.

—A permit has been granted to W. H. Epworth for a frame shingle-roof dwelling on the west side of Bronxville Road.

—Harry Rawcliffe, Inspector of Plumbing, is confined to his room in the Getty House by an attack of rheumatism.

—Mrs. M. L. Archibald and son are visiting friends in Syracuse.

—Miss Mary B. Clark is visiting in Buffalo.

Westchester County.

—As Jacob Van Arstrom, a farm hand, employed by S. Andersen and H. C. Hansen, at Bronxville, was going to the barn Sunday night to see what caused his dog to bark so loudly, he found two burglars there with a wagon loaded with stuff they had stolen from the house and barn. They fired several shots at him, but did not hit him, and then escaped. The goods they had in the wagon were worth about $500.

—The lawyers of Westchester County are signing petitions, which they will present to Gov. Morton after the 1st of January, asking for the appointment of County Judge Isaac N. Mills of Mount Vernon as one of the new Supreme Court Justices. Judge Mills is now serving his second term as County Judge.

—Masonic Hall, in Tarrytown, which was built by Solomon's Lodge, supposing it would yield them an income, but which has proved an incubus, is to be sold to James Bird, who holds mortgages on it. He is having plans prepared for turning it into a flat house.

—As a result of the temperance crusade of Thomas Edward Murphy in Mount Vernon, the temperance pledge has been signed by about 4,000 persons. Mr. Murphy will resume his meetings to-morrow and will close them Thursday.

—W. R. Osborne, the Peekskill boat builder, is building a large transportation tug for the Agricultural and Mercantile Company of Bluefields, Nicaragua. It will be ready for shipment in February.

—The hardware store of Martin, Bing & Co., in Main street, Tarrytown, was damaged, Sunday night, by a fire, which started in the basement from some unknown cause.

COWPERTHWAIT'S NEW STORE,

104 West 14th St., near 6th Av.,

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

CARPETS MADE FROM FREE WOOL.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Grand Display HOLIDAY GOODS.

Choice Designs in CANDELABRA, Clocks and Clock Sets, Oil Paintings, Etchings and Engravings, Pastels, Water Colors, Bric-a-Brac and Art China. Jewelry, Leather Goods.

Banquet, Princess, and Piano Lamps. Onyx Tables, Cabinets, and Pedestals. Statuettes, Groups, and Figures in French Bronze and Italian Marble.

SILVERWARE.

Rich Cut Glassware, Silver Toilet Articles, Umbrellas, Canes, &c.

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If we *can* do this, what's the use of paying your tailor 50 per cent. bigger prices?

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What you read under our name is so.

Xmas number of "Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly" is out. 24 pages of beautiful illustrations and original humor. Mailed free.

FISCHER PIANOS.

Established 1840. Nearly 100,000 now in use. Received Highest Award World's Fair, Chicago.

NEW SCALE, NEW AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS, IN OLD MAHOGANY, WHITE MAHOGANY, (with or without Brass Ornamentations,) BURLED OR CIRCASSIAN WALNUT, OAK, and many other woods.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS IF DESIRED. TO RENT. ALSO EXCHANGED.

FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS

110 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 16th St.

Burglars and Horse Thieves.

FARMINGDALE, N. J., Dec. 10.—Burglars entered the general store of E. Conse Saturday night and carried off a quantity of cutlery, silverware, underclothing, and boots and shoes. They then stole a horse and wagon from Mr. Conse's stable, in the rear of the store, and, loading up their plunder, drove to Freehold, where their trail was lost.

Russian Hudson Bay Sables

Capes, Mantles, Collars, Boas, Muffs, Trimmings, at exceptionally low prices.

A large assortment of Skins from which to make articles to order.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

FURRIERS,

184 Fifth Avenue, New-York.

EST'D A. D. 1820.

W. C. H. Hahn's Widow Dead.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 10.—Mrs. Annie Hahn, a widow thirty-six years old, was found dead in her rooms at 78 Hoboken Avenue yesterday. Her husband, W. C. H. Hahn, was connected with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York. He left an estate valued at $40,000 to be divided between his wife and his two sisters, who live in Germany. Mrs. Hahn received the interest on $10,000 for life, besides which she had $2,000 or more deposited in the Hudson City Savings Bank.

Tuesday
Dec. 11-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE PATRIARCHS' DANCE

More Brilliant Than Even Mr. McAllister Anticipated.

THANKS DUE TO THE DEBUTANTES

Delmonico's Ballroom Filled with Maidens and Young Men—Unique but Not Elaborate Decorations.

Probably Ward McAllister, even in his happiest dreams, or the loftiest flights of his imagination, never pictured to himself so brilliant a Patrairchs' as the big ball held at Delmonico's last evening.

And yet Mr. McAllister has seen as many Patriarchs' as any of his brother patrons of the ultra-exclusive and far-famed dances. He has witnessed very great successes, and one or two decidedly stupid Patriarchs'; in fact, all kinds, for these dances are as variable as the weather, regarding the numbers of those who attend them and numerous other important features which go to make a ball a success or a failure.

There were as many, if not more, diplomats from Washington, titled visitors from abroad, and representatives of the smart set of other cities in this country who assembled in Delmonico's last evening as there have been at any other affair of the kind in former years.

But it is not alone to the presence of these prominent visitors that the Patriarchs owe thanks for the success of last night's big dance. It is in a great measure to the débutantes of this city that thanks are due. Never before has there been so

Mrs. John Steward,
Major Bartlett's Partner in the Cotillion.

large a gathering of the younger set at the Patriarchs', which has formerly been more of an event for the older married folk than for sons and daughters who are just beginning to climb the social ladder.

The ballrooms were filled with young girls who have made their first bow to society this Autumn, and with young men who, it is safe to say, have not yet even attained the dignity of a senior at their Alma Mater. Mr. McAllister acknowledged that the inviting of all these young folk was a good deal of an innovation, but as he cast his fatherly eye about the ballroom he smiled benignly, and it was evident that there was gladness in his heart and great satisfaction over the result of the younger set's attendance.

The ball began unusually late, owing to the opera and one or two large dinners which preceded it. It was supposed to begin at 11:30 o'clock, but few guests arrived until after midnight. From 12 until 1 o'clock the rooms rapidly filled up, and there was informal dancing for about an hour in the blue ballroom, where the Hungarian Band played from the beginning of the ball. It was nearly 1 o'clock when supper was served in the large restaurant at the Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street corner of the building.

This was the ménu:

Consommé.
Huitres à la Viennaise.
Croquettes de perdreaux.
Terrapène à la Maryland.
Bouchées à la Reine.
Café et thé.
Filet de boeuf aux fonds d'artichauts, maçédoine.
Chaud-froid de poulet à la gelée.
Jambon aux truffes et pistaches.
Pâté de foies-gras en croûte.
Cailles piquées au cresson.
Galantine à la Victoria.
Mayonnaise de volaille.
Salade de homard.
Sandwiches.
Rillettes.
Canapés.
Gelée aux abricots. Charlotte vanille.
Meringues Chantilly. Gâteaux Amandine.
Glacés de fantaisies.
Fruits. Petits fours.
Bonbons Mottoes.

There was besides, of course, the usual variety of champagnes, burgundies, &c. A light collation, consisting of consommé, ices, &c., was also served throughout the dance in the small room on the northwest corner of the building.

At the big supper fifty tables were set, one for each Patriarch and his guests.

The decorations were unique, but perhaps not so elaborate as usual, no flowers being used. Large cone-shaped gilt bas-

Major Franklin Bartlett,
Who Led the Cotillion with Mrs. Steward.

kets, holding ferns and English holly, were suspended by broad red silk ribbons at regular intervals in front of the many mirrors on the walls of the main ballroom. In the halls and other rooms there was the usual array of palms, smilax, and greens of every imaginable variety, some being banked high against the walls, some filling up solitary corners, and others being festooned promiscuously about the doors and on the walls and ceiling. The halls and small rooms were veritable fern fairy bowers, but the large ballroom would have been a trifle bare except for the crowd of dancers.

The costumes were more elaborate than ever, many noticeable jewels and many unusually striking imported gowns being worn.

Mr. McAllister was kept busy all day receiving and answering somewhat tardy requests for invitations. He declared that there had never before been so many demands upon him. Then, as he spoke of the large number of invitations which he had sent out, a far-away look came into his eyes. He was thinking of the past. Presently, he said:

"There are now only two Patriarchs who served in that capacity at our first ball twenty-two years ago. Those two are R. G. Remsen and myself. Some have died and others have gone to live abroad and resigned.

"The late John Jacob Astor was at the first ball, and the late Hamilton Fish was one of the original Patriarchs. Those who patronized the first ball are, however, well represented to-day by members of their families. J. Hooker Hamersley represents his father, and John Alsop King represents A. Gracie King. The late J. J. Astor and the late William Astor are represented by W. W. Astor and the present J. J. Astor. Hamilton Fish represents his father. August Belmont represents the Belmont family, which was prominent at the first ball. Among the early Patriarchs who still remain on the list are B. K. Stevens, Buchanan Winthrop, Ogden Goelet, Alexander S. Webb, John Stewart, Jr., E. N. Taylor, S. V. R. Cruger, and Johnstone Livingston."

These reminiscences, which showed how the honor of being a Patriarch had descended from father to son, seemed to please Mr. McAllister immensely, and possibly he did not entirely forget the past and cease his retrospection until last night's dance was well under way and he was escorting Mrs. Levi P. Morton to his table at supper, where she was the guest of honor. Mrs. Morton, by the way, wore a handsome gown of rich, black, brocaded material, with superb diamond ornaments.

After supper, at 1:30 o'clock this morning, Lander's orchestra began playing in the main ballroom, and the cotillion commenced. It was led by Franklin Bartlett and Mrs. John Steward. There were no especially new figures and no favors, these souvenirs only being given at the Patriarchs later in the season.

The usual custom of reserving seats for the cotillion for the Patriarchs was observed, as were all the other little formalities and informalities which have helped make the ball among the foremost affairs of the kind in the world.

Carriages were ordered for 3 A. M., but it was some time after that when Delmonico's doors closed behind the last lingering guest.

SOME OF THE GUESTS AT THE BALL

Many Distinguished Foreigners Present—The Debutantes.

Among the distinguished foreigners present at the ball were Baron Fava, Italian Ambassador at Washington; Baron d'Uechstrittz, Chamberlain to the Emperor of Germany; Albrecht Heese of the German Legation at Washington, Sir C. Reeves Wilson of England, Baron de Santa Anna, Marquis de Talleyrand Perigord, Dr. Debout d'Estree, Count Sierstoropff, R. A. Harboar of England, C. Sligo de Pothonier of Spain, Sir Henry Cunningham of England, Duke de Luba, the Count and Countess di Brazza, Miss Hatch of England, Miss Adair of London, Prince Lubecki, Count Hadik of Austria, Count von Bismarck, Count de Castellane, Don Giovanni den Drago of the Spanish Legation at Washington, Mrs. Grand d'Hautville, the Marquis Imperali, Robert Gordon of London, M. Lemoine Ashton of England, Alexander de Padilla of the Spanish Legation at Washington, and Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote.

Among the débutantes present were Miss Anna Rutherford Peabody, Miss Crooke, Miss Mabel Jones, Miss Bessie Screven, Miss Cordelia Delafield, Miss Julia Delafield, Miss Edith Sands, Miss Beatrix Henderson, Miss Strong, Miss Ethel Stokes, Miss Kearney, and Miss Julie Fay Bradley.

Among others present were Lieut. Col. William Ludlow, attaché to the American Embassy in London; Governor-elect and Mrs. Morton and the Misses Morton, Edward Eldredge of Boston, Harris Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. August P. Montant, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker and Miss Baker, Miss Ada Godfrey, Miss Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Isaac Iselin, John G. Neeser and the Misses Neeser, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Senator Calvin S. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. John Agar, of Washington; Mrs. Grosvenor, of Providence, R. I.; William H. Aspinwall, Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Grand Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. William Blackwell, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. John Lyon Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Philip L. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mr. and Mrs. Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Chapin.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Sir Roderick Cameron and Miss Cameron, Mrs. Randolph and Miss Cora Randolph, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding and Miss Wilmerding, J. W. Mackay, Jr., Gen. Whittier, E. de Peyster Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Bayliss, De-Forrest Grant, Belmont Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Anson W. Hard, and Miss Hard, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor of Chicago, Mrs. Goddard and Miss Madeline Goddard of Providence, R. I.; William Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. B. Franklin Lee, Alphonse de Navarro, Mr. and Mrs. J. Townsend Burden, and Miss Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens, James de Wolfe Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Mrs. James C. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliott, J. Wadsworth Ritchie, J. N. R. Thayer of Boston, Miss Elizabeth Hare, Mrs. C. R. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Soley, Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, J. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Childs, C. Stacy Clark, Col. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, and Miss Grant, Gen. and Mrs. J. Watts Kearney.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Langdon Irving, J. Graham Phelps Stokes, Valentine G. Hall, S. S. Stebbins, Mrs. George Kingsland, and Miss Kingsland, Newbold Morris, Duncan Cryder, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and the Messrs. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. C. O'D. Iselin, C. W. Ogden, Jr., Mrs. H. L. Burnett, Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb, Mrs. E. N. Taylor, Edward Jones, George Lorillard Ronalds, Dr. and Mrs. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Hoe, Jr., O. Codman, Jr., of Boston, J. R. Leroy, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Reeve Merritt, Alexander Webb, Jr., Miss Alice Nicholas, Frederick J. de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Crowninshield of Boston, R. H. Jaffray, N. A. Wilkes, Miss Townsend, John R. Abbey, C. P. Anderson, J. S. Barnes, and Miss Barnes.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, William E. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, H. W. Bibbey, Col. Charles Page Bryant of Chicago, Louis V. Bright, Francis S. Blake, P. F. Collier, the Marquis de Chambrun, F. M. Colby, R. McLeod Cameron, Thomas Savage Clay of Georgia, Miss Daisy Dixon, J. Edward Davis, Miss Edith Evans, Mrs. E. J. Frost, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, and Miss Fitzgerald, R. Horace Gallatin, Arthur W. Hoppin, Cuthbert S. Johnson, Miss Anita Ingraham, Louis Keller, Nelson Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Landon, Frederick Diodati Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Hornblower, Mr. and Mrs. Henry May of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr., Miss Grace Wilson, Mrs. Paran Stevens, David W. Bishop, Jr., J. T. Wainwright, Mr. and Mrs. Devereux Clapp and Miss Clapp, Peter Marié, W. A. Duer, A. Lanfear Norrie, Miss Elizabeth Livingston, Jacquelin Livingston, the Count and Countess de Laugier-Villars, McRae Livingston, R. L. Livingston, Augustus Kountz, Miss Katharine B. Van Rensselaer, Killiaen Van Rensselaer, Miss Edith L. Hall, Mrs. R. L. Crooke, Fitzhugh Townsend, Miss Corbin, Mrs. Albert Edwards, Mrs. Edward R. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, G. M. Tooker, J. V. Parker, Moses Taylor, and Henry Taylor.

Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. William Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Columbus Iselin, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Goodhue Livingston, John Alsop King and Miss King, Beekman Hoppin, Miss Constance Parsons, Dexter Blagden, J. G. K. Reid, J. Clinton Spencer, Miss Helen King, Miss Alice Preston, De Forest Manice, Mr. and Mrs. George Hoffman and Miss Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Josephine Johnston, the Misses Gibert, J. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest R. Adee, Charles Beekman, Gilbert Schroeder, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven, George H. Spencer, Miss Sterling, James R. Sheffield, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Drexel, Mrs. Hoyt, Henry Hoyt, William Goadby Loew, J. B. Woolsey, H. Van Rensselaer, James Stillman and Miss Stillman, Miss Van Rensselaer, Mrs. R. L. Belknap and Miss Belknap, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Trevor, George G. Haven, John H. Glover, John McKim and Miss T. McKim, Gerard Barrie, R. A. Gardiner, David Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Edward Everett of Boston, Richard C. Parsons, F. V. S. Crosby, the Misses Strong, John Lawrence, Mrs. E. J. Frost, Mirs Clews, Miss Azuba Barney, Bayard Clark, Thayer Rodd, Way Lincoln, Miss De Ruyter, J. Edward Davis, Eben Stevens, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Lauterbach, Henry Lehr of Baltimore, Joseph L. Lee, A. Limbert, Miss Alice McKim, F. Victor Sorchon, Victor Morowitz, Francis J. Otis, Duncan Pringle, Stephen H. Pilot, Mrs. W. E. Sloane, J. Hampden Robb, George Woolsey, Alonzo Potter, Maitland Armstrong, Archie Pell, Miss Alice Post, Miss Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Riggs, Henry Worthington Bull, John W. Davis, and Miss Eloise Davis.

The Patriarchs are J. J. Astor, W. W. Astor, Hamilton Fish, August Belmont, Frederic Gallatin, Anson Phelps Stokes, William C. Whitney, J. Townsend Burden, J. Hampton Robb, John Alsop King, Edmund L. Baylies, William Gihon, Ogden Goelet, George Griswold Haven, W. Bayard Cutting, Johnston Livingston, James A. Burden, Heber R. Bishop, C. O'D. Iselin, S. V. R. Cruger, Bradish Johnson, Woodbury G. Langdon, Charles Lanier, Ward McAllister, J. Pierpont Morgan, William Oothout, Charles D. Dickey, William Cruger Pell, J. Hooker Hamersley, James Roosevelt, William Rhinelander, Adrian Iselin, Robert G. Remsen, Byam K. Stevens, W. Watts Sherman, James M. Waterbury, John Stewart, Jr., Sir Roderick Cameron, Eugene Schieffelin, Bradley Martin, E. N. Tailer, M. Orme Wilson, Matthew Wilks, Edward Livingston, Alexander S. Webb, Buchanan Winthrop, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Elbridge T. Gerry, John Ryan Gardiner, and Whitelaw Reid.

The Patriarchs who did not attend the ball on account of absence from the city or from other reasons were W. W. Astor, ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, Ogden Goelet, William Cruger Pell, Whitelaw Reid, and Bradley Martin.

GOWNS AND MATRONS AND MAIDS

Some of the Most Striking Costumes Seen at the Ball.

To describe in detail all the women's costumes worn at the Patriarchs' ball would be to collect in words the innumerable ideas of the Parisian, London, and American dressmakers. There were gowns of every cut, provided, of course, that the cut conformed most accurately with the latest fashions—and gowns of every hue and material—provided that the hue and the material were both in accordance with the formality of the occasion.

Few costumes were more striking than that of Mrs. John Steward, who led the german. Mrs. Steward wore a Paris gown of lilac-ribbed silk, with wild roses trimming the bodice, and rich lace on the skirt.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden wore a rich gown of white brocaded velvet, cut simply and with few trimmings. The Countess de Laugiers-Villars wore purple velvet, elaborately trimmed with white lace.

Mrs. J. Watts Kearney wore a beautiful gown of yellow brocaded satin, with trimmings of yellow velvet, and the silver spangles so effective in the evening. Her ornaments were diamonds, with a beautiful tiara.

Mrs. Mason Renshaw Jones looked charming in one of the handsomest costumes worn, which was of black velvet and old point lace, with diamond ornaments.

None of the gowns was handsomer than that of Mrs. James Hude Beekman, who wore an elaborate costume of white satin spangled with gold.

The débutantes showed a great deal of taste in their choice of gowns, although the choice was probably not entirely their own, as mothers and modistes always have their "say" as to what a "bud" shall wear. Few young society women shone as brightly in the ballroom as Miss Elizabeth C. Stokes, niece of Anson Phelps Stokes, who wore a delicate creation of yellow satin. Miss Stokes's cousin, Miss Ethel Stokes, who is one of this season's most prominent débutantes, looked charming in a blue frock of tulle, with festoons of marguerites. She is the daughter of Anson Phelps Stokes, and is a blonde of unaffected and sweet manners.

Another attractive débutante was Miss Bessie Screven, who is a tall brunette, and who wore a gown of rich white satin. Miss Cornelia Crooke, who made her début at a reception given by her mother yesterday, wore a pretty pink gown. Miss Edith Sands, who also "came out" recently, looked handsome in yellow satin.

Miss Beatrix Henderson looked charmingly piquant in white satin. Miss Neeser and Miss May Neeser, daughters of John G. Neeser, were dressed alike, both wearing costumes of pink moire, with velvet trimmings of the same color, and strands of seed pearls upon the bodice and skirt.

Miss Belknap wore white satin, with moss rosebud trimmings. Miss Ada Godfrey looked attractive in ivory-white satin; Miss Elizabeth King wore yellow satin, and Miss Elizabeth Hare wore a "Frenchy" white gown of the same material.

The Misses Delafield, Miss Julia Floyd and Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer, daughters of Dr. and Mrs. Francis Delafield, always dress alike. They are handsome girls, with exquisite complexions and fine figures. They were in gowns of blue satin and tulle. The tulle, which was of the same shade as the satin, was let in at either side of the skirt. The corsage of each gown and the large sleeves were of tulle, and on either side of the neck there were clusters of violets.

Miss Kearny, who is a charming girl, with delicate, clear-cut features, wore a beautiful Worth combination gown of white satin, blue velvet, cerise red and silver. The foundation of the gown was of white satin, with a bodice of turquois-blue velvet. At the side of the skirt was a Louis XV. effect of blue, with linings of the cerise satin. Trimmings of silver and cerise satin bows, with slippers of white, with silver ornaments, completed the costume. Miss Kearny wore for jewels a beautiful string of pearls.

The dark brunette beauty of Miss Caroline Lee was admirably set off by a gown of cream-white satin. The round-cut bodice of chiffon was almost entirely covered with silver spangles, giving a very brilliant effect. The sleeves were of cream-white lace. The skirt was plain, falling in rich folds at the back.

Miss Anna Rutherfurd Peabody, who was one of the guests at Mrs. Edwards's dinner before the ball, wore an exceptionally dainty little gown. It was of white satin, with large puffed sleeves of pink. Pearls and rosebuds adorned the bodice. On the skirt were soft points of lace, with pearls and rosebuds. The little slippers were of pink, and rosebuds nestled in the pretty Psyche knot at the back of the head. Miss Peabody was chaperoned by Mrs. Robb. She was Mr. McKim's partner in the cotillion.

Miss Mabel Renshaw Jones was charming in a chic Paris gown of light-green satin and chiffon, daintily adorned with wood violets.

Miss Marie Antoinette Davis, who is a petite, accomplished girl, wore a beautiful gown of yellow satin. On the front of the skirt two lines of yellow chiffon extended from the waist down. Half the length of the skirt clusters of violets nestled in the chiffon on either side, and two more clusters were nearer the waist line. The bodice and large sleeves were entirely of satin, and a cluster of violets was on each shoulder. There is a line of French blood in Miss Davis's family, and her name, Marie Antoinette, is one that has been borne by her feminine ancestors some generations back. She herself is better known to her intimate friends by her nickname of "Posy."

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Mrs. Alfred Edwards's Dinner.—Mrs. Alfred Edwards of 12 West Thirty-third Street opened the evening of the Patriarchs' Ball with a dinner at Sherry's to the season's débutantes in honor of her daughter, Miss Helen Edwards. Covers were laid for 150 people. There were six different tables, decorated in pink, blue, lavender, and various other shades. Each gentleman received an envelope containing the name of the lady he was to take in to dinner. The envelope was also the color of the table at which he was to sit, and marked right or left to avoid confusion between two tables of the same color. When the guests were seated, the handsome gowns, soft lights, and pretty tables presented a very pleasing effect.

Among the guests were Miss Ada Godfrey, Miss Clews, Miss Alice Strong, Miss Marion de Peyster Cary, Miss Georgiana Wilmerding, Miss Katharine B. Van Rensselaer, Miss Edith Hall, Miss Hoffman, the Misses Robb, Miss Jackson, Miss Alice Post, Miss Kernochan, the Misses Gurnee, the Misses Delafield, Miss Helen Dawson Gallatin, Miss Elizabeth T. King, Miss Hoppin, Miss Mabel Irving Jones, Miss Goodridge, Miss Alice Wilmerding, Miss Caroline Lee, Miss Davies, Miss Clarkson, Miss Edith Sands, Miss Snelling, Miss Mary Pell, Miss Alice Kid, Miss Peabody, Miss Julia Delafield, Miss Kearney, Miss Biddle, Miss Hoyt, Miss Grant, Miss Huntington, Miss Screven, Miss Hare, Miss Ethel Iselin, Miss Charlotte A. Barnes, Miss Crook, Miss Edith Clapp.

James W. Jared, Jr., Capt. George Dyer, Fitzhugh Townsend, John T. Wainwright, Henry P. Taylor, A. Gordon Norrie, Ernest R. Adee, Erskin Hewitt, Mr. Coster, Frederick Diodate, Arden Robbins, C. Van Rensselaer, Creighton Webb, Allan A. Robbins, Charles K. Beekman, James D. W. Cutting, Mr. Mannice, Matthew Wilks, H. Wilmerding Biddle, F. V. S. Crosby, George S. Brewster, George Blagden, Jr., Montgomery Hare, Edward Renshaw Jones, Rupert C. King, G. Thornton Warren, the Messrs. Livingston, Thayer Robb Thompson, Pierre Jay, G. Beekman Hoppin, John Langdon Erving, Banyer Clarkson, F. Harold Van Rensselaer, Walter S. Kemeys, Valentine Hall, Frederick Rhinelander, Edward Livingston, Jr., Harry Pelham Robbins, Walter P. Bliss, William F. Beekman, G. K. Lee, Francis J. Otis, George Austin Morrison, Jr., L. F. H. Betts, Edward Crowninshield, Robert Webb Morgan, J. W. Thorne, D. A. Clarkson, Alexis R. McIlvaine, Henry Worthington Bull, A. Wright Post, J. Searle Barclay, Jr., and Robert Alexander Gardiner.

Women's Exchange Entertainment.—The annual entertainment of the Women's Exchange, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, is to take place this evening at the home of Mrs. Herman O. Armour, 856 Fifth Avenue. The Secretary will read her annual report, and Bishop Potter will deliver an address. The musical part of the programme is under the direction of Miss Lillie Berg, assisted by Miss May Rankin, contralto; Emilio de Gogoza, baritone, and the Imperial Quartet, consisting of Joseph Brunning, Chris Levien, Joseph Smith, and Alberto C. Mora; R. T. Percy, accompanist. Miss Freer will play several selections on the autoharp.

—Miss Evans's Musicale.—Miss Katharine W. Evans gave an enjoyable musicale at her home, 140 East Sixteenth Street, Saturday afternoon. Her guests were treated to an artistic programme of vocal and instrumental music, Miss Evans herself singing some Rubinstein songs and A. W. Kortheur's composition, "Under the Trees."

Mrs. Gilbert Jones's Musicale.

At the residence of Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, 222 Madison Avenue, a musicale was given on Sunday evening to open the new house and new music room. The entertainment began with a piano solo by Ferdinand Sinzig. M. de Gromzeski of the Opera House then sang an air from Massenet's "Herodiade." The Beethoven String Quartet played an andante by Tschaikowsky, and a Schubert "Moment Musical." Miss Jeanne Faure, mezzo soprano, sang H. Bemberg's "Chant Hindon," with 'cello obligato. The Beethoven Quartet followed with an air by Bach and a canzonetta by Godard.

M. Gromzeski sang airs by Rubinstein and Olivieri, and then came the event of the evening, the first production in America of the "Ballade du Désespéré," by Bemberg, composer of the opera "Elaine," which is to be produced at the Metropolitan Opera House. This is a scene for a singer and a reciter with accompaniment of piano, 'cello, and violin. M. Bemberg did the reciting, Miss Faure sang, Barend von Gerbig played the piano, G. Dannereuther the violin, and E. Schenck the 'cello. About 100 persons were present, and the entire entertainment was pronounced charming.

Two Receivers Are Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—In the District Supreme Court to-day Judge Cox declined to appoint a receiver for the Fidelity Building, Loan, and Investment Company, whose troubles at Pittsburg, through the arrest there of its President, Harrison Dingman of Washington, and other officers, on the charge of fraud, have attracted considerable attention lately.

Later Judge Cox, on the petition of James E. P. Ramsay against the Fidelity Building and Loan Association, the original organization, agreed to appoint a receiver for that company. This makes two receivers.

He Died in Freedom.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—Hugh O'Neill, who was pardoned from the Eastern Penitentiary last Friday by President Cleveland, where he was serving a two-years-and-six-months' sentence for conspiring to make a fraudulent election return in this city, died to-day.

The offense for which O'Neill was convicted was committed during the contest in the Third Congressional District in November, 1890, between William McAleer, Democrat, and Richard Vaux, Independent Democrat. O'Neill was a minority inspector of Election.

PLATT'S BATTLE TO-NIGHT

His Anti-Brookfield Fight to Begin in the Primaries.

DIFFERENCES IN MANY DISTRICTS

Brookfield Likely to be Defeated, It Is Said, Because Republicans Are Tired of the Seventy Compact.

The battle for supremacy in the Republican County organization will begin at the primaries to be held in the 1,141 election districts of this city to-night.

Although these primaries are to choose delegates to the Assembly District Conventions, which will select members of the County Committee, the fighting will not be over when they have been chosen. For a week longer—at any rate until the Assembly District Conventions are held—it will probably not be possible for even the most expert politicians to determine whether Mr. Platt has succeeded in defeating Mr. Brookfield.

After the primaries to-night there will be deep consideration on the part of the men elected as to whether, all things considered—State patronage, local patronage, present and future spoils—it is better to join forces for Mr. Platt or for Mr. Brookfield.

An argument was brought out yesterday by those who argued that Mr. Brookfield was likely to be defeated, that the rank and file of the party would prefer to go with Mr. Platt than to trust their organization to the hands of Mr. Brookfield, because he is so closely in sympathy with the Committee of Seventy and the candidates on their ticket. In other words, this argument simply was that the Republicans who are opposing him are disposed to break the compact they entered into when they decided to indorse the non-partisan ticket of the Seventy.

It seems likely that many district factional differences of long standing will break out to-night, and in a half dozen Assembly districts lively contests are expected. They have been getting under way for some days.

In the First Assembly District one of the bitterest of these factional fights is on. It is a squabble for control between Martin and Eugene Healey on the one side and James More, Jr., and Edwin H. Lawrence on the other. The trouble is an old one. When the first County Committee was chosen under the present plan, the two Healeys, who are brothers, claimed election as members of the County Committee. A contest was made, a new convention was held, at which Messrs. More and Lawrence were elected. They are now members of the county organization. The Healey brothers have been making a canvass, and will endeavor to secure the places in the committee. The First District takes in the extreme southern end of the city, and politics of a hot sort prevails there, so that a lively time is expected, if not to-night, then one week from to-night, when the convention is held.

This district is now entitled to three members in the county organization, and it is said that George W. Lyon, ex-Surveyor of the Port and a Union Leaguer, is to be elected as one of the members from that district.

There is another fight in the Second. Simon Gavin and "Joe" Levinson are now the members of the committee. Gavin is to go back, but there is opposition to Levinson. One of his political achievements while a member of the county organization was to preside over the convention which nominated "Tim" Campbell for Congress. W. H. Kilboy, defeated candidate for Alderman, is Levinson's opponent.

The troubles of "Johnny" Simpson, in the Fifth, are again to the front. Hs is a member of the organization and used to control the district. He is a Brookfield man. There is a fight against Simpson not wholly because of his Brookfield allegiance, but because some of the grievances born in Simpson's campaign for Congress are not dead yet. Louis Sehuss, who was Chairman of the Seventeenth Election District Campaign Committee, is after Mr. Simpson's seat in the County Committee. He has been copying the rolls and promises to give Simpson a hot battle.

Some interesting changes in the Eleventh Assembly District are promised. Col. George Bliss, who is in Europe for the Winter, is not to be returned, but Cornelius N. Bliss is scheduled to succeed him. Job E. Hedges, who is Mayor-elect Strong's private secretary, necessarily retires. Among the candidates for honors in the district are William Hoag, who managed Robert A. Chesebrough's Congressional campaign; M. J. McCann, and John Sabine Smith.

Another fight is on in the Fourteenth District, where John Hasselberger and Philip Smith are opposed by Messrs. Rees and McMullin. Col. S. V. R. Cruger is to be returned from this district, which is counted solid for Brookfield.

In the Seventeenth District Andrew Robinson is opposing Robert Miller. In the Twenty-third Abraham Gruber, who is now a member of the County Committee, and has an ambition to become Chairman, is in control. He says he favors the election-district system, and also Mr. Platt. His reason for favoring Mr. Platt is that he "likes the style of Republican Mr. Platt has always been." Mr. Gruber has also an ambition to be Corporation Counsel.

In the Twenty-fourth District Gen. Charles H. T. Collis is expected to control the district for Brookfield. In the Twenty-sixth Leroy B. Crane is scheduled to succeed J. M. Doremus.

The Brookfield men are confident they will have a majority of the committee. Owing to the increased Republican vote, the county organization will number about one hundred and fifty. They will be selected one week from to-night, and will elect a Chairman at the January meeting of the committee.

Thieves at Montclair's Post Office.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 10.—An attempt was made to rob the Post Office here last night. William F. Jones of The Montclair Journal, whose office is directly over the mailing department, found the door fastened, which is unusual, about 10 o'clock. He shook the door and a stick, which had evidently been used to fasten it, fell to the floor, while he heard retreating footsteps inside. Jones rushed in and struck a light and found a jimmy, auger, drill, and bottle of acid on the floor. Two holes had been drilled through the partition separating the hall from the Post Office, and against which the large safe stands.

Land Grant Contest Ended.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Lake Superior Canal Company's title to its Michigan land grant was confirmed in the Supreme Court to-day, as of May 1, 1888, under the act of Congress passed March, 1889, bona fide settlers on the lands prior to May 1, 1888, will be protected in their entries by the decision.

A Boy Accidentally Shot.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 10.—Frank Wilson, aged thirteen years, and two companions were handling a loaded revolver. The revolver exploded, and young Wilson was shot dead.

SUGAR TRADING NOT SO ACTIVE

Operators Suspected Another Move of the Trust Was Contemplated—A Gloomy Statement of Loss.

Sugar certificates were not as active in the stock market yesterday as on the days of heavy dealings last week, although they furnished 55 per cent. of the day's business. Sales reached 133,887 shares in a total of 240,371 shares. The stock was about as good a gamble as usual. It opened at 90½, advanced to 93, and closed at 90⅞, a loss of ⅜ for the day.

Operators strongly suspected from the course of the stock that another move was in hand by the trust, which would probably carry the stock swiftly in one direction or the other. On this account they watched quotations very closely, and jumped in and out of the market as nimbly as possible, content with very small but frequent profits, and glad to escape anything more than fractional losses.

While speculation was in progress, a news agency scattered estimates of the losses now suffered by the trust in refining sugar. This report made it appear that the minimum cost of refining sugar was ½ cent per pound; that the difference in price between raw and refined sugars was .23 cents a pound. This involved a minimum loss of .27 cents a pound, or 92 cents a barrel. The trust could not refine sugar except at this loss, and if it continued, with the yearly output of 12,000,000 barrels, the industry would soon be in a bad way. Losses since September were estimated at $1,000,000.

In the face of this gloomy outlook the trust yesterday reduced the prices of cut loaf, crushed, and domino sugars ⅜ of a cent a pound, and of all other grades ⅛ of a cent. Dealers in the stock did not try to reconcile the inconsistencies in the situation, but seemed willing to take the market as they found it, in the hope of keeping with the current.

KELLAM MAKES A CONFESSION

SAYS IN COURT THAT HE CHANGED THE SIMMONS NOTES.

Declares that He Alone Is to Blame, but He Meant No Wrong—The Bail for Lawyer Haigh Reduced.

David L. Kellam, the broker, and Henry M. Haigh, the lawyer, who were arrested Friday, charged with conspiracy to forge and sell promissory notes signed by Henry E. Simmons, had a hearing yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Grady.

Kellam broke down under examination and was held in $25,000 for his appearance in the Court of General Sessions. Haigh's bail was reduced to $1,500.

When Mr. Simmons had told his story, as already published, C. W. Low, Simmons's broker, said that the notes which Simmons gave him to negotiate on July 13 bore date June 18 and 23. He gave them to Kellam. Martin A. Smith, who indorsed the notes for Kellam, said that Kellam had persuaded him to do so because three names on the notes were wanted. He supposed that Kellam was to be the third indorser.

The scheme to buy whisky for an advance was brought forward to explain the notes. When the notes next came under Smith's notice he saw that they did not bear the dates they had when he indorsed them. Having learned by this time that they were not to be used for the purpose represented to him, he attempted to take them up. His lawyer advised him to add to his indorsement the words, "without recourse to me," which he did. He denied positively that he had any part in changing the dates of the notes.

Lawyer Sutphen of 45 Broadway, to whom Kellam gave the last of the notes on Thursday, testified that he turned them over to G. T. King, a note broker, who gave them to Lawyer Haigh. Haigh was to get 40 per cent. of the proceeds of the notes and a commission for selling them.

Justice Grady pressed Kellam with sharp questions when he took the witness stand. At first he said that Smith had changed the dates. Then he confessed that he had taken the notes to Henry F. Clinton of 136 William Street, who, at his request, removed the dates with chemicals. Having thus exonerated Smith, Kellam broke down and declared that no one had been in collusion with himself.

"If any one is to blame for any wrong," he said, "I am the man. I believed that I had a right to change the notes. If I have committed a crime," his voice rising to a high pitch and betraying much excitement, "I can go to jail. I don't want to mix any one else in it. But, as God is my judge, I had no criminal intent."

"The case is clear enough," said Justice Grady. "I shall decide it on the testimony of the defendant, Kellam. He admits that the notes were changed; that there was no consultation regarding the change between himself and Mr. Simmons, and that they were altered by a chemical process and in a suspicious manner."

There was no direct testimony showing that Kellam and Haigh were in collusion. On this account Haigh's bail was reduced.

HONESDALE, Penn., Dec. 10.—Horace C. Bond, cashier of the Wayne County (Penn.) Savings Bank, said to a representative of the United Press that the bank has none of the H. E. Simmons paper alleged to have been negotiated by D. L. Kellam.

A note of $5,000 was offered the bank for discount, but refused. Another of $1,500 was discounted, but has since been taken up by the indorser, so that at the present time the bank holds no paper of H. E. Simmons or D. L. Kellam.

HIS ARM CUT OFF IN A CABLE CONDUIT

John Ford Was Examining the Gearing on Seventh Avenue.

The left arm of John Ford, twenty-four years old, of 560 West Fifty-fourth Street, was amputated yesterday in a conduit of the cable road at Fifty-third Street and Seventh Avenue.

Ford, who is an employe of the company, went into the conduit under the track to examine the gearing of the cable. While at work his left arm got caught in some manner between the cable and one of the wheels, and was amputatel above the elbow.

His cries for help were

CUP COMMITTEE OBJECTS

Unwilling to Accept Dunraven's Challenge for a Race.

THE ANSWER CABLED TO THE EARL

The Clause Governing the Holding of the Cup the Stumbling Block—

Mr. Kersey's Views.

The America's Cup Committee met at ex-Commodore James D. Smith's office yesterday afternoon to consider the Royal Yacht Squadron's challenge and the explanatory letter received from Lord Dunraven last Saturday. The members present were Chairman James D. Smith, Latham A. Fish, A. Cass Canfield, Gouverneur Kortright, Archibald Rogers, C. Oliver Iselin, and J. Frederic Tams. Mr. Tams only remained for a few minutes; the other members were in session for four hours.

Two hard points had to be discussed fully. The challenge was made on the same conditions as those that governed the races between the Vigilant and the Valkyrie, and this is one of the clauses insisted on by Lord Dunraven.

It is to be understood and agreed that, should the cup come into the custody of the British Yacht Club, it shall be held subject to challenge under precisely similar terms as those contained in this challenge; provided, always, that such club shall not refuse a challenge according to the conditions laid down in the deed of 1887.

In his explanatory letter Lord Dunraven said he was only authorized by the Royal Yacht Squadron to challenge under the conditions that governed the last year's races, and that it would be impossible for him to obtain the consent of the members to any changes in time for a race next year. The Cup Committee, in answer to Lord Dunraven, said this clause would not be agreed to, and that the cup if won must be held under the provisions of the deed of gift.

Another knotty question was waiving the ten months' notice and accepting an eight months' notice instead. After fully discussing these two points the committee cabled this reply to Lord Dunraven:

Dunraven, London:

Can agree to no condition as to holding the cup. If the challenging club will sign a receipt for the cup, as provided in the deed of 1887, we will accept the challenge.

We must adhere to the ten months' notice from Dec. 6, but will advance dates later if possible.

Think best to leave all other unsettled questions until your arrival.

SMITH, Chairman.

It will be seen that there is a hitch in the negotiations, and a serious one, too, and now it looks as though there would be no race for the America's Cup next year.

H. Maitland Kersey, who is Lord Dunraven's representative in this country, visited Mr. Smith's office while the committee was in session. He was anxious to know whether the challenge would be accepted, and while waiting chatted with a reporter for The New-York Times on the point of difference between the Cup Committee, Lord Dunraven, and the Royal Yacht Squadron. He said: "It is a question of law. As to the difference, there is actually none, except that in England the new deed of gift was regarded as unsportsmanlike."

"What is the difference in the old and new deeds that is objected to?"

"The old deed of gift only required six months' notice, while the new deed requires ten months' notice, there is no provision for time allowance in the new deed, and the full dimensions of the challenging yacht are also required. On the other side of the Atlantic we understood that this clause was enforced as a protection, and to prevent a repetition of the Thistle case of 1877. The Thistle, you remember, was considerably over the water-line length given in the challenge, and it caused any amount of ill feeling in this country. There was a feeling in the New-York Yacht Club that the Scotchmen were very shrewd matchmakers and were trying to jockey the New-York Yacht Club. I am satisfied that this was not so, and that the error in length was due to a defect in the design and increased ballast. As for the much-talked-of mutual-agreement clause, that was simply a clause which related to minor details, such as the courses, whether they should be sailed to windward, and other necessary arrangements relating to a match. In fact, the new deed of gift is de facto, while the mutual-agreement clause is in futuro, as it does not come into existence until after the challenge has been accepted.

"Lord Dunraven has no authority to race except under the conditions of 1892, as the Royal Yacht Squadron at its August meeting only gave him permission under those conditions. It is not Lord Dunraven who is challenging, but the Royal Yacht Squadron, and in the event of the English yacht winning the cup it would be held by the squadron, and not by Lord Dunraven. For this reason neither Lord Dunraven nor Secretary Grant has any power to act now, as the members of the Yacht Squadron are scattered all over the world. Some are in Egypt, others in Africa, India, and China, and it would be impossible to bring them together now to consider any alterations in the conditions of the present challenge. If the Vigilant-Valkyrie conditions were good enough in 1892 I fail to see why any of the conditions are superfluous now. However, the committee is made up of true sportsmen, and I suppose the delay in deciding is simply to protect the legal rights of the New-York Yacht Club and to see that their interests are carefully guarded."

When Mr. Kersey saw the reply sent, he said: "I don't think there will be any race for the America's Cup next year."

At the different resorts for yachtsmen the challenge, letter, and reply were the sole topic of conversation last night. One yachtsman said: "Why the conditions of last year are not good enough I fail to see. The clause that Lord Dunraven wants will protect the American yachtsmen in case the cup is won by the English. If the cup goes to the other side the Royal Yacht Squadron could hold it strictly under the terms of the deed of gift, and demand the length on the water line, the beam, at the load water line, the extreme beam, and draught of the challenging yacht and insist that the races be sailed without time allowance. With the clause inserted in the challenge the American yachtsmen can demand all the concessions made to the Englishmen."

Great Demand for Money Orders.

The approach of the holiday season is already beginning to be felt in the money-order department of the General Post Office. Despite the nineteen additional clerks employed in the department since Dec. 1, the staff is kept busy every night until after 10 o'clock.

There were issued last week 46,100 money orders, representing $595,000, payable abroad, and 50,488 domestic orders, representing $238,129.97, were issued by the department.

Superintendent Elliott said yesterday that there was 75 per cent. more money sent abroad by Post Office money orders than was received here from foreign countries.

Talk of Mr. Andrews's Resignation.

While rumors were plentiful yesterday that Commissioner Andrews of the Street-Cleaning Department would resign, there was nothing to confirm them in the way of tangible facts. Mr. Andrews has said that he has no such intention at this time, and Mayor Gilroy said yesterday that he had received no intimation that Mr. Andrews

Still, there is a very firm opinion among certain politicians that there will be an important change in the Street-Cleaning Department before Mr. Gilroy's term as Mayor ends.

MEMORIAL TABLET TO DR. WELLS

Honor to the Man Who Is Reported to Have Discovered the Use of Anæsthetics in Dentistry.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 10.—The Wells memorial tablet of bronze, erected to the memory of Dr. Horace Wells of this city, the reputed discoverer of anaesthesia, which has been placed on the front of the marble Corning Building, just south of the corner of Asylum and Main Streets, was unveiled this afternoon without ceremony, owing to the inclemency of the weather. It commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery by Dr. Horace Wells of nitrous oxide gas as an anaesthetic.

On Dec. 11, 1844, the late Dr. John M. Riggs, at Dr. Wells's request, administered nitrous oxide gas to him and extracted a tooth without pain. The tablet contains a medallion portrait of Dr. Wells and the inscription: "To the memory of Horace Wells, dentist, who, upon this spot, Dec. 11, 1844, submitted to a surgical operation, discovered, demonstrated, and proclaimed the blessings of anaesthesia."

Two hundred and fifty dentists in this country contributed to the fund for the tablet, which was designed and executed in plaster by Sculptor Enoch S. Woods of this city. It was cast by M. H. Mossman of Chicopee, Mass.

To-night the Connecticut State Dental Society gave a banquet in honor of the event, at which, among the invited guests, was Samuel A. Conley, a chemist of this city, who was present when Dr. Riggs extracted Dr. Wells's tooth. Another guest was Lieut. Charles T. Wells, son of Dr. Horace Wells, and his only living relative.

SAYS HE WAS DRUGGED AND ROBBED

G. C. Tryon Overcome by Two Drinks Although Accustomed to Many.

George C. Tryon of 9 West Fourteenth Street, who says that he is a Deputy Sheriff of this county, charged Frank Curtis of 355 West Thirtieth Street in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday with having drugged him and robbed him of a gold watch and chain and about $25 in money on Sunday.

Tryon looked as if he had been on a prolonged spree, but he insisted that he had taken only two drinks of whisky during the day. These, he said, could not have affected him at all, as he had often taken twenty in less time and had never felt them.

Lewis Levy of 156 West Tenth Street testified that he and John Nelley of 313 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street were sitting in his parlor window Sunday afternoon and saw a man leading Tryon along the street. The latter was staggering, and seemed to be under the influence of some drug. They saw the man take Tryon into a doorway and try to go through his pockets. Then they ran out and got a policeman, who arrested Tryon's companion, who proved to be Curtis.

In court Tryon said that he had been drugged. He did not know when or how, but he was certain that he had been made unconscious by drugs. He had, he said, walked into a saloon about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He did not remember where it was, as his mind was a blank concerning the occurrences of the afternoon. He did remember that after his drink had been poured out he went to the toilet room before drinking. After that he took his drink and walked out. He could remember nothing after that.

Curtis said he was only trying to care for Tryon. He was held in $500 bail for trial.

RAW MATERIAL FREE FROM DUTY.

Regulations Under Which It Is to be Admitted for Manufacture for Export.

Manufacturers of tobacco and other merchandise in which a large export trade has been developed are awaiting Treasury regulations under which they may proceed to import raw material free of duty, if imported for export after manufacture. An order has been issued from the Treasury Department to put into operation the section of the new tariff law which makes this provision. By the same law the internal revenue tax will not be imposed on domestic material intended for export in manufactured form.

The factories will be bonded. They may be established only at customs ports, by special permit from the Treasury Department on recommendation from the Collector. The manufacturer must submit an underwriter's certificate that the building is a first-class warehouse. A special officer will be placed in charge of each warehouse, to be paid by the tenant. There must be special apartments under customs locks for the exclusive storage of materials subject to internal revenue tax and of materials subject to customs duties, respectively.

Application for the removal of articles to a bonded manufacturing warehouse must be made under oath, and bonds must be given for at least double the amount of the duty on the goods, guaranteeing that they will be manufactured and exported within three years. Similar provision is made for goods subject to an internal revenue tax.

HE COULD NOT BRIBE THE POLICEMAN

George's Friend Tried Very Hard, and Now He Is in Trouble.

Of late the police have received numerous complaints that some person has been in the habit of going to the roof of 325 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and there shooting off a revolver.

Policeman Gilligan, when passing the house about 11 o'clock Sunday night, heard some shots. He ran up stairs just in time to catch Charles George, one of the tenants, descending from the roof with a revolver in his hand. He arrested George, and started with him to the station house. On the way George offered to give Gilligan $5 if he would release him.

Gilligan refused the money. Michael Stable, one of George's friends, happened along, and George slipped the money to him.

Stable then tried his hand at bribing the policeman. Gilligan says he tried to push the money into his belt; then he tried to push it down the officer's neck, and, finally, he poked it under the policeman's arm. By this time the trio had reached One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Policeman Tripp was hailed by Gilligan to arrest Stable.

Stable seemed much crestfallen when arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. He said he lived at 421 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

Justice Burke fined George $5 for shooting off the revolver, and held Stable under $1,000 bail on a charge of bribery.

"Chippie" Is Now in Central Park.

"Chippie," the hen hawk that was captured by the police of the Eldridge Street Station last Saturday, has found new quarters. Hereafter he will be on exhibition in Central Park.

It was learned yesterday that the bird belonged to Mrs. Peter Pia, wife of a jeweler at 293 Broome Street. Mr. Pia captured "Chippie" at Secaucus, N. J., and took him home for his children to play with. Chippie got away Saturday. Mrs. Pia said she did not want the hen hawk any longer, and told the police they could keep him.

Inspector McAvoy Returns from Cuba.

Police Inspector McAvoy returned to duty yesterday, after an absence of fifteen days. When on his vacation he made a trip to Cuba. During his absence Inspector Conlin was in command of his district.

MR. CUNNINGHAM EXPLAINS IT

Why His Torpedo Sank to the Bottom of Coddington's Cove During the Test Given Last Friday.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 10.—Patrick Cunningham of New-Bedford, inventor of the Cunningham rocket torpedo, was here today to see his projectile, which on Saturday was taken from the bottom of Coddington's Cove, where it sank at Friday's test. He ascribes the failure to a lack of sufficient vent holes in the tube out of which the torpedo was shot to allow the escape of the great amount of gas made. Hence, the metallic coating of the shell became fused and torn by the great heat.

Arrangements were begun at the torpedo station to-day for the trial of the second Cunningham torpedo under more favorable conditions.

The Hotchkiss Manufacturing Company is experimenting with a new Howell torpedo at its testing station, near Tiverton. It has the same form and mechanism as the Howell now in use, but it is enlarged, has double the power, and will carry double the charge. The present torpedo has a range of 800 yards. The new Howell has already been sent 1,200, and promises to be a terrible engine of war. The company is about to close its station until April 1. The Government has just placed an order with it for twenty new torpedoes and eight tubes.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, increasing cloudiness, with rain or snow, warmer, northeast winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, rain, northeast winds, becoming southeast.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, rain or snow, southeast winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, rain in the early morning, showers Tuesday, northeast winds, becoming southeast. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, except rain in the early morning, east winds. VIRGINIA, fair, except showers on the coast, warmer in the interior, east winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, except showers in the early morning, warmer in the interior, southeast winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, south winds. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, fair, southwest winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, south winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, cooler, south winds, becoming northwest. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, cooler, south winds, becoming north. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, cooler, north winds. ARKANSAS, fair, cooler, east winds, becoming north. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, except showers in the early morning, southeast winds, becoming west. TENNESSEE, fair, cooler, south winds, becoming northwest. KENTUCKY, fair, except showers in northern portion in the morning, south winds, becoming northwest. ILLINOIS, fair in southern, local rains in northern, portions, north winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, rains, southeast gales, becoming west. OHIO, rain in the early morning, fair in southern, and local rain in northern, portion Tuesday, south gales, becoming northwest. INDIANA, local rain in northern, fair in southern, portion, variable winds, becoming north. LOWER MICHIGAN, rain, southeast winds, becoming northwest. WISCONSIN, fair, except local rain in eastern portion in the early morning, north winds. MINNESOTA, fair, cooler, north winds. IOWA, fair, except showers in eastern portion in the early morning, cooler, north winds. MISSOURI, fair, cooler, north winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, cooler in western portions, north winds. NEBRASKA and COLORADO, fair, north winds. KANSAS, local rain or snow, cooler in eastern portions, north winds. MONTANA, fair, variable winds, becoming west.

Signals are displayed on Lakes Erie and Huron at Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Ludington, and Manistee, and on the Atlantic coast from Hatteras to Boston section. An area of high pressure covers the St. Lawrence Valley and New-England. The pressure is also high in the Rocky Mountain region. The storm has advanced from Eastern Texas northeasterly along the Mississippi Valley and is now centre in Indiana. This storm has been accompanied by high winds. The barometer has risen in New-England and generally west of the Mississippi, and it has fallen in the lake region and the Ohio Valley. The temperature has remained nearly stationary in all districts. Heavy rains have fallen in Lower Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and on the Atlantic coast. Rain will occur in New-England, the Middle States, and the lake regions. The temperature will remain nearly stationary in all districts.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:14|Sun sets...4:33|Moon sets...6:03

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	6:08	6:39	12:21	12:39
Governors Island	6:32	6:55	12:45	1:08
Hell Gate	8:25	8:48	1:49	2:36

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bellenden, La Plata coast, tries	10:30 A. M.	.....
Trave, Bremen	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.		
Adriatic, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
New-York, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	3:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	.....	1:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, DEC. 13.		
Fulda, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	11:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, DEC. 14.		
Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) Dec. 11.—Alecto, London, Nov. 23; Allianca, Colon, Dec. 4; Adirondack, Kingston, Dec. 6; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 28; Anchoria, Glasgow, Nov. 30; Croft, Dundee, Nov. 25; England, Liverpool, Nov. 23; Mohawk, London, Nov. 29; Muriel, Barbados, Nov. 29; Waesland, Antwerp, Dec. 1.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.—Saller, Bremen, Dec. 1; Teutonic, Liverpool, Dec. 5; Vigilancia, Havana, Dec. 8.

THURSDAY, Dec. 13.—Grecian, Glasgow, Dec. 1; Moravia, Havre, Nov. 28; Patria, Havre, Dec. 3; Zaandam, Amsterdam, Dec. 1.

FRIDAY, Dec. 14.—Elbe, Bremen, Dec. 5; Llandaff City, Swansea, Nov. 29; Marsala, Hamburg, Nov. 28; Santiago, Nassau, Dec. 11.

Arrived.—New-York, Monday, Dec. 10.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Mulet, Hull Nov. 24, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Yumuri, Hansen, Vera Cruz, &c., Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:25 A. M.

SS Windsor, (Br.,) Vernon, Iloilo, &c., Dec. 8, with sugar to order—vessel to E. D. Morgan & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Vallat, Marseilles Nov. 18 and Naples 20, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Bluefields, Masingo, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Rio Grande, Barstow, Fernandina and Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS El Rio, Quick, New-Orleans, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Fulda, (G.,) Thalenhorst, Genoa Nov. 29 and Gibraltar Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 P. M.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam Nov. 28, via Boulogne 29, with mdse. and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 P. M.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Cassens, Amsterdam Nov. 25, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 4:40 P. M.

SS Lizzie Henderson, Willets, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. C. Roberts.

SS South Portland, Dickman, Georgetown, S. C.

Ship Governor Goodwin, (of Boston,) Oakes, Shanghai 160 ds, with mdse. to order—vessel to Pendleton, Carver & Nichols.

Ship L. Schepp, Kendall, Hongkong 132 ds, with mdse, to C. Von Pustau—vessel to I. F. Chapman & Co.

Bark Stanmore, (of Liverpool,) Nickels, Iquique 101 ds, with nitrate of soda to W. R. Grace & Co.—vessel to H. M. Kersey.

Bark Heinrich, (Ger.,) Henne, Singapore 113 ds, with mdse. to John W. Greene.

Bark Charles C. Rice, (of Portland, Me.,) Lunt, Montevideo 52 ds, with mdse. to Oelrichs & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Bark B. Webster, (of Portland, Me.,) Pray, Buenos Ayres 45 ds, with dry hides to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig Starlight, Edwards, Point-a-Pitre, Guadaloupe 17 ds, in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Fortunata, (Ital.,) Russo, Seville 40 ds, with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—E., strong breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS New-York, (Clyde Line,) for Cape Haitien, &c.; Newport, for New-Orleans; Persia, for Hamburg; Panama, for Havana and Mexican ports; Finance, for Colon; Tallahasse, for Savannah; Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond.

Spoken.

Bark Amazon, (Br.,) Christie, from Calcutta Oct. 29 for New-York, was spoken Nov. 15 in lat 6 N., long 84 E.

Bark Griffel, (Br.,) Billett, from New-York Nov. 4 for Rangoon, was spoken Nov. 18 in lat 26 N., long 39 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—SS City of Dundee, (Br.,) Capt. Halley, from New-York Nov. 22 for Aden, Bombay, &c., passed Malta to-day.

SS Pascal, (Br.,) Capt. English, sld. from Santos for New-York Dec. 2.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. Langan, sld. from Shields for New-York Dec. 8.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, sld. from Swansea for New-York Dec. 8.

SS Hevelius, (Br.,) Capt. Stapleton, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Wordsworth (Belg.) sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Freeth, sld. from Penarth for New-York to-day.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, from New-York Nov. 22, arr. at Hull Dec. 8.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York Nov. 25, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Manhanset, (Br.,) Capt. Duck, from New-York Nov. 24, arr. at Havre yesterday.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, from New-York Nov. 22, arr. at Bristol yesterday.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Rupe, from New-York Dec. 2, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Chabot, from New-York Nov. 25, arr. at Pauillac to-day.

SS Thomas Melville, (Br.,) Capt. Marwick, sld. from Messina for New-York to-day.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Capt. Verries, from New-York Nov. 18, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS—Chambermaid, &c.—A lady giving up housekeeping wishes to obtain situations for two girls, one as chambermaid and laundress, the other as chambermaid and to assist with other work. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 46 East 29th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Europe desires to place a competent woman, whom she can thoroughly recommend in every respect; been in her employ nine years. 6 West 51st St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French Protestant as chambermaid, seamstress, or parlormaid in private family; speaks English; good city references. C. B., 108 West 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl situation as chambermaid; will assist with other work; best city reference. 218 East 65th St., Dolan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with laundry work and make herself generally useful. 39 East 68th St., Monday, before 11 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid who has best city reference; assist in dining room; city or country. 271 West 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. Advertiser, 258 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—City reference. 156 West 56th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class North of Ireland Catholic cook who understands soups, fish, sauces, meats, poultry, game, entrées, desserts, jellies, pastry, and sherbets; city reference; wages, $30. C., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business; excellent references; can be highly recommended from her late employer. M. P., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook, with excellent city reference; lady can be seen; would give lunch or dinner parties by the day, week, or month. 231 East 29th St. McBeety.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best city reference; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, at 104 West 46th St.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly experienced in all branches; good manager; middle-aged; best references; wages, $60. B. A., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook and baker; understands meats, soups, fowl, and game; best reference. K. T., 326 West 40th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a young woman as thorough family cook; understands her business in all branches; first-class city reference. M. R., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable girl as cook and laundress; best city reference; private family preferred. 217 East 25th St., fourth floor.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands her business thoroughly; city or country; best city reference. 243 East 32d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a woman as experienced cook and laundress in small family; personal reference. 244 West 58th St., corner 8th Av.; no cards.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place a tidy, respectable woman as cook and do plain washing. Call 22 East 30th St., Tuesday and Wednesday, before 11.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av., ring twice.

COOK.—A lady going South would like to place her first-class cook, whom she can recommend in every respect. Apply, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at 531 5th Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all branches; best personal city reference. Call, two days, at 219 West 32d St., rear.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook; good baker; understands her business; do coarse washing; three years' city reference. 156 West 18th St., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By young, strong German girl; can cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework; city or country; two years' reference. 106 East 34th St., near 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; private family; best city reference. 325 East 27th St., care Miss Swenson.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook in a private family; no objection to little washing; best city reference. 234 East 29th St.

COOK.—Just disengaged; middle-aged woman; first-class cook; private family; best reference; lady can be seen. C., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook to go out by the day; best city reference; can serve dinner. G. Olsen, 315 East 70th St.; call, two days.

COOK or KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl in private family. M. R., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; private family; best city reference; willing and obliging; wages, $20 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK, &c.—By a Protestant girl as cook, washer, and ironer; city or country; best city references. 902 3d Av., two flights up.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook; four years in last place; wages, $22. 1,009 6th Av.; ring Donohue's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class German and French cook; in private family; best city references. 922 6th Av., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By a Protestant woman as cook or do general housework in small family; good city reference. 245 East 28th St.

COOK, &c.—As cook or laundress in private family; best city reference. Janitor, 247 East 77th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly. 62 West 43d St.

COOK, &c.—By a reliable girl as cook and laundress; city references; private family. 216 East 25th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; go out by day or month; first-class reference. 311 East 60th St., two flights, back.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best reference. A. S., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent cook; English and French; personal reference; wages, $25 to $30. 429 West 41st.

COOK.—Perfect German cook; understands fancy cooking, entrées, game, pastries; excellent reference. 109 West Boulevard, corner store.

COOK.—By respectable French widow as cook to single lady or gentleman. Mme. Rouillard, 163 West 32d St.

COOK.—First-class; by respectable woman; best of references. M., Box 807 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best of city reference. M. F., care of Hiem, 1,687 2d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook with best city references; in private family. 238 East 56th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to work by the day, week, or month to do washing and ironing; work of any kind; first-class laundress; good city reference. 155 West 51st St. Mary Allen.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman; excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly understands housecleaning; best reference from present employer. M. C., 215 East 56th St., Room 15.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, work by the day, or will take in washing. Mrs. Brown, 319 East 48th St., ground floor.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing, ironing, or any kind of work; satisfaction given. Bridget McNulty, 415 West 32d St., rear.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class competent cutter and fitter; late with Connelly; references. Box 35, 106 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker by the day; terms, $1.50; can cut, fit, and remodel; city references. 258 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Will work reasonably in private families; reference given. Dressmaker, 1,076 2d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; skirts, waists; also remodeling, repairing, alterations; children's dresses. Davis, 469 Columbus Av., store.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced children's dressmaker; would like a few more engagements by the day; does first-class private families' work only. M. Donnelly, 133 West 16th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Just from London; desires a few engagements; thoroughly experienced; first-class fitter; evening dresses and tailor-made a specialty. F. M., 329 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; late 5th Av.; perfect fit assured; dresses, coats; new draped waists; $2 per day. F. L., 235 West 16th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By fine dressmaker, a few more customers at home, by the day; city references. 252 East 49th St. Monday and Tuesday morning, at 5 East 65th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young educated German Protestant; speaks English, French, and German; can teach music; as nursery governess; best recommendations; city or country. 152 East 34th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEMAID or PARLORMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for her housemaid or parlormaid. 289 Madison Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat young woman for housework; thoroughly competent and reliable; can furnish references from last place. K. B., 769 6th Av., O'Brien's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to do general housework or plain cooking, washing, and ironing; city reference. Advertiser, 503 East 15th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework or as chambermaid; city reference. 402 East 53d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Scotchwoman as general housekeeper; country reference. 233 West 19th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable girl to do housework, small family on flat. 811 West 55th St., McCabe's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do general housework; good references. 114 East 41st St., top floor, back.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a thoroughly-experienced girl as first kitchenmaid; best city reference. Mrs. Kohn, 644 6th Av.

KITCHENMAID.—Where cook is kept; willing and obliging; lately landed. Galbraith, 167 East 85th St.

KITCHENMAID.—As first kitchenmaid in private family; best city references. 351 West 43d St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent maid, hairdresser, and dressmaker; good packer; take entire charge wardrobe; accustomed to traveling; would leave city if required; good reference. S. H. J., 20 West 14th St.

LADIES' MAID.—By an experienced lady's maid; good laundress, hairdresser, packer, and traveler; speaks French, German, English; best first-class references. Mrs. Boeri, 123 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress and dressmaker; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Understands nursing and plain sewing; no objections to the country; best of references. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 54 West 21st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young German, speaking French and English; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer. Call at last employer's, 16 Lexington Av., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

MAID, &c.—By a Frenchwoman, about 40 years old, as maid, good seamstress, or to care for one or two grown children; would like a Spanish family; five years' best city reference. Josephine, 1,840 Broadway, Brooklyn.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent maid and seamstress; good hairdresser; or would do chamberwork and sewing. Call, at present employer's, 695 5th Av., Tuesday and Wednesday.

MAID.—By a competent maid and seamstress; good hairdresser; will be disengaged on the 13th of December; excellent city reference. M. C., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French maid in a private family, for grown children; good seamstress; best city reference. A. B., 108 West 29th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant; age, 24. A. Curl, 109 West 53d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent person as first-class laundress in private family; thoroughly understands her work; wages, $20 to $25; first-class reference. A. C., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; assist in chamberwork; American family; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference; wages, $18 to $22. 307 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as excellent laundress; would assist with other work; city or country; first-class city reference. 136 West 52d St., one flight up.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with the waiting; five years' best city reference. M. B., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, to go out by the day or take work home; with gentleman's family; best city references. Mrs. Healy, 147 East 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress and assist in chamberwork in American family; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a neat, competent young woman as first-class laundress; very best city reference. 842 3d Av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a neat, competent young woman as first-class laundress; very best city reference. L. L., Box 110 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; would like some ladies' washing at her home; best city reference. K. H., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; private family; will assist chambermaid or help cook; reference. 306 West 41st St., Room 2.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress; to do all kinds of family washing; can give best references. 238 West 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as a first-class laundress; best city reference. 11 East 24th St., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; personal references. 742 3d Av., second bell.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Reliable, faithful, and conscientious in discharge of her duties; can take entire charge from monthly nurse and do sewing; city or country; best personal city reference from last place. Call, for two days, or address Miss M. Clancy, 304 Riverside Drive.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; understands bottle feeding thoroughly; brought up twins; twelve months' personal reference. 210 East 44th St., third floor.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent, first-class nurse; devoted and reliable in sickness; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference; wages, $25. 223 East 58th St., second floor.

NURSE.—By a young French Protestant girl as nurse for infant or young children; very good seamstress; best of reference. V. Robins, 590 3d Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy nurse; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of baby or grown children; highest reference; wages, $20. 159 East 52d St., top floor.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from bir

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Lower Markets with a Light Speculative Trade.

TRADING CHIEFLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull, as also Oats—Provisions Lower—Cotton Easy—Coffee Dull.

There was very little animation shown in the trading, and the tendency was to lower prices through local realizing; outside influences were rather light, and operators were anxious to hear the Government report on wheat, which was due late in the day, while the speculators in cotton were free sellers, owing to the continued free movement of the crop. Coffee was a trifle lower, but very dull.

CASH PRICES OF STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60	@ 60¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	56⅝@	57
Oats, No. 2, elevator	34½@	
Flour, straight Winter	$2.75	@$2.90
Flour, straight Spring	3.30	@ 3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	5⅞@	
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17	@ 18
Pork, mess	13.25	@14.00
Lard, Western, steam	7.15	@ 7.17½
Beef, family	10.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	23	@ 24
Sugar, granulated	4⅝@	4¾
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16	@
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50	@13.00
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@ ..
Copper, lake	9.75	@ ..
Lead	3.12½@	

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and irregular, with the early trading at a decline of ½@¾c, on free selling for foreign account, cables easier and an increase of 1,200,000 bushels in the amount on passage; rallying ¼c on the light receipts and decreased stocks, casing off ⅛@¼c with the late cables, weak West, and local realizing, and closing steady ⅛@⅜c off for the day, with speculators holding off for the Government report, due late in the day. The Government report makes the condition of Winter wheat 89 per cent., against 91 5-10 last year, a decrease of 2 5-10 per cent. Spot wheat was very dull and prices declined ⅛@¼c, with the options, but closed steady. Sales, 32,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter, for export, at 2⅛c under May, free on board, store.

Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1c under May, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 1¢@¼c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 12c over December, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 61c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 72¾c; No. 1 Northern, store, 70¼c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 64¼c....Clearances hence, 44,987 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 90,998 bushels....Receipts, 32,375 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 164,333 bushels; in the interior, 716,504 bushels....Stock of wheat here in warehouse decreased for the week 556,325 bushels, or to 12,659,875 bushels, 18,288,053 bushels contract red and 30,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring, and 2,983,800 bushels afloat....The visible supply shows an increase of 819,000 bushels, or to 85,978,000 bushels, against 78,-785,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts declined ⅛@¼c on an increase of 256,000 bushels on passage, rallied ¼c with the West, declined ⅛@¼c on the increase in visible and following the West, with the close steady at unchanged prices to ¼c decline, with a slow trade. Spot was moderately active, at easy steady prices. Sales, 54,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at 57¾c, delivered; the trade bought 4,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 58c, delivered; 4,000 bushels old yellow at 58c, delivered; 11,000 bushels steamer yellow at 53c, elevator; 12,000 bushels steamer mixed at 51@51½c, elevator; 10,000 bushels No. 3 mixed at 49@49¼c, elevator, and 5,000 bushels ungraded white at 55c, delivered to arrive....Receipts, 179,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 284,380 bushels; in the interior, 413,906 bushels....Clearances hence, 9,066 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 17,648 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse increased for the week 114,706 bushels, **or to** 536,855 bushels, (183,972 bushels No. 2 corn and 59,584 bushels steamer mixed)....The visible supply shows an increase of 1,734,000 bushels, or to 6,600,000 bushels, against 6,151,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were very dull and without features of importance, with the close steady at ⅛c decline, and only a local trade. Spot was less active, at steady prices....Sales, 79,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 39c@39¼c for 35,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 38½c, No. 2 white, clipped, 39½c; No. 3 do, 38½c; No. 2 mixed, 34½c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3, 33¾c; rejected mixed, 32½c; rejected white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 35½c; track mixed, 34@36c; track white, 39@42½c for 24,000 bushels....Receipts, 54,000 bushels; exports, none....Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 306,559 bushels, or to 1,857,300 bushels, (185,823 bushels No. 2 white and 1,059,883 bushels No. 2)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 594,000 bushels, or 9,146,000 bushels, against 4,012,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	30,000	60 @59¾	60¼
January	215,000	60 7-16@60 11-16	60½
February	90,000	61¾ @61 11-16	61½
March	220,000	62 5-16@62 9-16	62¾
May	2,970,000	63 1-16@63⅜	63¼
June	30,000	63⅝ @63¾	63⅝
July	120,000	63⅝ @63¾	63⅝
Total	3,675,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	10,000	55 @55¼	55
January	20,000	53 7-16@53 9-16	53¼
May	130,000	53½ @54	53⅝
Total	160,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December		@	34½
January	10,000	35 @35⅛	35
February		@	35⅞
May	50,000	36½ @36⅝	36½
No. 2 white—			
December		@	39
January		@	39½
Total	60,000		

FLOUR—Millers refused to lower prices, and the result was a very slow trade. Sales, 13,200 bbls, including 1,000 bbls Winter wheat straights at $2.80@$2.90, 1,600 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.85, 300 bbls No. 1 on private terms, 3,250 bbls City Mills clear at $3.35, 6,400 bbls do patents on private terms, 500 bbls fine at $2.10@$2.15, and 1 car extra No. 2 at $2.45@$2.50....Arrivals, 12,712 bbls and 31,103 sacks; exports, 6,829 bbls and no sacks; from Atlantic ports, 33,896 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine		$2.20@$2.25
Supers		2.25@ 2.30
No 2		$2.10@$2.15 2.40@ 2.45
No. 1	2.25@	2.35 2.45@ 2.55
Clears	2.35@	2.50 2.65@ 2.75
Straights	2.50@	2.65 2.75@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts		@.. 2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@	3.00 3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@	3.25 3.25@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.40@	3.50 3.65@ 3.75
Kansas straights	2.90@	3.00 3.10@ 3.25
City patents		@ .. 4.00@ 4.15
City clears		@ .. @ 3.35
City No. 2		@ .. 2.45@ 2.50
City supers		@ .. @ 2.30
City fine		@ .. 2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	Nom'l.	@ ..
Supers	Nom'l.	@ ..
No. 2	Nom'l.	$2.25@ ..
No. 1	$2.35@	$2.60 2.60@ 2.75
Clears	2.60@	2.75 2.85@ 2.90
Straights	3.10@	3.20 3.30@ 3.45
Patents	3.40@	3.50 3.60@ 3.75
Special brands	3.60@	3.70 3.80@ 3.95

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull but steady. We quote: New flour at $1.85@$1.95, on spot, and $1.75@$.85, to arrive; 60c bid and 62c asked for Japanese grain; silver, 55@60c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and unchanged. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3; Esmeralda, $2.95; granulated yellow meal, $3.15@$3.20; white do, $3.35@3.45; brewers' meal, $1.30@1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 95c; coarse meal, $1.00@$1.10 for Western and $1.12@$1.13 for city; yellow, $1.18@$1.20; white, $1.22@$1.25.

OATMEAL—Fairly active and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4.10@$4.75; cut, $4.50@ $5.15; ground, $4.25, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 50@ 52c for State and Jersey; on track, 53@54c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@57c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Steady and quiet at 61@66c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 63@64c.

MALT—Neglected. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Quiet and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 75@80c; middlings, 75@90c; Western, 75@80c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80c. Oilmeal, $23.50@$24 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEED—For clover there is still rather a lull to trading. A few bids are made within ⅛c of holding rates, or 9¾c offered for fancy, with 9⅝c asked and 9¾c bid for No. 1. But there is no especial urgency in buying, since fair stocks are held on the other side, after the takings here through the season, or since Sept. 1, which are close to 63,000 bags. Stocks in New-York are small and not pressed, but there is considerable stock held at the West for carrying charges, with at Toledo alone 35,000 bags held that way. Spot clover, 9½@9⅝c, in job lots, per 100 lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6.25, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—A remarkably dull feeling runs over the trading in New-York for the day, while the reports from the South are of difficulty in making sales and from the West of a continued holding off on the part of the refiners. The tame condition of demand has the effect of bringing out an easy line of prices here, but at the South the mills, as a rule, decline to urge business, and are holding out for a steady line of prices. Practically, there is no export demand, while the decline in lard affects the views of buyers of compound lard, with their orders light, and the oil, in consequence, suffers. Crude, in shipping order here, is nominally 24c. Prime yellow was offered at 28¾c, and failed to bring a substantial bid, although it is possible that it could be sold at 28¾c; a strictly prime yellow is held at 29½c, and a better grade even higher. Off grade, good quality, is on offer at 28c. White is quoted at 32c. Crude, in bulk at the mills, is generally at 24c—in some sections easier, more from small mills, while at other points more money is asked.

NEATSFOOT OIL—Is moderately active, in a jobbing way, with unracked at 55c; racked at 57@58c, according to cold test and cooper; No. 1, at 53c, No. 2 at 50c, No. 3 at 49c, common at 45c.

LINSEED—Is steady and fairly active; city at 56c.

LARD is slow and unchanged, with city at 55c.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 10.—Oil—Opening and lowest, 89; highest, 90; close, 89⅞.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The entire list was sold off almost steadily, with the close showing the lowest point. A leading packer stood in at the West as a seller, and the other packers quietly encouraged the movement, or at least failed to take up important lines from the offerings to resist it. The desire seemed to be to get the hogs down in price on their full offerings for the day. The easier tendency of grain helped the bear pressure. Pork closed 22½c lower, lard 7 to 10 points down, and ribs at 12½@ 15 points' decline, with the pressure chiefly on pork and ribs. There was some switching of January to May lard, and from this there was a freer offering of the January option. Exporters were quiet here, except for refined lard, which they found upon a rather more favorable basis, and were buyers moderately.

LARD—Western steam was unsettled and lower; thus there was a small sale of "cash" as low as 7.12½c, and again 7.20c was paid, while the close shows hardly above 7.12½c bid, although it is doubtful if less than 7.12½c would buy. This business was 275 tcs at 7.12½@7.20c. The decline was wholly from the raid of a packer of the West, and not enough of a buying interest to withstand even a moderate pressure that way. The refiners here are slow buyers, and seem protected against rather a steady moderate demand for refined lard. More business would come about in tank lard if there was not a scarcity of tanks, the transportation that way just at present being engaged for cotton oil accommodation. Neutral lard ranges at 8¼@9c, as to brand. Options—No sales. December closed at 7.29c, nominal; January at 7.20c, nominal; May at 7.46c, nominal. City steam is easier; sales of 100 tcs at 6.62½c. Refined is in moderate Continent demand, with 7.55c quoted; South American at 8c; sales of 750 tcs for the Continent. Compound lard is slow, comparatively; quoted at 5½@5¾c. The West closed at 6.75c, nominal, for December option; 6.85c, nominal, for January, and 7.02c bid for May—a loss of 10@12 points for the day.

PORK—Exporters are much more liberal buyers, having secured concessions; they have taken up 600 bbls mess, worth $13.25@ $14, now quoted. The Western market was urged to a decline by the packers, and is about 22½c lower, closing easy, with the latest prices $11.77 for December, $11.77 for January, and $12.12 for May. Prices here are for Mess, new, $13.25@$14; family mess, $12.50@$13; short clear, $14@$17.

BEEF—The English shippers are taking low grade India mess within the range of $13@$14, with one lot of 100 tcs at $13.50; best lots are at $16@$17. The home trade demand is moderate, and for jobbing quantities. Packet, $8.25@$9.50; family, $10@$12; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $16@$17; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate at $8@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS—Are without material inquiry from smokers, wherefore prices are unsettled. At West quoted at $16 and $17 here.

CUTMEATS—The easier prices that prevail for city meats fail to bring out material demand; sales of 12,000 lb pickled bellies at 6¾@6¾c, and 1,500 pickled shoulders at 5@5½c; city-pickled hams, 8¼@ 8¾c; do, shoulders, 5@5½c; 10-lb bellies, 6¾@ 6¾c; 12-lb do, 6¾@6¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 7@7½c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 16-lb average, 7¾@7¾c; tierced pickled hams, 8½@8¾c.

BACON—Is on offer lower; short clear was quoted at $6.60. Ribs were down 12½@ 15 points, and were more freely dealt in, with the latest Western prices at $5.82 for December, $5.82 for January, and $6.05@ $6.07 for May.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts at all Western points, 81,500 head, against 53,365 head same time last year. Chicago reports today 29,000 head; it had yesterday 44,000 head; market rather slow, but feeling steady; $3.85@$4.75; left over, 10,000 head. Omaha, receipts, 6,000 head; 5@10c lower; $3.75@4.50. Kansas City, receipts, 7,000 head; weak; 10c lower; $3.90@$4.40. Indianapolis, receipts, 3,500 head; slow; $4@$4.55. Cincinnati, receipts, 9,584 head; dull; weak; 10c lower; $3.90@$4.55. St. Louis, receipts, 7,231 head; lower; $3.90@$4.50. The market here is easier, with freer supplies. Quotations here are 5⅝c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 5⅞c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6@6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was nothing done in city, but its position was firm at 4⅜c, with a possibility of business at that price when the offers are made to sell from the makers' hands, as the supplies continue light in a general way of both city and country. Australian is firm at 5¼c, and a sale of 50,000 lb, prompt shipment, has been made at 5¼c, which is an advance of 1-16c. Edible tallow is at 5¼@5¾c, as to brands—on general grades, 5¼@5¾c. Packers' tallow sold at 5c in Chicago, closing firm at 5c bid.

STEARINE—Lard stearine, after the large sales of last week, is quiet, with pressers busy in filling contracts; city is quoted at 9c. Oleo Stearine—There was one lot of city on offer at 7¼c, and not taken; other pressers decline to sell at that price; there is not much of an accommodation, or about 100,000 lb, all told, of the city to be had for prompt delivery. Boston is not offering here, and Philadelphia puts on offer only a car lot. A lot of 20 tons French was sold last week at an easier rate than that ruling on domestic. Chicago sold, on Saturday, 75,000 lb at 8c, and for last week closed out 700,000 lb at that price.

COTTON.

Contracts were only moderately active, and influenced by the desire of local longs to realize, with prices ruling easy throughout the day and closing at a loss of 6@7 points. Liverpool was steady at 1 point decline, and New-Orleans showed a loss of 7@8 points, while port receipts fail to show any material decrease. Spots were dull and easy, with sales of 72 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling uplands	5¾c
Middling Gulf	6c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	8-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
December	5.51@5.52	5.56	5.51	1,000
January	5.56@5.57	5.63	5.57	14,700
February	5.58@5.59	5.64	5.58	6,500
March	5.62@5.63	5.68	5.62	44,000
April	5.67@5.68	5.73	5.67	8,300
May	5.72@	5.78	5.72	46,500
June	5.77@5.78	5.83	5.77	5,800
July	5.82@5.83	5.88	5.82	2,100
August	5.86@5.87	5.92	5.87	2,600
September	5.91@5.92	5.96	5.94	300
October	@			
November	@			
Total				131,800

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS, WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1894.

	S	S & M	T	W	T	F
Gal'ston	12853	23606	..	..	..	..
N. Orl's	13833	13579	..	..	..	..
Mobile	1029	2918	..	..	..	..
Savannah	5499	5942	..	..	..	..
Charl's'ton	2832	2324	..	..	..	..
Wilm'gt'n	2083	2033	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	5321	5790	..	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. York	2143	2209	..	..	..	..
Boston	868	32	..	..	..	..
Philad	629	619	..	..	..	..
W. Point	2038	2843	..	..	..	..
Ne'pt N's.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bruns'w'k	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pt. Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Val'sco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	47114	62700	..	..	..	..
This day last w'k	47984	73601	60978	46207	47433	61070
This day last y'r	44544	62897	55239	43088	42847	42450

COFFEE.

CONTRACTS advanced a trifle early, with Europe, but closed at a slight decline, or 5 points off, with local longs realizing, but trading very moderate. Havre was steady at ⅛@¼f. advance, and Hamburg steady and partly ¼ pfennig up. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16c for No. 7. Sales, 1,000 bags Bahia, No. 6, at 16¾c, and 1,200 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Option Sales—Opening call, 11 A. M.—February, 300 bags at 13.45c; May, 250 bags at 12.90c; September, 500 bags at 12.80c; October, 250 bags at 12.70c; total, 1,500 bags.

Between Call and Close—December, 1,000 bags at 14.05c, 500 at 14c; January, 500 bags at 13.70c, 750 bags at 13.65c; March, 750 bags at 13.20c, 1,250 bags at 13.15c; May, 500 bags at 12.90c, 500 bags at 12.85c, 750 bags at 12.80c; October, 500 bags at 12.75c; total, 7,000 bags.

Exchange—35 points paid to exchange 750 bags May for Mar.ch; total for day, 10,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	13.65@13.70	16.50@16.55
February	13.40@13.50	16.20@16.25
March	13.10@13.15	15.95@16.00
April	12.75@12.85	15.70@15.80
May	12.75@12.80	15.50@15.60
June	12.65@12.75	15.25@15.35
July	12.65@12.75	15.10@15.15
August	12.65@12.75	14.95@15.05
September	12.60@12.70	14.90@15.00
October	12.60@12.70	....@....
November	@	@....
December	14.00@14.05	16.75@16.85

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	223,990
Arrivals—Steamship Leibnitz, Rio	20,000
Steamship Leibnitz, Bahia	1,470
	21,470
	255,460
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	12,953
Total stock in New-York to-day	242,507
Total stock in Baltimore	15,781
Arrivals	....
	15,781
Deliveries Saturday	248—15,533
Total stock in New-Orleans	27,734
Arrivals	....
Total	27,734
Deliveries Saturday	1,518—26,216
Total stock in other ports	....
	41,749
Total stock in United States	284,256
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 8	88,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 6	6,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 8	105,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 2	20,000
	219,000
Total	503,256
Same time 1893	462,606

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean 16c

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.00 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	above No. 7
No. 3	2.30 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7	No. 10	.. below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.25 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	above No. 7
No. 3	2.37½ above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.50 above No. 7	No. 9	2.00 below No. 7
No. 5	1.75 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	25 @27	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	20 @22½	Coro	16¼@18
Padang, Int'r	24¼@25½	Caracas	17½@18
Mocha	26 @28	Maracaibo	17¾@18
Timor	21¼@22¼	Porto Cabello	16¾@17½
Pajo	20½@22	Do, washed	18¼@20
Mocha	26 @28	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17¾@19
Trujillo	17 @17½	Bucaral'a	18¾@20½
Bocono	17¼@18	Do, washed	19¼@21¼
Tovar	17¾@18	Bogota	19 @21¼
Merida	18 @..	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	17¼@18	Cordova, gr'n	18 @18½
Fair to good	18¼@19	Do, white	18¼@19
Pr. to choice	18¾@19½	Oaxaca	18½@20
Guatemala and Costa Rica	18½@22	Central American—	
Nicaragua	17½@18	Costa Rica	16 @19½
Jamaica	15 @20	San Salvador	17¼@18
		Do, washed	18½@20

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Stocks are ample to supply the moderate demands, and prices show no change of consequence.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test.	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—Holders are firm in their views, but the demand is rather moderate.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1¾@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3½@3⅝
Good	4¾@4¾	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@1.10
Choice	5⅜@5⅜	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6¾@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw continued in the same old rut, with the trust refusing to make bids and importers not particularly anxious to force goods, and prices nominally unchanged. Refined were reduced ⅛@¾c, and trading became quite active.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3	@	....
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 9-16	@	....
Centrifugal, 96° test	3½	@	....

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on last quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	7-16@4⅝	
Cutloaf	4	7-16@4⅝	
Crushed	4	7-16@4⅝	
Powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Coarse powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Granulated	3⅞	@4	1-16
Fine granulated	3	13-16@4	
Coarse granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Extra fine granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Con. granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Cubes	4	1-16@4¼	
XXXX powdered	4	5-16@4½	
Mold A	4	1-16@4¼	
Diamond A	3	13-16@4	
Confectioners' A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Columbia A	3	9-16@3⅝	
Windsor A	3	9-16@3⅝	
Ridgewood	3	9-16@3⅝	
Phoenix A	3	9-16@3⅝	
Empire A	3½	@3	11-16
No. 6	3⅜	@3	9-16
No. 7	3	5-16@3¼	
No. 8	3¼	@3	7-16
No. 9	3	3-16@3⅜	
No. 10	3⅛	@3	5-16
No. 11	3	1-16@3¼	
No. 12	2	15-16@3⅛	
No. 13 (net)	2	16-15@	
No. 14 (net)	2⅞	@	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—California Limas are taken up moderately in a jobbing way at $2.85@$2.90 for new. The movements otherwise are slack, with hardly material West India demand, and the home trade buying more the small lots that they can dispose of promptly. However, supplies are not urgently offered, and prices show unimportant changes. The current market prices here are $2.25 for best marrows, $1.70@$1.72½ for mediums, $1.72½@$1.75 for pea, $1.25@ $1.50 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; new white kidneys nominal, $2.30; red kidneys, $2.10@$2.15.

BUTTER—The market generally is lower, fancy Western creamery selling down to 24c at the close, and State to 23c. The weak features were the large increase in the receipts, less so on fancy as compared with other qualities, and the continued light wants of buyers, which sellers are trying to increase by liberal concessions.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	@23
Creamery, seconds to firsts	17 @22
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	@22
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	18 @20
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	15 @17
Dairy, tubs, thirds	13 @14
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	20 @21
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	16 @19
Dairy, firkins, extras	19 @22
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	14 @18
Welsh, tubs, extra	20 @21
Welsh, tubs, seconds to firsts	15 @19

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	@24
Creamery, firsts	21 @23
Creamery, seconds	18 @20
Creamery, thirds	15 @17
Creamery, June, extras	21 @21½
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	17 @20
Imitation creamery, firsts	18 @20
Imitation creamery, seconds	15 @15
Dairy, firsts	14 @16
Dairy, thirds to seconds	11 @13
Factory, June, firkins, extra	14½@..
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	12 @13
Factory, June, tubs, extras	13½@..
Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts	11 @13
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	12 @..
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	11 @13
Factory, seconds	11 @11½
Factory, thirds	10 @10½

CHEESE—Large full cream is largely nominal in the absence of any demand, particularly for white. Small sizes in light request, but steady for colored. Choice part skims quiet and held to regular prices.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	11¼@..		
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	10¾@11		
State, full cream, large, choice	10¾@..		
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10½		
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9¾		
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@12		
State, full cream, small, com. to choice	9¼@11¼		
State, part skims, small size, choice	8¼@ 9		
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @ 8		
State, part skims, large size, choice	7¼@..		
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @ 7		
State, part skims, common	3½@ 4		

EGGS—Fresh stock generally of irregular quality, and very little Western arriving to command over 25c. Strictly fancy would sell well, but for average receipts, there is very little interest shown. Refrigerated lots in limited demand, but fairly steady for prime.

State and Pennsylvania	25	@26	
Western, fresh gathered, choice	24	@25	
Southern, fresh gathered, prime	22	@24	
Western, Fall refrigerators, choice	20	@21	
Western, early packed, refrigerators, ch.	17	@17½	
Western, early packed, fair to good	16	@16½	
Western, early packed, defective, cs	$3.25	@$4.00	
Western, fresh, seconds, per case	3.50	@ 4.00	
Limed, Western, prime, per doz	15½	@16	
Limed, Canada, per doz	15½	@16½	

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, when choice, attract moderate attention, at fairly steady prices. Sweets continue dull. A moderate inquiry for choice onions. Spinach fairly active. Kale quiet.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00	@$3.00	
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	3.00	@ 3.50	
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.25	@ 2.00	
Cabbages, per 100	4.00	@ 5.00	
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, dozen roots	30	@ 45	
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	20	@ 30	
Eggplant, Florida, per bbl	2.00	@ 5.25	
Onions, white, large, per bbl	3.00	@ 7.00	
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.62	@ 1.87	
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.50	@ 1.62	
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.25	@ 1.75	
Onions, State and Western, yellow	75	@ 1.25	
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.25	@ 2.25	
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00	@ 2.50	
Squash, per bbl	50	@ 1.25	
Spinach, per bbl	1.50	@ 2.00	
Turnips, per bbl	70	@ 80	
Kale, per bbl	35	@ 60	

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50	@ ..	
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00	@1.37	
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50	@1.62	
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.15	@ 1.37	
Maine, fancy, per bbl	1.75	@ ..	
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.75	@ 2.75	
Sweets, Southern genuine, double bags	1.50	@ 2.00	
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25	@ 1.50	
Sweets, yellow, Virginia, per bbl	75	@ 1.25	

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market dull. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c; do, trash, 30@35c; do, clover mixed, 50@60c; do, clover, 35@45c. Rye straw, 35@55c; oat straw, 30c.

HOPS—The inquiry continues moderate on local account, with prices hardly changed.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11	@12	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, to prime	8	@10	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6	@ 7	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 7	
State N. Y., cr

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Series of Incidents All More or Less Depressing.

LOWER PRICES GENERALLY THE RULE

Active Selling by London—Higher Rates for Foreign Exchange—Erie's Reorganization—Sugar Speculation Continued.

London was a free seller of stocks and bonds in this market yesterday, particularly of St. Paul, Lake Shore, and Erie issues. Foreign exchange sales were advanced to the highest point of the year, and the opinion of leading bankers is that gold shipments in round lots will be made before the close of the week. The Erie plan of reorganization has been practically abandoned, owing to the inability of the company to earn sufficient to meet the interest on the proposed issue of new general mortgage bonds. A new proposal has been made to the security holders to fund two coupons of the new mortgage, to be paid out of the first net earnings accruing after Dec. 1, but it is stated that if the interest on the coupons due June 1, 1895, is not earned, Messrs. Drexel Morgan & Co. are to have full authority to take whatever action they may deem best.

The incidents referred to had a depressing influence in speculative circles, and the disposition to look on the dark side of the picture was not lessened by the news of the financial and commercial collapse in Newfoundland, although the latter had no special effect on this market, the relations of that country being almost wholly with Great Britain. The coal stocks were depressed by intimations of coming labor troubles in the anthracite district, and although the trading in the stocks was not heavy, they declined rather sharply. Lackawanna lost 2½ points, Delaware and Hudson 1½, Jersey Central ⅜, and Reading ⅝. The latter stock sold down to 14⅜, the lowest price it has touched in many months. Erie declined to 9½, at which price it closed, being a net loss of a point. The Grangers, although lower, were not especially weak. St. Paul's loss, notwithstanding the London selling, was only ¾. Northwestern lost ¾, Rock Island ¼, and Burlington was unchanged.

More than 55 per cent. of the day's business was done in Sugar. The stock moved between 90⅜ and 93, and closed at 90⅞, a decline of ⅜. Its fluctuations were irregular, and were at times rapid, but in the afternoon its tendency to lower prices was well marked. Over 133,000 shares were traded in. A further reduction in the refined products was announced, and it was on this that the traders sold. The manipulators, however, held the stock well in hand, and it is safe to say that they were not opposed to the decline. The other industrials were inactive.

The St. Paul earnings for the first week in December, which were announced after the close of business, were $576,318, against $614,289 in the corresponding week last year, a decrease of $37,971.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in plentiful supply. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months, and 3½ per cent. for longer dates.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply was small. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ¼@½ per cent., short and three months' bills at ⅝ per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $78,928,004, and balances $3,685,648. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $231,269.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was strong. Posted rates for sterling were advanced to $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87½@$4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88⅜ for demand, $4.89@$4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95 13-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-10 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5, telegraphic, 7½c. Boston—15@17c discount. Chicago—40c premium. St. Louis—75c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were 61¼c bid. The commercial price of bar silver was 61c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 28 1-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,406,389, and the exports for the same period $88,070,700. The net exports, therefore, have been $66,664,311.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was quiet and only slightly changed. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s....1¼
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 6s.....1

DECLINED.

National Starch 1st.....1½
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 2d.....1
Union Pacific ext. s. f. 8s.....1

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $49,000 5s, coupon, at 119¾@119¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	.97	..
4s, r	.114½	115¼
4s, c	.115¾	116¼
5s, r	.119	119½
5s, c	.119	119½
Currency 6s, 1895	.99½	..
Currency 6s, 1896	.102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	.105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	.108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	.111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	.103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	.104½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	.105¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	.106¼	..

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Erie, 1⅜, to 10¾; St. Paul, ¾, to 59½; Louisville and Nashville, ½ to 55; Union Pacific, ½, to 12; Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 60¼; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 17¾; Atchison, ¼, to 4⅞; Ontario and Western, ¼, to 15⅜; Kansas and Texas, ¼, to 13¾, and Reading, ⅛, to 7⅞. Lake Shore sold at 137½, Wabash preferred at 14¼, and Illinois Central at 91¼. British consols were firm at 102 13-16 for money and 102⅞ for the account.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £179,000. Money, one-half of 1 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is seven-eighths of 1 per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 50c. for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 12½c for checks.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 8,095,000 marks.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	145	145	143	143	139	144	11
Alton & Terre Haute	38	38	38	38	37	39	200
American Cotton Oil pf	70½	70½	70	70	69½	70	455
*American Sugar Refining	90¼	93	90⅜	90⅞	90⅜	90⅞	137,887
American Sugar Refining pf	93½	93¾	93	93½	92½	93½	334
*American Tobacco	92½	92⅝	92¼	92½	91	..	15
American Tobacco pf	93¾	93¾	93⅜	93⅜	93¼	93¾	389
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	1,110
*Bay State Gas	4¾	5	4¾	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	80
Boston Air Line pf	20¾	21¾	20½	21½	21½	21¾	1,050
Canadian Pacific	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	..	40
Chesapeake & Ohio	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	59¼	80
Chicago Gas	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	17⅞	18	100
Chicago & Northwestern	72⅜	72⅜	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	72⅜	6,371
Chicago & Northwestern pf	98⅜	98½	97½	97⅝	97⅝	97⅞	3,150
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	141	141	141	141	140	141½	30
C., C., C. & St. Louis	71⅜	72¼	71⅝	71⅜	71⅜	71⅞	4,520
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	58⅜	58⅝	58⅛	58⅜	58	58⅜	250
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	120	120¼	119½	119½	119	120	15,115
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	62	62¼	61⅝	61⅝	61⅜	61⅝	713
Consolidated Gas Company	127¾	129¼	127¾	129	128¾	129¾	3,250
Delaware & Hudson	126	126	125½	125½	125	125½	1,155
Delaware, Lack. & Western	158	158	158	158	158½	159½	697
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34½	34½	34⅛	34⅛	33¾	34⅜	200
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	9	20
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	90	90	90	90	87½	89½	1,850
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	40	40	40	40	40½	68
General Electric	35½	35½	34⅞	35	35	35	1,955
General Electric pf	70	70	70	70	70	..	10
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	13	13	13	13	13	..	10
Lacledе Gas	24⅜	25½	24½	25½	25½	25½	1,660
Lacledе Gas pf	78½	81½	78½	81½	80½	82	700
Lake Erie & Western pf	72¾	72¾	72¼	72¼	70½	72	2
Lake Shore	136	136	134¾	134¾	134½	134⅝	990
Long Island Traction	14	14	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	625
Louisville & Nashville	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅝	755
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	21½	21½	21½	21½	20	22	55
Manhattan Consolidated	105¾	106	105¾	106	105½	105⅞	815
Michigan Central	98	98	98	98	97	..	150
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	46½	46⅞	46½	46⅞	46½	48	300
Missouri Pacific	28½	28⅝	28¼	28¼	28⅛	28¼	800
Morris & Essex, ex div	161½	162	161½	162	162	164	343
*National Lead Co., ex div	39½	39½	39	39	38¾	39	200
*National Lead Company pf	84⅜	85	84⅜	85	84½	85¼	16
National Starch	7	7	7	7	7	9	300
New-Jersey Central	92¾	92⅜	91¼	91⅞	91⅜	92⅛	8,925
New-York Central	99	99	99	99	99	99¼	297
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	31	31⅝	31	31⅝	31½	31⅝	2,035
New-York, L. E. & Western	10⅜	10⅜	9½	9½	9½	9⅝	10,583
New-York, L. E. & West. pf	24	24	23½	23½	23	23¾	400
Norfolk & Western	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅜	7	200
Norfolk & Western pf	20	20	20	20	19¾	20	100
North American	4	4¼	4	4	4	4¼	415
Northern Pacific	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	100
Northern Pacific pf	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	17	17⅝	800
Ontario & Western	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	1,000
Pacific Mail	22½	22½	22	22	22	22½	500
Philadelphia & Reading	15	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞	9,500
Pittsburg & Western pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	32	33½	500
Pullman Palace Car Co	156	156	156	156	156	157	100
Rich. & W. P., 5th in. pd	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	..	..	100
Rome, Water. & Ogdensburg	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	115¼	116	50
St. Paul & Omaha	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	200
Southern Pacific	19	19	19	19	18¾	..	1,870
Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½	11½	11⅝	871
Southern Railway pf	37¾	37¾	37	37	36¾	37	1,071
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16	16	16	16	16	16½	50
Texas Pacific	9¾	10	9⅝	10	9⅞	10⅛	1,870
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	2½	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜	3
Union Pacific	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11½	11⅝	1,435
United States Cordage	9¼	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	8½	9	600
United States Cordage pf	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17	601
United States Cordage gtd	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	24½	25½	100
United States Express	45	45	45	45	42	45	25
United States Rubber	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	42	45	1,200
United States Rubber pf	97	97	97	97	96⅜	97½	205
*United States Leather pf	60¼	60⅝	60¼	60⅝	60¼	60⅜	200
Wabash pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6½	105
Wells-Fargo Express	143	143	143	143	140	145	500
Western Union Telegraph	108½	108½	108½	108½	105	115	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie	88½	88½	88½	88½	88	88¾	1,742
	10¾	11⅛	10⅞	11	10¾	11⅜	3,530

Total sales.....240,371
*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s 70,000..... 65
4,000..... 65¼
4,000..... 65⅜
21,000..... 65
4,000s3..... 65
10,000..... 65
6,000..... 65¾
21,000..... 65
25,000..... 64¾
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 9,000..... 18
3,000..... 17¾
10,000..... 18
4,000..... 17¾
5,000..... 18
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 4,000..... 111¼
10,000..... 111
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 5,000..... 106
Can South 1st Gtd 2,000..... 112½
Canada Southern 2d Registered 5,000..... 105½
Cent Pac 6s, 1898 4,000..... 106
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 2,000..... 75¼
10,000..... 75
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911 2,000..... 119½
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s 7,000..... 100
Chi, R & Q Cons 7s 4,000..... 124¼
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 1,000..... 98
Chi & East Ill Cons 2,000..... 124⅝
12,000..... 93½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 8,000..... 42
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 16,000..... 104½
2,000..... 104¾
13,000..... 104½
Registered 5,000..... 102
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 2,000..... 91¾
Chi, R I & Pac 6s 8,000..... 130¼
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s 2,000..... 100¼
Cin, San & C Con 1st 1,000..... 106
Col, H V & Tol 5s 3,000..... 91
Detroit Gas Co 5s 5,000..... 55
Duluth & Man 1st Dakota Div Trust Receipts 11,000..... 83
8,000..... 83¼
7,000..... 83½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 14,000..... 105
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 1,000..... 99½
Erie Cons Gold 7s 3,000..... 130⅜
Gal, Har & San A 2d 5,000..... 100
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 20,000..... 90
12,000b3..... 90
2,000..... 90
H & T Cent G M 4s 10,000..... 62½
7,000..... 62¾
Iowa Central 1st 5s 2,000..... 86¾
Kanawha & Mich 4s 2,000..... 77
Lacledе Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 1,000..... 92⅝
Louis & Nash Cons 5,000..... 110
2,000..... 109⅞
8,000..... 111
La & Mo River 1st 3,000..... 116½
Mil & St Paul 1st Lac & Dav Div 1,000..... 108¾
Terminal 5s 1,000..... 111
Mil & St Paul 7 3-10 3,000..... 129
Minn & St Louis 1st Iowa Extension 3,000..... 121¼
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 5,000..... 81⅜
5,000..... 81¼
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 5,000..... 46⅜
2,000..... 46⅝
Mo, Kan & East 1st 1,000..... 84½
Mobile & Ohio, New 4,000..... 116½
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 10,000..... 66⅝
15,000..... 66¾
Nash, C & St L Con 5,000..... 101
Nat Starch M Co 1st 1,000..... 91½
N Y Cent 1st Reg 5,000..... 127
N Y Cent & H Ext 4s 1,000..... 102⅝
N Y Chi & St L 4s 3,000..... 102½
10,000..... 102¾
N Y Elevated 1st 7s 10,000b3..... 110⅜
3,000..... 110⅞
10,000..... 110¾
24,000..... 110⅞
N Y, Sus & West 1st Refunding 5s 1,000..... 103
Nor Pac 1st Coup 1,000..... 116
Nor Pac 1st Reg 5,000..... 115
Nor Pac 3d Coup 2,000..... 60½
Nor Pac Cons 5s 15,000..... 28⅜
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 5,000..... 78¼
Nor Pac & Mon 1st 64,000..... 35
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 8,000..... 91¼
6,000..... 91¾
Ohio & Miss 2d 10,000s20F..... 118
Ohio Southern 1st 1,000..... 95½
Oregon Improve 1st 2,000..... 51
5,000..... 50⅝
1,000..... 50⅞
Oregon R & Nav 1st 12,000..... 111⅜
Oregon Short Line 6s 3,000..... 87⅜
Trust Co Certs 10,000..... 90
Penn Co's Gtd 4½s 4,000..... 111½
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d 1,000..... 25
Peoria & Eastern 1st 9,000..... 78
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc 10,000..... 27⅝
5,000..... 27¾
2,000..... 27⅝
2d Pref Inc 10,000..... 17¼
10,000..... 17½
3d Pref Inc 30,000..... 14
2,000..... 13¾
Phil & Read Gen 4s 7,000..... 76
10,000..... 75½
Pitts & West 1st 4s 7,000..... 83⅞
Rich & Danville 6s 1,000..... 121⅜
Rio Grande West 1st 1,000..... 71
10,000..... 70½
Rome, W & Og Cons 5,000..... 117½
St Louis & Iron Mt Cairo, Ark & T 1st 4,000..... 98
St L & Iron Mt 5s 5,000..... 79½
5,000..... 79
St L, Kan & North Real Es & R 7s 10,000..... 104⅝
St L & S Fr G M 6s 1,000..... 104½
St L & S Fr Con 4s 2,000..... 45
10,000..... 45½
St Louis S W 1st 1,000..... 62¼
2,000..... 62
St Louis S W 2d Inc 5,000..... 19½
San An & Ar Pass 4s 1,000..... 57⅜
St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s Reduced to 4½s 40,000..... 102¼
Montana Ext 4s 1,000..... 85¼
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certs 2,000..... 46½
So Pac of Arizona 1st 10,000..... 92½
Southern Ry 1st 5s 8,000..... 89¼
12,000b3..... 89¼
1,000..... 89⅜
61,000..... 89
10,000b3..... 89
73,000..... 89
T & N O 1st Sab Div 1,000..... 105
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 8,000b3..... 87⅝
5,000..... 87⅝
8,000..... 87½
2,000..... 87¼
7,000..... 87⅜
15,000..... 87⅜
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 2,000..... 26⅜
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 1,000..... 110¾
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts 25,000..... 61¾
Union Elevated 1st 6s 1,000..... 84½
Union Pac 1st, 1896 2,000..... 103¼
Union Pac 6s, 1898 5,000..... 105½
Un Pac Ext S F 8s 3,000..... 98
U P, Den & Gulf 1st 4,000..... 39
U S Cordage Co 1st 3,000..... 69¼
5,000..... 69½
Wabash 1st 5s 5,000..... 105
1,000..... 104⅞
10,000..... 105
11,000..... 104⅞
14,000..... 104⅜
Wabash 2d 5s 2,000..... 70¼
3,000..... 70⅜
5,000..... 70¼
5,000..... 70¼
5,000b3..... 70¼
5,000..... 70
West Shore Gtd 4s 27,000..... 106½
Registered 2,000..... 105½
1,000..... 105¾
W N Y & Penn 2d Trust Co Certs 5,000..... 25
Wiscon Cent Co 1st 51,000..... 25¼
1,000, c..... 53⅛
1,000..... 53⅜
Wheeling & L E 1st Wheeling Div 3,000..... 93½

Total sales.....$1,384,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Sus	165	175
American Coal	90	..
American Cotton Oil	27	27½
American District Telegraph	35	49
American Express	110	113
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1¼
Baltimore and Ohio	66½	67¾
B. & O. S. W. pf, new	5	7½
B. & So. Illinois pf	130	..
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60
Burlington, C. R. & N.	49	..
Canada Southern	50¼	50⅜
Cedar F. & M.	4½	5½
Central Pacific	14¼	15½
Central & So. Am. Telegraph	111½	..
Chicago & Alton	145¼	147
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50¼	53
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	..
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	8½	9
Col. Fuel & Iron	25½	26½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	70	90
Col.-& H. Coal	5	6
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo	17¼	17¾
Columbus, Hocking V. & T. pf	57½	65
Commercial Cable	130	..
Consolidated Coal	31½	33½
Denver & Rio Grande	10¾	11¾
Des Moines & Ft. D.	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	..	37
*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	9	11½
Flint & P. M.	8	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
Great Northern pf	100½	102
G. B & W. t. r	2¼	3½
Homestake	17	18
Illinois Central	88½	90
Iowa Central	7	7½
Iowa Central pf	24	26
Kanawha & Michigan	..	10
Keokuk & Des Moines	..	3
L. E. & W.	16	17
Long Island	84½	89
L. N. A. & C.	6	7
Mah. Coal Road	101	..
Mah. Coal Road pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	40	60
Md. Coal pf	..	6
Metropolitan Traction	108½	..
Mexican Nationals certs	..	2
*Unlisted		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. R.	90¾	93	90⅜	90⅞	71,670
Am. S. R. pf	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	10
Chicago Gas	72	72⅝	71⅝	71⅞	3,330
Gh., R. I. & P	62¼	62⅝	61⅝	61⅞	1,070
C., Bur. & Q.	71⅞	72¼	71½	71⅝	4,930
C., M. & St.P	58½	58⅞	57⅝	58	10,440
C. & North.	98½	98½	97⅜	97⅜	720
Cent. or N. J.	92⅝	92⅝	91¼	91⅜	3,740
Dist. & G. F.	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	710
Gen. Electric	35½	35½	34⅞	34⅞	710
Laclede Gas	24½	25	24½	25	1,100
Louis. & N.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜	240
Long I. T.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	100
Manhattan	106⅛	106⅛	105⅝	105¾	30
M. & St.L.pf.	47	47	47	47	100
Nat. Lead	39⅜	39½	38⅞	38⅞	70
N.Y.,L.E.&W	10¼	10⅜	9⅝	9⅝	500
N. Y. & N. E.	31½	31⅝	31⅜	31½	210
Pacific Mail.	22⅞	22½	22½	22½	300
Phil. & Read.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	30
Rich. & W. P.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	40
Southern Ry.	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½	40
South. Ry. pf	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	10
Texas Pas.	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	40
U. S. Cordage	9½	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	500
West. Union.	88½	88½	88	88	1,370

Total sales.....102,010

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Rock I. 5s c.	104½	104½	104½	104½	$3,000
Rio Gr. W. 4s	71	71	71	71	3,000
St. L.&I.M.5s	79½	79½	79½	79½	2,000
South. Ry 5s.	89½	89½	89½	89½	2,000
Tex. Pac. 2d.	26½	26½	26½	26½	2,000
Union El. 1st.	84½	84½	84½	84½	7,000
Wabash 1st.	105	105	105	105	3,000
Wabash 2d.	70¼	70½	70¼	70½	7,000

$79,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chollar	.60	.60	.60	.60	100
Con. C. & V.	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	140
Total sales					

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Plymouth	.30	.30	.30	.30	1,200

1,440

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	59⅞	59⅝	59⅛	59¼	39,300

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit 1st	94	98
American Lithograph pf	55	..
American Bank Note	..	..
American Grocery 1st pf	25	47½
American Surety Company	120	45
American Typefounders'	3½	5
American Typefounders' pf	27	32½
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	..	..
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	175	190
‡Atlantic Trust	1.06½	..
Barney Dumping Boat Co	200	215
Barney & Smith pf. stock	4½	10½
Barney & Smith Car Common	92½	95½
Beckton Construction pf	20	23
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.)	62½	75
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	94	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	1.16½	118
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	.186	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	.108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	.106	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	.108	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	.105	..
Brooklyn Elevated	.169	170
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	10	11
Brooklyn Gas Company	.65	67½
Brooklyn Traction	.120	..
Brooklyn Traction pf	14½	15½
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	.65	68
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	1.01¼	102½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65½	67½
Celluloid Company stock	.66	69
Central & South Am. Telegraph	.110	113
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	.107	..
Central Cross-Town	.166	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	.162	166
Central N. J. Land & Imp	.52	..
*Central Trust Company	1.000	1025
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 5s	.64	67
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2½
Cin., Jack & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	.45	50
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	.182	..
Commercial Cable Co. stock	1.30	1¼
Consolidated Electric Storage	1¾	2¾
Consol. Electric Light 1st	.80	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) 1st	91½	94
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	71½	..
Continental Trust	.160	95
*Cramp Shipyard stock	.92	97
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	.95	97
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Batt	.150	155
East Tenn., Gin. ext. 5s	..	62
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	.109	111
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	.181½	..
Equitable Gas of N. Y. 1st	.107½	..
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94	98
Eighth Avenue	.285	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s gtd	27	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	.690	725
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	54	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	.113	..
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	.58	61
Gallatin National Bank	.315	325
Georgia Pacific R. R. 1st	.307	315
Georgia Pacific 2d	.110	111
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	.46	52
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	.106	..
Holland Trust stock	.107	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com.	74	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	.95	96½
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	104¾	106
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	..	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	..	10½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	.44	48
Hudson River Telephone Co	.39	..
Indianapolis Gas Co. stock	.132	135
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	.99¼	100½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67½	70½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72½	75½
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	.100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	.10	10½
Iron Steamboat	5	8
Iron Steamboat bonds	.62	..
†Journeay & Burnham	..	48
†Journeay & Burnham pf	.92	..
*Keith's burg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	..
[Kings County Elevated	..	94
Knickerbocker Ice Company	.65	75
Knickerbocker Trust Company	.176	177
Lafayette Gas Company stock	.79	82
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	.80	83
Long Island Traction	.13¾	14
Lorillard pf	.118½	120
Mutual Gas, New-York	.155	..
†Manhattan Trust Company	.120	130
†Madison Square Garden stock	5	10
Madison Square Garden 1st	.100	..
Madison Square Garden 2d	..	55
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	.107	..
Metropolitan Jerry 5s	.104	107½
Metropolitan Trust Company	.285	300
Mex. National Construction pf	6½	9½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	50	55
Michigan-Peninsular C. Co. com.	10	15
Mich. Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds	92	96½
National Park Bank	.276	..
National Wall Paper Co. pf	87½	91½
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	2	4
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	33½	..
New-York, Lack. & Western	115¾	117½
New-York & Air Brake Co	35	41
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com. stock	5	15
N. Y. & East River Gas pf	24½	26½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. bonds	41½	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	85%	..
†N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	1.04½	..
New-York & Texas land scrip	.335	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	60	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	.96	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	.100	..
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	.146	..
New-York Security & Trust	.675	..

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE, NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
284 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
411 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government,
Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in
New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

HERMANN COHEN & CO.,
61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Members { New-York Stock Exchange. New-York Cotton Exchange. Philadelphia Stock Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Investment Stocks and Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and all securities that are dealt in on New-York, Chicago, Philadelphia, or Boston Stock Exchanges bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Branch Office,
Kellogg Building, "F" St., Washington, D. C.
MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.

State, City & County Bonds
BOUGHT & SOLD.
Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

I. B. NEWCOMBE,
Banker and Broker,
MILLS BUILDING NEW-YORK,
MEMBER NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. ESTABLISHED 1865.
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
59 TO 63 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,000,000
In addition to its special charter privileges, this Company possesses all the powers of Trust Companies under the New York Banking Laws; acts as Trustee for Corporations, firms, and individuals, as Executor or Administrator of estates, and is a legal depository of trust funds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George F. Baker,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
George Griswold Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly.
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
Adrian Iselin, Jr.,	William C. Whitney.

OREGON SHORT LINE 6% Bonds.

The holders of Central Trust Co. certificates of deposit will receive the amount of the coupons due August 1st, 1894, upon presentation of their certificates to the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., N. Y., or the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston, on and after Tuesday, December 11.

Application has been made to the court for the payment of interest upon the coupons from the date of default, and if allowed due notice will be given.

R. C. MARTIN,
Chairman Bondholders' Committee.
December 8, 1894.

TO THE STOCK AND BOND HOLDERS OF THE Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co.

At the request of a number of Security holders, the undersigned hereby call a meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the above company for Wednesday, December 12, at 3 P. M., at 16 Broad St., for the purpose of considering the present condition of the property and the relation of the Olcott-Earle plan thereto.

Richard B. Hutchinson,
Henry T. Carey,
Jacob Schoff, } Committee.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK
of the City of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.

Whereas the Controller of the Currency, under Section 5,205 of the United States Revised Statutes, has levied an assessment of Twenty-five Per Cent. (25 per cent.) upon the par value of the shares of the capital stock of this bank,

Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That, pending the collection of said assessment, the stock transfer books of this bank be, and are hereby, closed from this date until further notice.

It is hereby certified that the above resolution was passed by the Board of Directors of the National Shoe and Leather Bank on Dec. 7, 1894.

W. D. VAN VLECK,
Cashier and Secretary of Board of Directors.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

New-York and London, December 10th, 1894.
TO THE HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS FOR

NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Funded Coupon Bonds of 1885, and Income Bonds:

Referring to our circulars of January 2, 1894, and April 2, 1894, and that of the N. Y., L. E. and W. R. R. Co. of January 2, 1894, under which we have received about $32,000,000 out of $38,000,000 bonds, we have now to inform you that, owing to well-known conditions in commercial and industrial affairs, the earnings of the Erie system have been and continue to be inadequate to meet the interest maturing on the proposed issue of new general mortgage bonds.

Nevertheless, it seems to us inexpedient to treat this inability of the Company to pay interest as an occasion for present foreclosure without giving a further chance to the Company, especially as payment of bondholders' subscriptions to the new bonds has not yet been called to provide the Company with money necessary to pay its floating debt.

It is therefore now proposed that the new bonds be issued with the coupons June 1st, 1894, and December 1st, 1894, attached, but stamped as subject to a contract with the Company which shall provide that they shall be paid, as soon as practicable, out of the first net earnings over and above the Railroad Company's requirements to meet interest and rentals accruing after December 1st, 1894, except in case a default on later coupons shall give power to foreclose, in which event the stamped coupons shall retain all their original rights. Before proceeding to carry this adjustment into effect, the concurrence of the holders of our reorganization receipts is required, AND WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO ALL HOLDERS OF SUCH RECEIPTS AS DESIRE US TO CARRY OUT THE ABOVE PLAN TO PRESENT THEM WITHOUT DELAY AT OUR OFFICES IN NEW-YORK OR LONDON, IN ORDER THAT THEIR APPROVAL MAY BE STAMPED THEREON.

When such approval shall have been given to a satisfactory extent, we shall be in a position where we can proceed with the execution of the plan and with the delivery of the new bonds in place of those deposited, so that thenceforth the Company may be held to strict compliance with the terms of the mortgage, or suffer its penalties. The new bonds for the cash subscriptions will, of course, be deliverable EX all past due coupons, the buyer paying for interest accrued only from December 1st, 1894.

If, however, the business of the Company shall continue to indicate that it will be unable to pay the coupon due June 1st, 1895, it is understood that the approval of this circular, when stamped upon our receipts, constitutes full and continuing authority to us to take whatever action we may deem best for the interest or enforcement of the bonds against which our receipts are held, instead of delivering the new bonds.

It is proper that we should state plainly that unless this approval be given we shall have no alternative but to abandon the plan of reorganization, in which event the bondholders will lose the benefit of the valuable full foreclosure rights provided under the new mortgage, and which, in our opinion, could not be again obtained.

All powers hereunder, vested in Drexel, Morgan & Company in New-York, will, after January 1st, 1895, pass to, and be exercised by, their successors, J. P. Morgan & Co.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
NEW-YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
LONDON.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

In accordance with previous notice, holders of General Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds who have not already assented to the Readjustment Agreement can, on depositing their bonds under the agreement, cash the three overdue coupons with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to January 1, 1895, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

General Mtge. bonds, Income bonds, stock, and deferred Income bonds may be deposited on or before December 31, 1894, with either of the following depositaries:

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.
The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
The London County Bank,
LONDON.

DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1894.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

LITTLE ROCK AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

A decree of foreclosure has been entered, and it is expected that the sale will be advertised within the next twenty days. A majority of the bonds have been deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement, and the Certificates of the Central Trust Company are listed on the New-York Stock Exchange. Bonds will be received on deposit up to and including Jan. 10, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received except on payment of 1 per cent. penalty. It is important for their protection that bondholders should deposit their bonds without delay.

LITTLE ROCK & MEMPHIS R. R. CO.
BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
AUGUSTUS D. JUILLARD,
JAMES H. SMITH,
HENRY DE COPPET,
HENRY K. SHELDON,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

BONDHOLDERS' REORGANIZATION.

Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company.

About **EIGHTY PER CENT.** of the First Mortgage Bonds of all divisions of the property has been deposited in the Central Trust Company and the Metropolitan Trust Company.

Applications for further deposit of Bonds may be made to the undersigned.

Due notice will be given to stockholders of their rights to subscribe to the stock of the reorganized company.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD, Chairman, } 96 Broad-
D. C. TATE, Secretary, } way, N. Y.

Dividends.

SPOKANE & PALOUSE RAILWAY CO., (Washington Division.)

In accordance with the terms of the lease to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, dated Nov. 17, 1894, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, are now prepared to pay:

On coupon due November, 1893..$20
" " " May 8th, 1894... 20.60
" " " Nov. 1st, 1894... 20

upon presentation and surrender of the same for cancellation, at 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New-York.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
by R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New-York, Dec. 11, 1894.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, Dec. 8, 1894.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 24 day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 3 next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

New-York, Dec. 5, 1894.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO., held this day, it was

RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾ per cent.) upon the preferred stock of the company be declared, payable on Jan. 2, 1895, to the stockholders of record on Dec. 22, 1894, and that the transfer books be closed at 3 P. M. on Dec. 22, 1894, and opened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 3, 1895.

PH. FERD KOBBE, Treasurer.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dividends.

DULUTH & MANITOBA RAILROAD CO.

In accordance with the terms of the lease dated November 8th, 1894, to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, will be prepared on December 11th, 1894, to receive the following coupons, viz.:

December 1, 1893,	June 1, 1894,
January 1, 1894,	July 1, 1894,

upon each of which $20 will be paid and stamped.

At the time of presentation, coupons due

December 1, 1894,	December 1, 1895,
January 1, 1895,	January 1, 1896,
June 1, 1895,	June 1, 1896,
July 1, 1895,	July 1, 1896,

must be presented for stamping. Coupons need not be detached from the bonds.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
by R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New-York, Dec. 11, 1894.

To the STOCKHOLDERS of the NEW-YORK CITY INSURANCE COMPANY:

A final dividend of Nine Per Cent., proceeds of sale of remaining assets of the Company, will be paid to stockholders of said Company at the office of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, 80 Broadway, on demand, and on surrender of shareholders' certificates,

WM. P. DIXON,
New-York, Dec. 1, 1894. Secretary.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF

STOCKS AND BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

$6,000 Spartanburg Water Works Co. 6 p. c. 2d Mtge. Gold Bds., 1908, Feb., 1894, coups. on, (Hypd.)
$6,000 Newark (Ohio) Water Works Co. 1st Consld. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1905, April, 1894, coups. on, (Hypd.)

At 12:30 o'clock at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)

$1,000 United States Illuminating Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$3,000 New-Jersey Steamboat Co. Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
1 share N. Y. Law Institute.
1 Right New-York Society Library.
1 share New-York Law Institute.
40 shares Broadway Insurance Co.
(By order of executrix.)
$3,000 Belleville and Carondelet R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$2,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. and Omaha R'way Co. Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$1,000 Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Consld. and Sktg. Fund 7 p. c. Mtge. Bd., 1900.
$2,000 International and Great Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$1,000 City of Elizabeth (N. J.) 4 p. c. Adjustment Bd., 1922.
$5,000 Belleville and Southern Illinois R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 8 p. c. Bds., 1896.
$3,000 Lake Erie and Western R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$2,000 Chicago and Northwestern R'way Co. Consld. Sktg. Fund 7 p. c. Bds., 1915.
$2,000 Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co. 6 p. c. Gen'l Mtge. Bds., 1930.
$1,000 St. Louis, Kan. City and No. R. R. Co. (St. Charles Bridge) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bd., 1908.
$2,000 Chic., St. Louis and Paducah R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$2,000 Bur., Cedar Rapids and Nor. R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
278 shares N. J. & New-York R'way Co., (Hypd.)
35 shares German-American Fire Ins. Co.
$5,000 Norwich Insulated Wire Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1904.
$10,000 N. Y. & Perry Coal & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent. Bonds, (Trust Co. Certf.)
60 shares Lewis & Fowler Manufacturing Co.
5 shares Lewis & Fowler Girder Rail Co.
25 shares Postal Telegraph Cable Co.
25 shares American Union Life Ins. Co.
75 shares Equitable Gas Light Co., Memphis, Tenn.
$60,000 Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. Co. of Chicago 1st Mtge. 5 per cent. Bonds.
187½ shares Metropolitan West Side Elevated R.R.
$80,000 Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. Co. of Chicago 1st Mtge. 5 per cent. Bonds.
250 shares Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R.
56 shares Third Ave. R. R. Co.
$500 Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Scrip of 1888.
$10,000 Madison Square Garden 2d Mtge. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1919.
125 shares Madison Square Garden Co.
40 shares Manhattan Co. Bank.
8 shs. Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank, (subject to 25 per cent. assessment.)
$5,000 Peoria & Eastern R. R. 1st Consld. 4 per cent. Bds., 1940.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, DEC. 11, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
3 shares Union Trust Co., $100 each.
15 shares Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
6 shares Lincoln National Bank, $100 each.
6 shares Wells, Fargo & Co., $100 each.
10 shares Third Avenue R. R. Co., $100 each.
$5,000 The New-York and Shawnee Coal Co. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1908, Interest April and October.
60 shares Long Island Traction Co., $100 each.
Certificates of the Central Trust Co., representing three 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York & Perry Coal & Iron Co., $1,000 each, with coupons of Nov. 1, 1892, and all subsequent coupons (hypothecated.)
List at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Meetings and Elections.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the TRAMWAY POWER STORAGE COMPANY will be held at the office of said company in the City of New-York on Jan. 7, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which meeting a resolution will be offered for the consideration and approval of the stockholders, to increase the capital stock of said company from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, and to increase the number of shares of said company from 30,000 to 40,000; and at the same time a resolution will be offered for the consideration and approval of the stockholders to amend the by-laws of said company so as to increase the number of the Directors of said company to thirteen, and to elect additional members of the Board of Directors, and to consider any other business that may be properly brought before it.—Dated Dec. 4, 1894.

HENRY L. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES CORDAGE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the UNITED STATES CORDAGE COMPANY for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company at 243 Washington street, Jersey City, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1895, at TWELVE o'clock noon.

The transfer books of the Company will close at three P. M. on Wednesday, December 19th, 1894, and reopened at ten A. M. on Thursday, January 10th, 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM C. LANE, Secretary.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Henderson Bridge Company will be held at Louisville, Kentucky, at NOON on the 7th of January prox.

The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on December 28th and reopen at 10 A. M. on January 8th. J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 8, 1894.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the NATIONAL UNION BANK for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, 32 Nassau Street, Mutual Life Building, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. O. LUCY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK of the City of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 271 Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

W. D. VAN VLECK, Cashier.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
November 22nd, 1894.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal St., on Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1894, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New-York, Dec. 6, 1894.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The National
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Lost and Found.

LOST—Certificate No. A 42358, for ten (10) shares Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co. stock, in name of Ethel Maud Brown, dated June 12, 1893. All persons are warned against negotiating the same.

From Congress to the Bench.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The retirement of Representative Thomas H. Paynter from the Committee on Elections, which was announced last week, was but a preliminary step to his retirement from Congress. He was elected to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, the highest court of the State, at the recent election, and will enter upon the discharge of his duties for a term of eight years on the 7th of January, and on the 5th of that month his resignation as a member of the House will take effect. He was elected to the Fifty-first Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third.

THE NEW CURRENCY PLAN

As Explained by the Secretary of the Treasury.

HE THINKS SAFETY IS ASSURED

The Government Should, as Far as Possible, Divorce Itself from the Banking Business.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—No better indication of the interest felt in the question of currency reform could have been asked than the attendance and attention manifested today at the hearing opened by the House Committee on Banking and Currency, which sat in the room of the Committee on Ways and Means to accommodate the large audience, principally of members of the House.

Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Eckels were heard, both only in part, and both expect to be heard again; the Secretary to-morrow, when he is to submit an outline bill which he has prepared for the committee to consider.

Notwithstanding that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency did little more than repeat with some amplification the suggestions made by them in their reports, the committee heard them with all the interest that could have been manifested in a proposition entirely novel. There was a disposition to ask questions that was embarrassing because they interrupted, and it was properly stopped, the questioners postponing their inquiries until after the statements of the two witnesses were completed.

Mr. Eckels made a strong impression upon the committee. He was entirely familiar with the subject he discussed, and all his statements were made in language that could be understood by those least familiar with financial information. The members of the committee made inquiries about his plan for canceling the greenbacks, which showed that they had learned the difference between the plan he outlined and the one offered by the Secretary. He did not conceal his belief that whatever plan was undertaken, the committee must remember that all could not be accomplished at once in divorcing the Treasury from the task of redeeming notes, and that, whatever was done, care must be taken not to create any doubt about the security of any currency that might be offered in place of that now in use.

When the committee was called to order, Secretary Carlisle was asked by Chairman Springer to explain what would be the practical workings of his currency plan.

In answer, Mr. Carlisle said he had come to answer questions of the committee, and to make a statement of his plan, but not to indulge in a general argument, as that had been done already in his annual report.

Proceeding to take up his suggestions seriatim as they appeared in his report, Mr. Carlisle read the first two, as follows:

First—Repeal all laws requiring or authorizing the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation.

Second—Permit national banks to issue notes to an amount not exceeding 75 per cent. of their paid-up and unimpaired capital, but require each bank, before receiving notes, to deposit a guarantee fund, consisting of United States legal-tender notes, including Treasury notes of 1890, to the amount of 30 per cent. upon the circulating notes applied for; this percentage of deposits upon the circulating notes outstanding to be maintained at all times, and whenever a bank retires its circulation, in whole or in part, its guarantee fund to be returned to it in proportion to the amount of notes retired.

Features of Present Law Which Fail.

In explanation, Mr. Carlisle said it had come to be almost generally believed that that provision of law requiring the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation was a failure. He believed it prevented the elasticity of the currency.

Passing without further comment to the second suggestion, Mr. Carlisle said he believed that this provision was perfectly safe in guaranteeing surety to depositors. The Treasury reserve, he thought, should not exceed more than one-half of the outstanding circulation of national banks.

Mr. Springer asked Mr. Carlisle to explain the difference between his plan for retiring circulation and that of the Baltimore bankers; and the Secretary gave a brief sketch of each. The Baltimore plan, he said, provided for a circulation up to 50 per cent. of the capital stock of the banks without any deposit whatever, but subject to a tax, the fund raised from which was to be used in relieving the funds of failed national banks. If this does not become large enough, the Government is to relieve the fund, looking to the banks for repayment. The Government plan was that a separate fund of 30 per cent. of the circulation should be held for each bank, and in addition there should be a safety fund, raised like that of the Baltimore plan; but if this fund should not prove large enough, the Treasury Department might assess national banks pro rata on circulation. The Government, through this means, could lose nothing.

In further explanation Mr. Carlisle said that the banks, by his plan, are called upon to keep the safety fund intact; in the Baltimore plan the Government was required to do this. "My plan," said the Secretary, "requires the national banking system to support itself entirely, and relieves the Government of all connection with the system, except to furnish notes and hold the safety fund.

Mr. Carlisle said his plan did away with the present system of redemption of national bank notes. At present national banks could send their mutilated notes to the Treasury and receive in return new notes. By the new plan the Government was divorced entirely from the redemption of these national bank notes. The Government was relieved of all responsibility in the matter.

In answer to Mr. Johnson of Indiana Mr. Carlisle said that the idea of the plan was that the stronger banks should carry the weaker. If a bank failed so badly that it could not pay its notes, the ultimate liability was placed, by the Baltimore plan, on the Government; by the plan proposed by himself, the ultimate liability was placed on the banks.

Mr. Johnson wanted to know if Mr. Carlisle thought the banks would agree to this, and the Secretary answered that the banks must speak for themselves; he was looking out for the interests of the Government.

To Mr. Johnston of Ohio Mr. Carlisle said that one great advantage of his plan was that it would furnish an elastic currency. The entire national bank deposit would not be filled up to the limit of the plan unless the business of the country required it. Under the present system, if a national bank desired to retire its circulation, it must send to the Treasury lawful money of the United States of the requisite amount; but it was not allowed to withdraw this amount for circulation under six months. Under the new plan a bank might retire its circulation to-day and increase it to-morrow.

Mr. Walker of Massachusetts wanted to know whether Mr. Carlisle had drawn a bill embodying his views.

Mr. Carlisle said he had a sketch of such a measure, and he promised to furnish the committee with a complete bill as soon as he had perfected the draft he had dictated.

Continuing his explanation of the provisions of his plan seriatim, Mr. Carlisle took up the fourth suggestion, providing for the imposition of a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon the average amount of notes in circulation to defray the expenses of printing notes, official supervision, &c. He explained this in a few words, and passed on to the fifth suggestion, as follows:

No national bank note to be of less denomination than $10, and all notes of the same denomination to be uniform in design; but banks desiring to redeem their notes in gold may have them made payable in that coin, the Secretary of the Treasury to have authority to prepare and keep on hand ready for issue upon application a reserve of blank national notes for each banking association having circulation.

On a Gold Basis.

Mr. Carlisle said this suggestion would have the effect of replacing the silver certificates of small denominations in circulation. The idea was not to issue national bank notes of less denominations than $10. This would force the people to call for silver certificates, which were now piled up in the Treasury. The silver certificates were, of course, redeemable in silver dollars. He believed that the notes issued under the new system would be kept on a parity with gold.

To Mr. Sperry of Connecticut Mr. Carlisle said his plan contemplated the ultimate retirement of greenbacks and notes issued under the Sherman law, and there would then be no other paper of the Government redeemable in gold.

"We would then be on a silver basis," said Mr. Sperry.

"No," said Mr. Carlisle, "on a gold basis."

Mr. Sperry also wanted to know if, should the time ever come when there was no paper of the Government redeemable in gold, the debts of the Government would not be paid in silver.

To this Mr. Carlisle said that there would not be enough silver to do this. Furthermore, the debts of the Government were paid in large bills. The silver was needed for small coin. Subsidiary coin was piled up in the banks by tradesmen. The banks could not pay it out, and, therefore, sent it to Washington for redemption in notes of large denominations. The Treasury Department found considerable difficulty in getting this money into circulation again, and the Secretary thought there would, therefore, be no great demand for silver in payment of Government debts.

Mr. Carlisle, in answer to several questions, said that he held that the Government was not, legally speaking, under greater obligations to take care of the depositors than it was to take care of stockholders of corporations, manufacturing organizations, &c.

Skipping to his eleventh suggestion, as outlined in his report, Mr. Carlisle gave some explanation of it. The idea suggested dealt with exempting State banks from national taxation under certain conditions, given by the Secretary in his report as follows:

Circulating notes issued by a banking corporation duly organized under the laws of any State, and which transacts no other than a banking business, shall be exempt from taxation under the laws of the United States when it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency:

First—That such bank has at no time had outstanding its circulation notes in excess of 75 per centum of its paid-up and unimpaired capital,

Second—That its stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of its circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock.

Third—That the circulating notes constitute, by law, a first lien upon all the assets of the bank.

Fourth—That the bank has at all times kept a guarantee fund in United States legal-tender notes, including Treasury notes of 1890, equal to 30 per centum of its outstanding circulating notes; and

Fifth—That it has promptly redeemed notes on demand at its principal office, or at one or more of its branch offices, if it has branches.

The State Bank Tax.

Mr. Carlisle, in explanation, said that, theoretically, he believed that the Government had no right to tax State banks, although the Supreme Court had held that it was perfectly legal. He thought that it might be a good thing, however, to retain the tax, but it was the intention of the plan suggested by him to lessen Governmental interferences with these banks as far as possible.

Mr. Carlisle's twelfth suggestion was easily explained. It provides that "the Secretary of the Treasury may, under proper rules and regulations, to be established by him, permit State banks to procure and use in the preparation of their notes the distinctive paper used in printing United States securities, but no State bank shall print or engrave its notes in similitude of a United States note or certificate or national bank note."

Mr. Walker of Massachusetts, however, thought that the State bank notes should be required to differ more completely in appearance from the United States notes and certificates and national bank notes. It was not well, he believed, to allow State bank notes not differing greatly from those of the Government to be circulated until thinking people would accept them as Government notes.

Mr. Carlisle made no definite answer to Mr. Walker, saying that the Government proposed to lessen, so far as possible, its relations with the State banks.

It was contended by Mr. Carlisle that it was necessary to give the Government authority, as was contemplated in his plan, to impose a tax on the circulation of State banks if they did not comply with the conditions imposed by Federal law. This was the only way the Treasury Department had of controlling national banks which refused to comply with the provisions of law applicable to them. If the statement made by a State bank to the Treasury about its condition were unsatisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency and the bank refused to submit further evidence or to show its books to the accounting officers of the Government, then authority given for the Secretary of the Treasury to impose a tax of 10 per cent. on the circulation of the bank would compel the institution to either go out of business or comply with the conditions imposed by the Government with reference to its circulating medium. The tax was not only to be imposed on the notes issued by a particular bank, but any other bank handling its notes, or any individual, must pay the tax of 10 per cent. on the amount of the objectionable circulation. This would give every other bank, business, and individual an interest in not dealing with the taxed bank, and this would be an additional reason why it could not exist. Furthermore, every State bank that had satisfactorily complied with the conditions of Federal law would be looked up to with confidence by all. "I believe," said Mr. Carlisle, "that under this system the State bank currency will be perfectly safe and reliable."

Mr. Cobb of Alabama thought that the conditions imposed were such that State banks could not exist.

Mr. Carlisle thought not.

Mr. Springer wanted to know whether there could not be provision for a relaxation of the conditions imposed, but the Secretary held that if the Government could not retain some control over State banks it would better not have any dealings with them at all.

To Mr. Johnson of Indiana Mr. Carlisle said that he believed that the State banks were necessary for the needs of the people for local purposes. He believed that the plan would give a needed leastiicity to the circulation in the rural districts.

Secretary Carlisle said he would return to-morrow morning and read to the committee a complete draft of his bill, embodying his currency plan.

Controller Eckels Explains.

At the afternoon session Controller Eckels was heard. He sketched the present aspect of the national banking system, giving the number of depositors, the total capital invested and in circulation, with other statistical information. He believed, he said, that anything contemplating a radical change in a system involving such a large number of people should be surrounded by safeguards that would give it complete confidence. The instruments which the national banks should be allowed to issue should be the instruments of complete credit, that would be received with entire confidence by everybody. Therefore, when it was contemplated to change existing banking laws, it should be done without any rapidity that would make the change too radical.

One thing that must be taken into account by the committee in dealing with the question is that our national banking system is different from the system in any other country. No change could be made without thorough remembrance of the fact that the deposit principle was the principal one in this country and that it was not the most important in other countries. It was necessary that the banking system should be so arranged that a person must secure immediately, and not ultimately, redemption of bank notes on presentation. To give confidence and protection, he had suggested in his annual report a plan for making absolutely secure at least 50 per cent. of a bank's notes. The question would undoubtedly occur to many, Why should the banks be required to deposit with the Government 50 per cent. of their capital stock in legal-tender notes? This was absolutely necessary. Why should the Government otherwise invest the notes of a bank with legal-tender qualities? That principle of the national banking system which provided for the redemption of national bank notes was the cause of a continual depletion of the gold reserve. The faith of the people in the ability of the Government to take care of the promises of the national banks to pay was being continually shaken, and their faith would continue to waver so long as we believed that we could legislate in money matters for the benefit of the people of the United States alone. We were obliged to take into consideration the currency systems of other countries. Undoubtedly the manly thing for us to have done would have been to recall for cancellation these promises of the Government to guarantee the payment of these national bank notes.

Mr. Eckels believed that the banks should give something for the valuable franchise given them in Mr. Carlisle's plan to make their notes legal tender. He believed the banks should be compelled to deposit with the United States Treasurer legal-tender notes received in exchange, dollar for dollar, and not subject to any taxation.

By the payment of dollar for dollar on these deposits of national banks with the Government, the circulating medium would not be lessened nor expanded, but simply the process would be the substitution of one thing for another. The banks should also be made responsible, and not the Government, for the redemption of these notes in gold coin, although the Government would have to redeem them ultimately. Unless there were sufficient profit in circulation, the banks would not take out circulation, and to that extent the already large volume of national bank circulation would be reduced. Banks, said Mr. Eckels, could as easily ascertain whether there would be a profit to them in issuing the circulating notes as could the actuary who figures out the profit to be derived from an investment in the stock of a life insurance company.

Elasticity in money, Mr. Eckels maintained, was dependent on two things—the demands of trade and whether the currency could be converted immediately, not ultimately, into full legal tender. He believed that making 50 per cent. of the assets of the national banks full legal tender, convertible immediately on demand, would furnish sufficient elasticity. The requirement that the banks should deposit 50 per cent. of their capital stock with the United States Treasurer in greenbacks, in exchange for the same amount of legal-tender notes, would put $340,000,000 in circulation, taking the place of that amount now outstanding from the Treasury.

Mr. Eckels said he believed that the Government should not extend help to the banks except in so far as to give the people confidence that there was something stronger than the banks themselves behind them. No system of reserves could stand up against a general demand of depositors for payment of their deposits in coin, such as prevailed in 1893. Any scheme devised to increase the volume of the currency should include State bank issues. Whether they were safe or not he would not attempt to say. This the committee could determine.

New-York Bankers to be Heard.

The committee adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow, when several New-York bankers are expected to appear.

A. B. Hepburn, President of the Third National Bank; Ebenez

VICTORY FOR THE GOULDS

The Tax Commissioners Declared to be in Contempt of Court.

REFUSED TO MAKE RETURN TO WRITS

Will Be Heard Again, However, so that the Question Respecting the Taxes May Be Finally Determined.

The heirs of Jay Gould won a decided victory yesterday in the fight they are making against the payment of $180,000 in taxes on their father's estate.

Justice O'Brien in the Supreme Court, Chambers, decided that the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments are in contempt of court for having refused to make any return to the writs of certiorari which were obtained in July last for the purpose of reviewing the action of the Commissioners in taxing the personal property of the estate for assessment at $10,000,000, and also in assessing the personal property of the heirs in this county for taxation for the present year.

Inasmuch as the rights of the estate and of the children have not as yet been impaired, the Justice holds that no punishment should be visited upon the Commissioners, provided they make their return within a time to be fixed, so that the questions raised as to the right to tax the personal property may be finally determined. He therefore reserved the question of punishment for the present, but says that upon the Commissioners complying with the order, and making the return within the time fixed, the punishment shall be remitted, other than the payment of the costs of the proceedings and of the several motions to the Gould children.

The writs of certiorari were obtained by the children of Jay Gould, in their own behalf, and also for the estate of their father, of which they were the executors, to review the action of the Commissioners in assessing their personal property for taxation. Jay Gould's estate was assessed at $10,000,000; that of George J. Gould at $400,000; and the estates of Howard, Helen M., and Edwin Gould at $100,000 each.

It was insisted that these assessments were improperly made for the reason that the Gould estate had its offices at Tarrytown, where Howard, Edwin, and Helen M. Gould also claimed a residence, and that George J. Gould claimed Lakewood, N. J., as his residence. They paid taxes in these places, and insisted that to be taxed here upon their personal property was illegal and unjust.

The writs of certiorari were made returnable on Aug. 6 last, and an ancillary writ was issued and directed to the Board of Aldermen, requiring the Commissioners and the board to show cause why the assessments upon the personal property should not be vacated, no return having been made to the original writs, which were obtained in July and made returnable in August.

This question came up before Justice Lawrence, who denied the motion so far as it attempted to have the assessments canceled, but granted an order in each case requiring the Commissioners to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt for failing to make returns to the original writs of certiorari. This order to show cause was argued before Justice O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, over a week ago. The Commissioners, upon this motion, did not attempt to explain why they did not make return to the original writs, but insisted that, as the writs were defective and void, they were not obliged to obey them. The defect or invalidity urged was that the writs were made returnable at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, and not at a "regular trial Special Term."

Justice O'Brien says that all the Special Terms are regular Special Terms, but for the convenience and dispatch of business they are divided into parts, and it would be as much within the jurisdiction of the Judge sitting at the part to which non-enumerated motions and chambers business were assigned to try an equity case, if so disposed, when regularly brought on before him, as it would be for the Judge assigned to the trial of equity causes to hear and determine a non-enumerated motion.

The Justice says that the statute indicates that its purpose is that there should be a speedy disposition of the questions involved, not only to the end that the municipality might know what taxes are to be confirmed and collected, but that relief should be accorded to any persons claiming to be aggrieved before they were compelled by summary measures to pay such taxes.

"As there is no special term," continues Judge O'Brien, "for the trial of equity causes and enumerated motions until October, and as a special term was appointed for the first and third Mondays of July, August, and September, it seems entirely proper to carry out the spirit of the statute, that the order should be made returnable before the special term then holden. Upon the return being made, if an issue of law was presented, it could then be disposed of; if, on the other hand, questions of fact required for their solution the taking of testimony or a trial thereof, it would be entirely competent for the Judge to direct that such trial take place at a special term appointed for equity cases and enumerated motions.

"Having reached the conclusion that any of the special terms had jurisdiction, and could entertain the proceedings, and the order here having been made returnable at a special term, the point made that because such special term was specially appointed to dispose of non-enumerated motions and Chambers business the order was void, is without force. The writs having been properly made returnable, and the Commissioners having refused to make any return thereto, they are in contempt in having refused obedience to valid orders or mandates of the court."

The order which will be entered upon this decision will fix the time within which the Commissioners may file their return to the writs, and if they fail to do this they will be punished for contempt.

CASE OF AGED MRS. WIDMAYER.

Testimony as to Her Competency in Managing Her Property.

Commissioner Abraham L. Jacobs, Howard Ives, and Dr. A. N. Brockway began taking testimony yesterday in the Supreme Court to ascertain whether or not Mrs. Johanna Barbara Widmayer is competent to take care of her property and manage it satisfactorily. Mrs. Widmayer is about eighty-two years old. She is entitled to an income of about $6,000 yearly from the estate of her husband.

Her granddaughter, Mrs. Julia M. Hurtt, wants to have the question of her competency to manage her property passed upon, as she says that the old lady has been wasting her money, and out of $50,000 which she obtained from her husband's property since his death she has but $6,000 left.

Dr. John Baldwin, who has been the physician for Mrs. Widmayer for seventeen years, testified that in his opinion she was not a proper person to look after the management of her large interests, as he has observed within the past two or three years that she has been gradually failing in health.

Mrs. Hurtt testified that after her return from Europe several months ago she made repeated visits to her grandmother, and noticed that she was growing weaker. She also stated that her uncles, Henry and William, the sons of Mrs. Widmayer, were constantly wrangling and trying to induce the old lady to give them money. She wept, the witness said, as she told that she did not know what she was going to do, as she had given these sons thousands of dollars, yet they were bothering the life out of her, and would soon send her to her grave.

The hearing will be continued Friday afternoon.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AN EXAMPLE

What Judge Truax Says in Deciding a Suit in Favor of Signor Rimoldi.

Signor Rimoldi has come out victorious in his contest with John Chatfield, proprietor of the Hotel Jefferson, Fifteenth Street, near Union Square East.

Signor Rimoldi has the restaurant privileges in the Hotel Jefferson, and Mr. Chatfield alleged that the poor food served by Rimoldi was driving away the guests of the house. As a proof of his assertion Mr. Chatfield submitted affidavits setting forth that roaches, flies, feathers, and other objectionable things had been found in dishes served by the restaurateur. Rimoldi denied this, and applied to Judge Truax of the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain Mr. Chatfield from interfering with the restaurant management.

In an opinion Judge Truax grants the injunction, though he declines to restrain Mr. Chatfield from going into court for the purpose of abrogating, if possible, the five-year lease held by Rimoldi.

"It is unnecessary for me to determine," says the Judge, "whether the plaintiff did or did not furnish good food. I can imagine that a cockroach in clear green-turtle soup would be worse than a fly in the ointment of an apothecary and that feathers, while not out of place on a bird, are altogether out of place on a bluefish à la maître de hôtel, but dishes so garnished were not so served to defendant, and, while the persons to whom they were served were, in my opinion, justified in not eating them, the defendant was not justified in attempting forcibly to oust the plaintiff. The defendant is restrained from interfering with the plaintiff in the premises, but I shall not restrain him from applying to the courts for relief."

ON RIGHTS OF THE FERRYBOATS

What Justice Brown in United States Supreme Court Says in a Decision.

An important decision regarding the rights of ferryboats has been handed down by the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Erie Railroad against the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

On a trial in the United States Circuit Court the Erie Company recovered damages against the Old Dominion Company for injuries sustained by the ferryboat Pavonia in a collision with the steamship Breakwater. Justice Brown, who wrote the opinion, says, among other things, while sustaining the decision in the lower court:

The principal contention of the appellant is that the Pavonia was in fault for leaving her slip at the time she did, in view of the strong ebb tide, northerly wind, and the proximity of the Breakwater.

In view of the large number of ferryboats plying between New-York and the opposite shore, sometimes as often as once in three or four minutes from the same slip, their departure at any moment is a contingency which ought to be reckoned upon and guarded against. There is a necessity that these transits be made with great frequency and regularity, not only in order that the public may be accommodated, but that ferryboats arriving from the opposite shores shall not be compelled to lie in the stream, with a chance of encountering other vessels, to await the departure of their consorts from the New-York slip. Steamers plying up and down the river should, therefore, keep a sufficient distance from the dock and hold themselves under such control as to enable them to avoid ferryboats leaving their slips upon their usual schedules of time.

Wilcox, Adams & Greene were counsel for the Erie Company, and Owen & Sturges for the Old Dominion Company. The amount involved was $7,500, with interests and costs.

ONE POINT FOR THE ROAD.

The Thirty-fourth Street Line Wins the Suit of Mrs. Wysong.

One of the cases against the Thirty-fourth Street Railway Company, seeking to enjoin the construction of the road, was decided yesterday in favor of the company and the contractor, John D. Crimmins.

This was the case of Mrs. Martha N. Wysong, brought before Justice Truax in the Supreme Court. The Justice handed down a decision refusing the application of Mrs. Wysong for a permanent injunction. Judge Truax held:

"The plaintiff has not shown that the construction of the road will work a serious injury to the plaintiff's property, while the defendant has shown, by the affidavits of experts, that the construction of the road would be a benefit to the property."

This language is considered significant, as bearing on the issues in the other case brought against the company by ex-Judge Horace Russell on behalf of Dr. A. L. Loomis and others.

REFEREE FOR MR. HAMMERSTEIN

He Will Look Into the Troubles with Messrs. Koster & Bial.

The trouble between Oscar Hammerstein and Koster & Bial is to be submitted for adjustment to a referee.

Mr. Hammerstein appeared, with his attorney, A. H. Hummel, before Judge Gildersleeve, in the Superior Court, yesterday. Mr. Hummel had obtained an order to show cause why Koster & Bial should not be punished for contempt of court for interfering, as alleged with Mr. Hammerstein's representative at the Music Hall.

Isaac Fromme, acting for Koster & Bial, asked for an adjournment. The Judge put the matter over until to-day, after announcing that he would appoint a referee to get at the facts.

Pay for Counsel to Receivers.

Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court yesterday decided that Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall's legal services, rendered to Miles M. O'Brien and James C. Carmon, as receivers of the Madison Square Bank, were worth $11,500, and, with disbursements, $11,901.33. One of the items is $5,000 for preparing the case of the receivers for presentation to the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The referee to whom the accounts were submitted was of the opinion that the bill was too large, but the Attorney General, after examining the various items, thought it was reasonable, and in this decision Justice Patterson concurs.

It Was One of Weeks's Trusts.

Francis H. Weeks, the embezzling lawyer, who is now serving a term in Sing Sing for his misappropriation of funds belonging to estates of which he was trustee, was for several years Trustee of property of Countess Isabel von Linden, under an antenuptial agreement made by her in November, 1876.

While acting as trustee for her, Weeks secured from Andrew T. Doyle a bond and mortgage for $5,000. He represented to the Countess that this mortgage was a portion of her trust estate, and regularly accounted to her for the interest. It was among his effects when he failed, and when his misappropriations were discovered.

William H. Harris, who was appointed referee to decide whether this mortgage really did belong to the Countess, has found in her favor, and holds that she is entitled to possession of it.

After the Onions the Sheriff.

A transaction in onions footing up $14,000 landed Napoleon and David H. Valentine in the Sheriff's custody yesterday. They were arrested on an order signed by Judge Bischoff in the Court of Common Pleas.

Wallace, Muller & Co., Limited, a New-Jersey corporation, procured the arrest. It is charged that in May and June of this year the Valentines obtained $14,000 worth of Egyptian onions, and shortly after made an assignment whereby the plaintiffs lost.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Charles H. McLaughlin, formerly of 187 East Sixtieth Street, was arraigned in General Sessions yesterday morning on the charge of swindling. He had been brought back from Chester, Mass. In May last, it is alleged, Emil Traubel, formerly of this city, but now of Camden, N. J., sold McLaughlin a trotting horse, accepting in payment two notes, amounting to $300. Traubel claims that both the notes and the mortgages given as security were worthless. McLaughlin was committed to await trial.

—Ex-Judge Curtis, before Judge Cowing, in Part III. of General Sessions yesterday, moved to dismiss the indictment against P. S. Cassidy for libel. The motion was denied. Cassidy was arrested a few days before the last election. He is charged with sending a letter to Chairman Lexow of the Senate investigating Committee, detrimental to the character of John Jeroloman, reform candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen.

—Mrs. Leila Dressner of 57 West Twelfth Street was awarded $5,000 damages yesterday against the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, by a jury in the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Pryor presiding. On the night of Dec. 12, 1892, Mrs. Dressner was assaulted by a drunken woman in one of the defendant company's cars. The conductor, she said, refused to protect her.

—The affairs of the Harlem River Bank were before the Grand Jury yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Davis laid before the members the result of his investigation. Bank Examiner Judson was one of the witnesses. The inquiry will be continued today.

—Judge Freedman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down his decision refusing the application of Andrew Horn, the Park Row saloon keeper, against the Board of Excise for a mandamus to compel it to grant him an all-night license.

—The suit of Mrs. Marie Louise Kaufman against her husband, Deputy Sheriff Julius Kaufman, for absolute divorce, was dismissed yesterday by Judge Dugro, in the Supreme Court.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Present: The Chief Justice and all the other Justices except Justice Jackson.

No. 689—The United States ex rel. the International Contracting Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of the Department of War.—An appeal to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice White.

No. 40—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Thomas W. Jones, and No. 41—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Charles T. Stewart.—In error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—Judgments of the Supreme Court in General Term reversed, with costs, and causes remanded, with directions to set aside the judgments of the Special Term, and to permit the plaintiffs to elect to become nonsuit as against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and take judgments on the verdicts against the other defendants, and if they do not so elect, then to set aside the verdicts and order new trials generally. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

No. 45—Frederick Wehrman, appellant, vs. T. B. Conklin et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Iowa.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown.

Nos. 49, 50, and 51—The Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railway and Iron Company vs. Walter A. Cunningham and Hugh Finan, respectively, and Michael Donohue vs. The Lake Superior Company.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Michigan.—Judgment in favor of Cunningham affirmed, with costs; in the other cases judgment reversed, with costs, and a new trial ordered in Donohue's case. Opinions by Justice Brewer.

No. 59—Thomas W. Alsop et al., executors, &c., appellants, vs. Andrew J. Rikers, and No. 60—Thomas W. Alsop et al., executors, vs. Thomas W. Alsop et al., executors, &c.—Appeals from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Decree reversed at the cost of complainant. Cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the bill without prejudice to an action at law.

No. 83.—R. Sophia Chase, executrix, &c., plaintiff, vs. The United States.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Indiana.—Judgment affirmed.

No. 406—Benjamin A. Plumly, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—In error to the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Massachusetts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

No. 596—George A. Pearce, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Texas et al.—In error to the Court of Criminal Appeals of the State of Texas.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

No. 692—Nathan Marcus, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on the second Monday of the next term.

No. 831—The Last Chance Mining Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Tyler Mining Company.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on the 4th of March next.

No. 852—James H. Walker et al., appellants, vs. Anna L. Brown, administratrix, &c., et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit granted.

No. 859—F. M. Billing et al., executors, &c., appellants, vs. James N. Gilmer.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

No. 796—The State of South Carolina, plaintiff in error, vs. Edward B. Wesley.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted.

No. 722—The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. S. P. Leep.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Arkansas.—Dismissed, with costs.

No. 4, original—The United States, complainant, vs. The State of Texas.—Reassigned for argument on the first Monday (4th) of March next.

No. 698—Daniel Benton, alias William Newby, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—In error to the District Court for the Southern District of Illinois.—Dismissed pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 747—William H. Moses et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States.—Argument concluded.

No. 765—Thomas Westmoreland, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Leave to file brief submitted.

No. 512—James Connors, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Argued.

No. 631—The Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, appellant, vs. The Inter-State Commerce Commission.—Argument commenced for the appellant.

Adjourned until Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Tuesday, Dec. 11, will be as follows: Nos. 631, 104, 105, 107, 698, 12, 55, 108, 109, 110.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Miles M. O'Brien and another vs. F. A. Kursheedt, appellant.—Motion to amend remittitur submitted.

Importers and Traders' National Bank vs. Cebra Quackenbush, appellant.—Motion for reargument submitted.

In the matter of the application of the East River Bridge Company for appointment of Commissioners.—Motion to amend remittitur submitted.

Louise E. Frazer vs. Granite State Provident Association, appellant.—Motion by appellant for leave to serve cases submitted.

Henry H. Fowler and another, appellants, vs. Z. H. Wood and another.—On motion of Attorney William P. Rudd, Samuel H. Wood, Emma F. Wood, and Mary C. Hoffman were substituted as defendants and appellants.

Anne L. Moses vs. Edward Burns.—Order of reviewal ordered.

George B. Swikehard and others vs. Fred B. Michaels and others, appellants.—On motion of Charles J. Bissell cause ordered on calendar next down for Dec. 18.

Homer Knapp, appellant, vs. Lee J. Hall.—On motion of Charles J. Bissell cause ordered over this term.

Eugene Sisco vs. The Lehigh and Hudson River Railway, appellant.—On motion of Lewis E. Carr, Nellie Sisco, as administrator, is substituted as plaintiff.

Charles W. Buckholz, vs. The New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, appellant.—On motion of Lewis E. Carr, Wilhelmina Buckholz and Clara Lindermann were substituted as plaintiffs.

The following appeals from orders were heard:

Edmund Deyo, appellant, vs. Foster B. Morse and others.—Argued by J. A. Griswold for appellant, Howard Chippe, Jr., for respondents.

James Shaw vs. The Saranac Horse Nail Company and others, appellants.—Argued by G. R. Beckwith for appellants. T. F. Conway for respondent.

Ida S. Harrison vs. Union Trust Company of New-York, appellant.—Argued by Wheeler H. Peckham for appellant, Edward Winslow Paige for respondent.

Aaron R. Stevens and another vs. Union Trust Company of New-York, appellant.—Argued same.

Lillian Cauchais, appellant, vs. William B. Proctor.—Submitted.

The People ex rel. John I. Platt and others vs. Frank Rice and others, appellants.—Argued by J. Newton Flero for appellants, John Brooks Leavitt for respondents.

In the matter of the application of the Buffalo Mutual Gaslight Company to correct assessment.—Argued by Charles F. Tabor for appellant, A. Wilcox for respondent.

The People ex rel. Henry J. Warren, appellant, vs. August Beck, Sheriff, &c.—Argued by John G. Milburn and Frank R. Perkins for appellant, submitted by respondent.

Leonora S. Gray vs. William T. Baker and another, appellants.—Submitted.

The people ex rel. William Witte, appellant, vs. James A. Roberts, as Controller.—Argued by James F. Tracy for appellant, W. E. Kisselburgh, Deputy Attorney General, for respondent.

The calendar for to-day is: Nos. 605, 607, 609, 582, 606, 458, 610, 611.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; Follett and Parker, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

54—Clinton Bank vs. Collignon. 51—Connebeer vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 87—Buckl vs. Bucki. 82—O'Brien vs. The Mayor, &c. 61—Rothschild vs. Rio Grande Western Railway. 89—Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company vs. Johnston. 45—Mason vs. Tower Hill Company. 68—Dohn vs. Dawson. 56—Brett vs. Harlan & Hollingsworth Company.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—Jaffray vs. Ling. 2—Wallach vs. Crosby. 3—Rasch vs. Schmidt. 4—Rasch vs. Ohley.

Class IV.—5—Matter of Journal of Commerce. 6—Levy vs. Wood. 7—Gleeson vs. Gavin. 8—Ramsey vs. Timayenis.

Class VI.—9—Savage vs. Warner. 10—Matter of Dixon. 11—Woodcock vs. Woodcock.

Class VII.—12—Furniss vs. Furniss. 13—Earle vs. Robinson. 14—Dyer vs. Thirty-fourth Street Railroad Company. 15—Trowbridge vs. same.

Class VIII.—16—Butler vs. Weeks. 17—Asch vs. Sharps. 18—Darragh vs. Usher. 19—Henry vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. 20—Masche vs. Daberkow. 21—Palmer vs. Bailey & Co. 22—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 23—Schmid vs. Bernheimer. 24—Means vs. Keli Manufacturing Company. 25—Kapff vs. Kruse. 26—Burnett vs. Ebling. 27—Bruschke vs. Garrison. 28—Reed vs. Tone. 29—Young vs. United States Book Company. 30—Palmer vs. Chicago Evening Post Company. 31—Same vs. Chicago Herald Company. 32—Barber vs. Jones. 33—Gregan vs. Buchanan. 34—Matter of Marcher Avenue.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—2509—People ex rel. Central Stamping Company vs. Barker. 2499—People ex rel. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company vs. Tax Commissioners. 2304—Mayo vs. Alexander. 1452—Depierris vs. Slavin. 1857—Matchett vs. Lindberg. 2166—Mills vs. Husson. 1834—Smith vs. Fisher. 1477—Union Insurance Company vs. Central Trust Company. 1509—Durle vs. Russell. 1682—Benedict vs. Daniels. 1327—Correll vs. Lauterbach. 990—Jackson vs. Erlanger. 2061—Lavelle vs. College of St. Francis Xavier. 1647—Steinway vs. Steinway. 1455—Same vs. Steinway & Son. 1412—Corse vs. Chapman. 1579—Weinstock vs. Zimmerman. 2468—Palmer vs. Marshall. 1544—Pease vs. Gillette. 1387—Metropolitan Storage Warehouse Company vs. Spitz. 983—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Berrman. 2411—Hallahan vs. Bayliss. 1444—Gross vs. Rosenblum. 730—Levene vs. Berger. 2011—Doremus vs. Bull.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—352—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 513—Moss vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 332—Tierney vs. same. 525—Rafter vs. same. 532—Sonn vs. same. 353—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 354—Same vs. same. 355—Same vs. same. 421—Bower vs. same. 2358—Keene vs. same. 493—Wood vs. same. 308—Livingston vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 434—Oehler vs. same. 435—Walker vs. same. 264—Heilbronner vs. same. 337—Henkel vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 302—Morgan vs. same. 233—Marks vs. same. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 283—Mullen vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 383—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 153—Koehler vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

1664—Eden vs. Ostermoor. 1002—Voisin vs. Commercial Mutual Insurance Company. 2068—Williams vs. Allen. 2475½—Scharze vs. Schmidt. 2247—Richardson vs. Luckenbach. 2168—Currier vs. Hubbard. 1990½—Bauer vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5471—Salisbury vs. Clark. 9141½—Jonas vs. McLane. 5338—Katz vs. Schnaier. 2325—Fogg vs. Suburban Rapid Transit Company. 8854—Swan vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 2230—Sarri vs. Saniel. 2270—Snyder vs. White. 2091—Rein vs. Scott. 2439—Beck vs. Waltzfelder. 2447—Lehon vs. Ammerman. 2278—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c.

Highest number reached in regular call on General Circuit calendar, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned sine die.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

4—Wallach vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 5—Same vs. same. 11—Kipp vs. same. 12—Liss vs. same. 13—Same vs. same. Grant vs. Eagan. 73—McCulloch vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 85—Bankwitz vs. Bankwitz. 64—Sturgeon vs. Odell. 69—Dubos vs. Poggi. 70—Boyd vs. Boyd. 51—Fishel vs. Fojette. 8—De Ruyter vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 9—Same vs. same. 10—Fitzpatrick vs. same.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial.

884—Frankfort vs. Manhattan Railway. 1104—Johnson vs. Thingvalla Steamship Company. 1247—Doyale vs. Ackermann. 1699—Duk vs. The Mayor, &c. 914—Higgins vs. Eagleton. 1204—Egers vs. The Mayor, &c. 1189—Hausbeer vs. Steiner. 2457—Hall vs. Samuel. 1217—Foss vs. The Mayor, &c. 1162—Ryan vs. O'Dell. 2334—Schoonmaker vs. The Mayor, &c. 1238—Stewart vs. Greenwall. 1216—Kupfer vs. Blanchard. 1061—Landauer vs. Fischen. 2444—Schwartz vs. Lutz. 1123—Kettle vs. Turl. 1302—Suhr vs. Nelson. 1273—Reusche vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1259—O'Dougherty vs. Rothschild. 2261—Brandt vs. Faig. 1289—Douglass vs. Duke. 1150—Thomas vs. Schwoering. 1149—Standard Watch Company vs. Claflin. 2447—Katz vs. Michaelis. 2228—Staubsandt vs. Lennon. 2197—Same vs. same. 2196—Same vs. same. 974—Clute vs. Lowry. 1240—Drehle vs. Foster. 1093—Johnson vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Dec. 17.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

346—Connor vs. Buffdenskek. 613—Flint vs. Flint. 527—Bradley & Currier Company vs. Hogan. 529—Fisher vs. Gunn. 435—Stark vs. Schmidt. 587—Wyse vs. Wyse. 631—Mazanec vs. Manhattan I. and C. Company. 597—Wahlig vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. 598—Gillespie vs. Scott. 526—Citroen vs. Simon. 580—Marreunez vs. Griffiths. 592—Pollatschek vs. Grieff. 536—Goldberg vs. Goldberg. 618—Charva vs. Charva.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on: 807—Murphy vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers — Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Patrick Gilligan, Teresa Moran, Vincenzo Botta, Stephen H. Harrington, Jennie M. Cathcart, Catharine Giegan, Walter N. De Grauw, Jr., Walter Watson, Julia G. Jerome, Alexander Rich.

At 2 P. M.: William A. Harat, Patrick J. Manning, Hieronimus Herold, Rosa Stern.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street.

Contested wills of: 962—Sarah A. Day. 1697—Leopold Scheuer. 1019—Susan E. Kerby.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 20 City Hall. Case on.

596—Schumber vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 593—Moore vs. Kervan. 594—McMann vs. same. 1816—Marvin vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1817—Same vs. same. 965—Taylor vs. Price Printing House. 765—Thompson vs. Peissner. 601—Stein vs. Conreid. 633—Muller vs. Kiehl. 798—Enders vs. Heidelbach. 813—Hofheimer vs. Dooley. 815—Marmosteen vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 846—Ferris vs. Carr. 851—Richards vs. Webb. 852—Richmond vs. Rice. 855¼—Ferris vs. Carr. 858—Rolston vs. Nichols. 864—Rottenberg vs. Nevins. 867—Kaplan vs. Hutkoff. 871—Lenox & Bitting Company vs. Henderson. 884—Brodbeck vs. Fisher. 855—Teshner vs. Teshner. 324—Peiser vs. Strauss. 333—Plager vs. Hoffman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 21 City Hall. Calendar clear.

98—Flashnick vs. Haas. 1076—Hoefic vs. Scheuer. 720—Sherman vs. Frank. 721—Frank vs. Bell. 993—Bonwell vs. Tim. 532—Goldstein vs. Lloyd. 556—Pots vs. Herrmann. 725—Weisslitz vs. Davis. 257—Goodman vs. Pakos. 1038—Daly vs. Suchwell. 61—Sinclair vs. Hollister. 542—Karst vs. Ely. 348—East Side Bank vs. Block. 1000—Raymond vs. Newton. 528—Sauerwein vs. Singer Manufacturing Company. 1891—Davis vs. Palfrey. 63—Marks vs. Sickles. 1078—Wandelt vs. Murphy. 2710—Maresi vs. American Yacht Club. 2974—Bottcher vs. Stern.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 15 City Hall.

Case on: 306—Remington vs. Whitcomb. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ehrlich, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 19 City Hall. Calendar clear. All cases must be tried when reached.

Short Causes.—2880—Hartman vs. Magnus. 2783—Anderson vs. Butler. 2558—Schmidt vs. Siebert. 2826—McConnell vs. Sprague. 2827—Worthington vs. Clark. 2258—Hall vs. Manhattan Investment Company. 2259—Same vs. same. 2732—Jacobs vs. McCarthy. 2451—La Roche vs. Fletcher. 2763—Mendelsohn vs. Gorden. 2675—Ryan vs. Costello. 2825—Mayer vs. Goldberg. 2867—Lattman vs. Schaefer. 2799—Rycroft vs. Goodman. 2812—Martin vs. Hafmeyer. 2726—Disellkoen vs. Free Premium Club. 2663—Lord vs. Coverly. Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1098.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Van Brunt, P. J.; Obrien and Follett, JJ.—Hermanni vs. Wagner—Charles H. Daniels, Esq., referee.

Patterson, J.—Winthrop vs. Welling—William B. Anderson. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Dodge—William B. Bristow. Thorpe vs. Currie, (two cases)—James A. Blanchard. Matter of Sonnenstrahl—William G. Davis. Morris vs. Leggett—Noah Davis. Olcott vs. Mancher—Lawrence Godkin. Wasserman vs. Sharp—Thomas P. Wickes.

Truax, J.—People, &c., vs. New-York and Roston Insurance Company—William H. Willis.

Lawrence, J.—Fraser vs. Dress—Charles A. Jackson.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Wandet vs. Cohen—Wilbur Larremore. Weiss vs. Young—John L. N. Hunt. Matter of Herzog—Alfred McIntire.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Wright vs. Fischer; Hall vs. same—Bernard J. Tinney.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Matter of Jenkins Company—Charles W. Iden.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—James R. Franklin vs. Carl Marwig—M. P. O'Connor. John Wieland vs. Lillie P. Berg—Thomas J. Finlay. John E. Kinsley vs. Peter Smith—M. P. O'Connor. Richard Vom Hofe vs. Matthew Walsh—George D. Beattys.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J. Nos. 642-643, 353, 648, 646, 675, 179¼, 681, 372½, 649, 369, 635, 175, 487¼, 614-650-652, 713, 597, 25, 83¼, 320-321, 339, 346, 336, 686, 1366, 679, 408, 361, 812, 549, 224, 1363.

Highest number reached on regular call, 749.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Clement, C. J.; Part II.—Osborn, J.

Nos. 646, 556, 731, 746 679, 183, 684, 661, 744, 698, 206, 555, 719, 765, 819, 884, 821, 813, 708, 785.

Highest number reached on regular call, 958.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Van Wyck, J. Nos. 137, 62, 135, 146, 140, 145, 84.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbot, S.

The wills of Jane Meadows, Thomas Aitken, Sarah Calms and Neil McLeod. The accounting in the estates of Samuel McLean, John Krauter and Georgiana Hurd. No contested calendar.

Officers of Robert Anderson Post.

The Robert Anderson and A. S. Williams Post, No. 394, Grand Army of the Republic, has elected the following officers for 1895: Commander—Joseph B. Lord; Senior Vice Commander—Luther F. Shaw; Junior Vice Commander—William E. Lockwood; Chaplain—F. M. Hopper; Surgeon—John W. Jack; Quartermaster—Robert Stackpole; Trustees—J. F. Nesbitt, F. W. Hopper, and W. E. Lockwood.

M. P. Ross was elected delegate to the Department Encampment and F. M. Hopper as an alternate. Robert Stackpole and Charles E. Morse were elected delegates to the Memorial Committee and John W. Jack and Edgar B. Velse alternates.

Decrease in Bridge Receipts.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge yesterday, Secretary Beam reported that the total receipts for November were $102,612.03, a decrease of $1,457.05 over the corresponding month in 1893. There were 3,736,320 passengers transferred during the month, a daily average of 124,544. The receipts were $7,290.20 for the carriageways, and $94,321.95 for the railroad. The expenditures were $86,397.30.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COU

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Proposition to Defer One Year's Interest on the New Erie Bonds.

THE DELAY IN REORGANIZATION

Hard Times and Decreased Earnings Necessitate a Change in the Conditions of the Plan First Adopted.

A circular relating to the reorganization of the Erie Railway was issued yesterday, simultaneously in New-York and London, by Drexel, Morgan & Co. and J. S. Morgan & Co. respectively. It is addressed to the holders of receipts issued by the two firms named for the Erie seconds, the coupon and the income bonds, under the terms of the reorganization plan. About $32,000,000 of $38,000,000 of bonds have been deposited under that plan.

The circular explains that, owing to well-known conditions in commercial and industrial affairs, the earnings of the Erie system have been and continue to be inadequate to meet the interest maturing on the proposed issue of new general mortgage bonds. Nevertheless, present foreclosure seems inexpedient. It is, therefore, proposed that "the new bonds be issued with the coupons June 1, 1894, and Dec. 1, 1894, attached, but stamped as subject to a contract with the company, which shall provide that they shall be paid, as soon as practicable, out of the first net earnings over and above the railroad company's requirements to meet interest and rentals accruing after Dec. 1, 1894, except in case a default on later coupons shall give power to foreclose, in which event the stamped coupons shall retain all their original right."

The concurrence of the holders of the reorganization receipts is necessary to carry the proposed adjustment into effect. When such concurrence is secured to a satisfactory extent the Morgan influence will be in a position where it can proceed with the execution of the plan and with the delivery of new bonds in place of those deposited, so that thenceforth the Erie Company may be held in strict compliance with the terms of the mortgage or suffer its penalties.

Nothing about stock assessment is said in the circular, which closes with the following note of warning: "It is proper that we should state plainly that unless this approval be given we shall have no alternative but to abandon the plan of reorganization, in which event the bondholders will lose the benefit of the valuable full foreclosure rights provided under the new mortgage, and which, in our opinion, could not be again obtained."

LOW SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Reckless Cutting in East-Bound Emigrant Traffic Out of Chicago.

Rates on second-class passenger business, east bound out of Chicago, have been in a demoralized condition for the past three or four weeks, and they are not likely to be any better until after Jan. 1, when the new ironclad agreement goes into effect.

Second-class passenger business includes the immigrant and emigrant traffic. For about six weeks before Christmas each year there is a strong current of that traffic from the West to the Atlantic seaboard. Thousands of foreign-born residents of this country go back to their native places to spend the holidays, and this year the number of departures from this port has been greatly augmented by thousands of unemployed foreigners hurrying to their old homes. The unusually low rates made by both railroads and steamships has stimulated the second-class passenger traffic to an extent never before equaled. This week is expected to be particularly lively.

Nearly all of the European-bound travelers from the West are Scandinavians and Italians, and a large proportion of them have been brought from Chicago to New-York at the low rate of $8 or $9 a head. The standard second-class rate for differential lines is $16. The managers of such lines as the Pennsylvania, Erie, Lake Shore and Michigan, which have been endeavoring to maintain rates, are bitterly denouncing the reckless action of other roads in cutting the rates to ruinous figures. A large proportion of the east-bound second-class passenger traffic has come over what is called the Niagara Falls Short Line (the Wabash and Grand Trunk,) in connection with the West Shore. The Nickel Plate and West Shore have also had a good share of this class of business.

East-bound passenger rates out of St. Louis and Cincinnati are said to be maintained strictly.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

The shipments of dead freight out of Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard last week aggregated 45,833 tons, as against 34,182 tons in the previous week and 62,266 tons the same week last year. As usual of late, the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Line got the cream of the traffic, carrying 7,459 tons. The Pan Handle hauled 6,458 tons, the Erie Railway 5,503 tons, the Lake Shore 5,020 tons, the Nickel Plate 4,877 tons, Grand Trunk 4,718 tons, Wabash 4,145 tons, Baltimore and Ohio 3,441 tons, Michigan Central 2,344 tons, and Big Four 1,868 tons.

Amsterdam Street Railway.

Stockholders of the Amsterdam Street Railroad, which consists of about seven miles of trolley lines in Amsterdam, this State, met at 44 Broadway yesterday and elected Directors as follows: J. H. McClement, J. S. Wise, T. D. Mosscrop, R. L. Harrison, G. H. Fearons, E. H. Lewis, J. Seaver Page, E. H. Johnson, John I. Beggs, F. J. Sprague, T. Hobart Herrick, I. H. Vail, and R. G. Day.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A meeting of Reading Railroad security holders who are opposed to the Olcott-Earle reorganization plan will be held in this city to-morrow. Henry Clews, as the representative of a large block of stock, has signed a petition in favor of John Wanamaker for President.

—The time for depositing Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan stock under the reorganization plan expired yesterday. The deposits yesterday with the Atlantic Trust Company were very heavy.

—Reports of earnings of all the lines in the Atchison system for the month of November showed that the Atlantic and Pacific increased its earnings $15,515 and the Colorado Midland $9,861.

—Suit has been instituted against the Houston and Texas Central Railway by the Attorney General of Texas to recover a claim held by the State School Board. A receiver is asked for.

—Vice President Harrihan of the Illinois Central Railroad says there is no truth in the stories that his company is seeking to purchase the Memphis and Little Rock Road.

—Roadmaster Monroe Wilder of the New-York Central has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 15th inst. He has been in the company's service since 1849.

Cape Breton Coal Exports.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 10.—During the eleven months ending Nov. 30 over 1,110,000 tons of coal were exported from Cape Breton. Of this total 891,000 was the output of the mines of the Whitney syndicate and 220,000 from the General Mining Association. This was an increase of 77,000 tons for the Whitney syndicate and 30,000 tons for the General Mining Association over the corresponding period last year.

OLEOMARGARINE IN MASSACHUSETTS

The Supreme Court Upholds the State Law—Three Justices Dissent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the validity and constitutionality of the law passed by the State of Massachusetts prohibiting the manufacture or sale in its territory of oleomargarine, colored so as to resemble butter, pure cream, or milk. The case came up on appeal by Benjamin Plumley from the judgment of the Supreme Court of the State in refusing to release him on a writ of habeas corpus from a term of imprisonment imposed by the municipal court of Boston for alleged violation of the statute.

The opinion of the court was read by Justice Harlan. It was a long exposition of the law as related to the questions raised in the case, the principal one of which, he said, was whether or not the statute was in violation of the constitutional right of Congress to regulate commerce between the States. The Justice announced that, in the opinion of the court, the statute was not such a violation; that Congress, by the act of 1886, did not intend to interfere with the exercise of any authority or power that the States might lawfully use or impose in regulating the sale of articles within their borders; that no one could or did acquire by that act a right or power to commit fraud upon society. The judgment of the Massachusetts court in refusing to discharge Plumley was therefore affirmed.

Chief Justice Fuller, for himself and Justices Field and Brewer, read a vigorous dissent from the opinion of the court. He said that, irrespective of the terms in which a statute is couched, its force must be judged by the natural effect of its provisions. In this case, said the Chief Justice, the effect of the statue is to prevent the sale of oleomargarine because, whether in its natural state or colored, it looks like butter. He denied the power of any State to prevent the sale of any article of commerce not vicious in itself because its appearance might tend to deceive a purchaser. The record in this case, he said, shows oleomargarine to be a meritorious article, free from any deleterious substances, and to prohibit its sale is in violation of the freedom of commerce between States. Vacillating decisions on such grave questions, the Chief Justice said in conclusion, were greatly to be deplored.

THE WILL OF FREDERICK BAKER.

His Wife Says His Personal Estate Is Worth Less than $1,000.

The will of Frederick Baker, the alleged accomplice of Seely, the Shoe and Leather Bank absconding bookkeeper, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The will takes up only a page of legal cap and is in the testator's handwriting. In it, after telling his heirs to pay all his just debts, he leaves all his property of whatever sort to his wife, Amelia F. Baker. The will is dated Dec. 30, 1871, and is witnessed by Arnold A. Benson and James J. Benson.

In the accompanying affidavit filed with the will Mrs. Baker gives the value of the personal estate as less than $1,000, and says there is no real estate. The date of the demise of the testator is stated as Nov. 24, 1894, and the place Sands Point, L. I.

An application was made in the Supreme Court yesterday before Judge Patterson on behalf of Gottlieb Kagel and Eliza Baker to have Frederick Baker formally removed as executor of the estate of their father, Gottlieb Kagel. The latter died in 1875, and Baker and Matthew Wyman were appointed the executors of the estate. Wyman died in 1879, and thereafter Baker served alone. The petitioners say that since the Shoe and Leather Bank disclosures they have reason to believe that Baker has tampered with the estate of their father. Part of the estate consisted of thirty shares of the stock of the Chatham National Bank. They ask that the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company be appointed to look after the estate. The order is returnable on Dec. 19.

THE FUTURE OF RAILROAD INTERESTS

Arguments in Favor of a Law Allowing the Pooling of Earnings.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

On the first resolution by the United States House of Representatives to pass a bill allowing the railroads to pool their earnings under the supervision of the Inter-State Commissioners, merely on the suggestion and the strong appeal made in its favor by Mr. Reed there was reflected in the marts of the world that deal in American railroad securities a more cheerful feeling. Should this bill ever become a law, which I most heartily trust it will—for reasons elaborately stated by its advocates—then probably the high officials will emerge from silence and adopt a plan to bring the railroads to a position where they can earn some returns for those who have promoted and invested in them.

It must have been an open secret with people connected with the railroad interests of this country and the men who have invested largely in them, that a move would be immediately taken to bring about the only means, or the earliest means, to save the solvent roads from sharing the same fate of the numerous ones which have been forced into receivers' hands.

No high and respectable officials would care to risk the penalty attendant on disobeying the law, but with pooling the interests of the railroads under the direction of the Inter-State Commissioners made legal we will see very shortly such a meeting of those interested in railroads, North, South, East, and West, and such an ironclad agreement entered into as will bring credit to a branch of business which at the present moment is a disgrace to a civilized country.

The way in which railroads have been run, the reckless way they have been built, and the fearful losses the public at home and abroad have suffered in investing in them is a disgrace beyond parallel. So much has been said of the ruinous policies and dishonesty of officials who have had trusted positions in the railroad world that I will not here recall them.

Something must be done to redeem the past. To contemplate the past is frightful; the present is anything but encouraging. The future can be made bright and promising, and I call on those who have it in their power to do so to formulate, as soon as they can do so legally, a plan to lift the whole railroad interests of this country from depression and ruin and place them side by side with the great European systems, and thus give "us Americans" as much reason to be proud of our railroads as our English brothers are of theirs.

Any one referring to a tabulated form of prices that English railroads sell at, and their capitalization per mile, and the amount of dividends they pay, will see how much more confidence there is in them than in ours.

America has seldom been behind the age. Why should she be in this one instance?

It would seem to me that the importance of the situation is only eclipsed by the fact that sound money is the basis of business prosperity, and if our railroads are placed on a sound financial footing, operated and run in unison with each other, earning enough to reimburse the investor with a fair return for his money, then we may rest assured that prosperity will once again be in the ascendant and depression and hard times a thing of the past.

The fact that the carrying interests are by far the largest in the country should not be lost sight of. They involve many thousands of millions of dollars, and it is due to the investors in such securities that such fair legislation be accorded as will secure what is asked for and equity demands. No monopolist protection is sought, no questionable political support is requested, but it is undeniable that the railroads in which so much money has been invested shall not be hampered by such enactments as will deprive them of the opportunity of paying dividends to the stockholders, equal, at least, to interest received on Government bonds.

Let us hope that the House will formulate and pass the bill, that the Senate will take speedy action on it, and that the President will put his signature to it.

The business world is suffering, and is anxiously awaiting relief.

ALFRED DE CORDOVA.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Matters of Interest Which Brokers Are Discussing

THE R. L. STUART MANSION SOLD

It Is Bought by Amzi L. Barber for About $675,000—The Annual Meeting and Election of the Exchange.

One of the show places of the city was sold yesterday by Messrs. Mills & Whitehouse. It is the mansion and plot belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Robert L. Stuart, at the northerly corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street. The building measures 55 by 136 feet, and is of stone, four stories in height, with a mansard roof. The lot measures 55 by 200. Mr. Amzi L. Barber of the Barber and Trinidad Asphalt Companies is the purchaser. He paid about $675,000 for the property.

Robert L. Stuart, the millionaire sugar refiner and philanthropist, died in December, 1882. At the time he was engaged in building the mansion which has just been sold. The edifice is of the Renaissance style. It was finished regardless of expense, the cost, exclusive of the land, being $640,000. In front of it, forming part of the sidewalk, is, perhaps, the largest flagstone ever quarried and laid. It is 26 feet 6 inches long, 15 feet 6 inches wide, 9 inches thick, and weighs thirty tons. Mrs. Stuart, who survived her husband nine years, died in the mansion at the advanced age of eighty-one, on Dec. 30, 1891. Her property was left for charitable, missionary, and educational purposes, the valuable collections of books and pictures going to the Lenox Library, because the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to which she at first intended giving them, opened its doors to the public on Sundays.

To realize on the property left by her, it was put up at auction in March, 1893. The sale, by Mr. Peter F. Meyer, was a remarkably successful one in all respects save one. This exception was the mansion on Fifth Avenue. The highest bid obtained was $455,000, and the executors, Messrs. George G. Williams and John S. Kennedy, refused to allow it to go at that figure. Since that time several offers have been received, the largest being in December last, when Mr. John N. Golding offered $550,000 on behalf of a customer. Mr. Golding subsequently sold the two lots adjoining, on Sixty-eighth Street, to J. J. Emery, at $70,000 each. On this basis, the Fifth Avenue corner plot must be valued as worth at least a quarter of a million dollars, without counting the mansion. At the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street is the mansion of Henry G. Marquand.

The five-story brick store building at the southwest corner of William Street and Maiden Lane was reported sold yesterday to Dr. Thomas, the owner of the adjoining property on William Street, at $100,000. The seller, Charles Kramer, bought it a few months ago for $90,000. The plot measures 24 by 42.5 by 34.7 by 44.4.

Messrs. Gutwillig Brothers, who recently bought the dwellings at 60 and 62 East Eleventh Street, between Broadway and University Place, have sold the property to A. M. Johnsen, a builder, who will erect an eight-story business building on the site.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Mr. William M. Ryan of Smyth & Ryan sold, under foreclosure, the three three-story and basement brownstone dwellings 243, 247, and 249 West Seventieth Street, north side, beginning 447.4 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 19.5 by 100.5. The first went to J. A. McCarthy at $23,815, and the other two were sold to William J. Nicklas of the Bradley & Currier Manufacturing Company at $22,599 and $23,429, respectively.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $11,200, to A. M. Droste, the plaintiff, the three-story brick tenement 30 Second Street, north side, 61.7½ feet west of Second Avenue, 25.5½ by 78.1 by 20.6 by 77.

The annual meeting and election of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, were held yesterday. After the reading of the reports, a summary of which has been printed in The New-York Times, Mr. George R. Read, the retiring President of the Exchange, said:

The report and balance sheet, a copy of which has been sent to each stockholder, must be a matter of satisfaction to all well-wishers of the Exchange. During the past year, the building, which has been somewhat neglected, has been put in thorough repair, involving an expenditure of $3,631.47. The pumps, which had run for eight years and were somewhat worn, have been put in order. The plumbing in the basement, which has been a source of great annoyance to the members and to the staff, has been torn out and renewed. The building, both in and out, has been painted and all dilapidations made good, at a cost of $1,314.02. The roof has also been renewed. These, with other minor improvements, have placed our real estate in excellent order.

You will observe that the cost of the running expenses, so far as the Exchange itself is concerned, have been reduced by the sum of $2,465.74, the amount this year being $8,576.05, as against $11,041.79 last year. We have, I think, carried the principle of economy as far as expedient, and some of the members have complained of want of attention in the bureau, caused by the smallness of the staff. But we have met hard times by economy, and I am sure that the members will not regret this, although it may have been possibly at some inconvenience to themselves.

I am glad to notice that the market price of the stock is beginning to approach more nearly to its intrinsic value.

The movement for the formation of a brokers' board, referred to in the annual report, is no new effort on the part of this Exchange to meet the requirements of the brokers' business, but it differs from the attempt made in 1885, principally in this, that that was an attempt by the Exchange to provide a system for the brokers, whereas the present is an attempt by the brokers to provide a system for themselves.

During the past year we have had some serious losses by death, particularly that of Mr. William Cruikshank, by whose honorable and eminent character the board has paid a fitting tribute.

And now, gentlemen, there remains but little more for me to do than to thank you for the considerate help I have received at the hands of the members of this Exchange during the four years I have occupied the position of your President. It was my wish to have resigned last year, but under the circumstances of the case and at the request of the board, I consented to retain the Presidency during the past year.

Mr. Louis Berg moved that a committee of five be appointed to consider means for reducing the interest charge on the mortgage debt and report at the meeting of the new Board of Directors next month. After some discussion this was adopted.

The election was without contest, and, seemingly, without interest. Most of the voting was by proxy, and on the cummulative plan. The following were elected, the figures indicating the vote of each: Cornelius W. Luyster, 4,615; Edwin A. Cruikshank, 4,355; Frederick Zittle, 3,250; J. Romaine Brown, 2,590; George R. Read, 2,210; Frank Yoran, 2,200, and Richard V. Harnett, George De Forest Barton, Douglas Robinson, Samuel F. Jayne, H. H. Cammann, Alfred E. Marling and Irving Ruland each 2,080.

The new board will meet on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock and elect officers.

The sales at auction, set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, property, &c., of the United Lines Telegraph Company in various States.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sales, three actions, William T. Gray, referee, 230 to 234 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 99.11 feet west of Second Avenue, each 25.6 by 100.8½, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgments, on each, $14,350.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, Valentine Avenue, east side, 215.47 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 100.16 by 100, two-story frame dwelling, with stable in rear. Due on judgment, $4,780.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 144 and 146 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, respectively 207 and 189 feet east of Seventh Avenue, each 18 by 100.11, two three-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $14,950.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, William M. Hoes, referee, 112 Suffolk Street, east side, 150 feet south of Rivington Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick tenement, with store in front and three-story frame in rear.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 54 Convent Avenue, west side, 19.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,850.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Louis C. Raegener, referee, Lorillard Street, northeast corner of road from King's Bridge to West Farms, excepting portion reserved for opening Third Avenue.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange was held at 189 Montague Street yesterday, and the following Directors were re-elected for the ensuing year: Jere. Johnson, Jr., John F. James, Elihu J. Granger, Felix Campbell, David Barnett, George W. Chauncey, Cornelius E. Donnellon, Julius N. Kalley. Leonard Moody, Darwin R. James, Jacob G. Dettmer, Edward F. Linton, and William Ziegler.

Inspectors of the Election—James L. Brumley, Jr., Jeremiah B. Johnson, and George B. Bretz.

The Directors will meet next Tuesday.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue; by James B. Gillie of 144 West Eighty-eighth Street, seven three-story brick dwellings; cost, $105,000.

Avenue A, southwest corner of Sixty-ninth Street; by James H. Jones of Australia; one-story frame shed; cost, $150.

West End Avenue, east side, 50.5 feet north of Ninety-eighth Street; by Peter J. Brennan of 63 West Twenty-second Street; three four-story brick dwellings; cost, $45,000.

West End Avenue, 18.5 feet north of Ninety-eighth Street, by Charles Rantrofer, northeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; two four-story brick dwellings; cost, $30,000.

Daly Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of King's Bridge Road one-story frame shed; cost, $200.

West End Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-eighth Street; by Charles Rantrofer; alterations to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $4,000.

No. 1,384 Lexington Avenue, by Emile C. Kelm, attachments to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $200.

No. 64 Beaver Street; by Kalman Hess, alterations to four-story brick store and office; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 40 and 42 Gold Street; by Oscar F. Hawley estate, alterations to five-story brick factory; cost, $300.

No. 30 East Eighteenth Street, by Daniel M. Edgar estate, alterations to two four-story brick stores and dwellings; cost, $6,000.

No. 24 East Twenty-fourth Street; by James A. Wilmore, alterations to three-story brick lodge rooms and offices; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 39 and 41 Charles Street; by the American News Compan, alterations to four-story brick store; cost, $500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Jacob Cole sold to William H. Kurtz at $2,100, the two-story frame dwelling on the north side of Vanderbilt Street, 300 feet east of Eighteenth Street, 25 by 150.

Mr. Henry B. Davenport, as referee, sold, in partition, at $640, to George C. Case, the lots on the east side of Franklin Avenue, 400 feet south of Montgomery Street, 50 by 100.

Plans have been filed by N. Trahan for the erection of two three-story and basement brick dwellings, each 17.6 by 30, to cost $2,000 each, on the south side of Forty-fifth Street, 259 feet east of Twelfth Avenue.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Dec. 10.

78TH ST, s s, 126.6 ft e of 5th Av, 22x82.2; Fannie Falk to Margaret Heenan $50,000

79TH ST, 140 East; Donald B. Tousey and wife to Anna T. Fitzgerald... 22,600

79TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; Lillian O'Connor and another to Leopold Hellinger..... 19,100

102D ST, 156 East; Alexis D. Caldwell to Charles Nolte..... 12,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 293.8 ft s of 133d St, 277x100; E. H. Thompson and wife to Millerton National Bank of Millerton..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 113th St, 20x100.11; Janet Morse and others to Alex Lyle..... 1

102D ST, s s, 351.7 ft w of Columbus Av, 26x100.11; Richard O'Gorman and wife to James Loughran..... 1

124TH ST, 250 to 254 West; Nelson H. Salsbury and wife to Mathilda Addison 1

WEST END AV, w s, 42.4 ft s of 98th St, 16.2x100; Alonzo B. Kight and wife to Edith M. Tucker..... 1

102D ST, s s, 250.7 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Richard O'Gorman and wife to Elizabeth C. Loughran. 1

99TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; William J. Smiley and wife to Alphonse Hogenauer and another..... 1

135TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x99.11; Emanuel Heltner to Moses J. Wolf..... 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, intersection of 172d St, 47.1x103; Nathan Mayer to Sarah A. Vaden..... 1

169TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th av, 100x176; Marcus Mayer and wife to Sarah A. Vaden..... 1

169TH ST, same property; John R. Vandervoort and, wife to Marcus Mayer 1

MORRIS AV, n w s, 51.1 ft n e of 138th St, 31.6x irregular; John F. Waldorf and wife to Joseph H. Bearns 1

VALENTINE AV, s e corner Clark St, 75x125x irregular; Ferdinand R. Minrath to James V. Falvey..... 1

LOTS 42 to 45, map of property of S. Cambreleng and others, 24th Ward; Edmond Kelly, referee, to James W. McCaffrey..... 2,100

OLD ROAD, leading from New-York to Boston, s s, adjoining the e s of the Croton Aqueduct, contains 3 acres; William C. Reick to Carrie Louise Reick..... 1

85TH ST, s s, 325.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.10x102.2; Charles Noble and wife to Le Grand L. Clark..... 24,500

65TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 75x100.5; William L. Flannagan and wife to De Witt C. Flannagan.... 140,000

48TH ST, n s, 287.6 w of 6th Av, 18.9x55.9x18.10x53.5; Rhoda S. Choate to Antoinette Harway..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, No. 486; Alphonse Hogenauer and wife to William J. Smiley..... 1

84TH ST, n s, 368 ft w of Central Park West, 32x102.2; Elizabeth C. Loughran to Marianne O'Gorman.. 1

85TH ST, 164 West; Edna A. Gage to Samuel Green..... 1

69TH ST, s s, 275 e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Wm. Brewster and wife to Max Schoenfeld..... 19,250

72D ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 24x74.4; Henry Harbeck and wife to Henry Corn..... 35,000

81ST ST, s s, 117 ft e of Madison Av 16x102.2, 1-3 part; Alexander Strouse to Alonzo L. Tuska..... 1

57TH ST, 41 East; Emanuel Einstein and wife to Caroline W. Field.... 46,000

3D AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 68th St, 50x100; Jacob Korn to Rosa Herzog 1

AVENUE A, e s, 76.10 ft n of 85th St, 25.4x74.6; George Zuckschwerdt and wife to Emile Steinbach and others. 1

83D ST, s s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; same to Pauline Stevens and others..... 1

JAMES SLIP, No. 11, 1-4 of 1-3 part of; Amelia Coddington and another to Louise Macmonagle..... 150

SAME PROPERTY, 1-4 of 1-3 part; Mary and Hannah M. Hance to same 750

7TH ST, s w s, 243 ft e of Avenue B, Emma Keller and others to Henry Feldmann 1

BROOME ST, 495, and 185 South 5th Av; George F. Betts and wife to Max S. Korn..... 100

GREENE ST, w s, 151 ft s of Spring St., 37.6x100; Marx Rothschild to Sarah M. Belden and others..... 1,000

ABINGDON SQUARE, 17; Henry J. Batchelder to Charles E. Roberts.. 25,000

PRINCE ST, s e corner of South Fifth Av, 75x101; Edward A. Abbott to M. Abbott and wife..... 40,000

LUDLOW ST, e s, 50 ft s of Broome St, 19.11x75; Max Kobre and wife to Sarah Dreeben..... 1

18TH ST, s s, 190 ft w of 6th Av, 20x92; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, to Frederic R. Coudert and another, trustee 16,000

19TH ST, 48 West, and other property; Peter Marie to William Wetterer 1

5TH AV, 288; Georgiana M. Payne to Charles E. Runk..... 13,500

69TH ST, n s, 88.10 ft e of 9th Av, 18x100.5; Horace Barnard, referee, to Ella S. Conkling..... 22,000

AMSTERDAM AV, 484; Albert E. Wesslan and wife to Frederick Vagts 1

Recorded Mortgages.

BABBAGE, Helma, to Alexander Walker and another; n s of 103d St, 160 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year. $2,000

BALSEHUN, Adolph, and wife to R. K. Brown and another, trustees; n s of 135th St, 100 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years..... 22,000

BINGHAM, William, and others to James Stoker; s s of 118th St, 310 ft w of 5th Av, and adjoining property, (two mortgages,) 3 years.... 40,000

SAME to Mabel Slate; s s of 118th St, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11, 3 years..... 20,000

BURHAUS, James H., to Charles S. H. Buchanan; s s of 55th St, 355 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 3,000

BERNARD, Samuel, to Edward N. Taller, executor; n s of 118th St, 260 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 12,000

BEEKMAN, Lillie, and another to Hugh Kerr, Sr.; s s of 9th St, 218.11 ft e of Broadway, 1 year..... 733

BOGGS, John L., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; e s of Greenwich St, 130.6 ft n of Canal St, 1 year..... 10,000

BASTINE, Mary E., and another to Union Trust Company; 112 East 10th St, 5 years..... 15,000

BUDD, Mary H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 47th St, 118.9 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years..... 14,000

CAWLEY, James, and wife to R. H. Weaver and another; w s of Audubon Av, 24.11 ft s of 189th St, 2 years 2,500

CURRY, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s e corner of 42d St and 3d Av, 5 years..... 20,000

COOGAN, Teresa, and another to Stephen V. R. Bogert, as trustee; s s of 115th St, 220 ft e of 1st Av, 4 years..... 10,000

SAME to S. M. Coyle; same property, 1 year 1,200

CORN, Henry, to Henry Harbeck; s e corner of Lexington Av and 72d St, 1 year 10,000

CHANDLER, Robert W., and wife to H. C. Rogers; n s of 24th St, 69.10 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years..... 5,000

CONKLING, Ella S., to F. J. Middlebrook; n s of 69th St, 88.10 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years..... 18,000

DOUGHERTY, James E., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 21st St, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year..... 17,500

EICHLER, Marie, to Jacob Siegel; s w corner of Willis Av and 138th St, 1 year..... 8,000

EIDLITZ, Leopold, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; e s of Riverside Drive; extends from 86th to 87th Sts 100,000

EISIG, Flora, to Joseph C. Levi, Trustee; s s of 43d St, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years..... 21,500

FALVEY, James V., to Jessie R. Parsons and another; s e corner of Valentine Av and Clark St, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 7,500

FITZGERALD, Rina T., to the United States Life Insurance Company; s s of 79th St, 20 ft w of Lexington Av, 5 years..... 19,000

FARRELL, Patrick, to the J Chr. Hupfel Brewing Company, 635 Hudson St; demand..... 1,970

FLANAGAN, De Witt C., to James Flanagan; n s of 65th St, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 30,500

HEILNER, Emanuel, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 135th St, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 30,000

HERZOG, Rosa, to Jacob Kern; w s of 3d Av, 25.4 ft s of 68th St, 5 years..... 20,000

HERNAN, Margaret, to Fannie Falk; s s of 78th St, 126.6 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 40,000

HELLINGER, Leopold, to Lillian O'Connor and another; n s of 75th St, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 3,000

HOOPER, Lida J., to S. B. Hooper; 255 and 257 Hudson St, 2 years.... 5,000

JOHNSEN, Amund, and wife to S. H. Wetthaus and others; 79 4th Av, 3 years..... 55,000

SAME to Alois Gutwillig; same property, 1 year..... 5,000

KIRTON, Joseph C., to Anna C. S. Hassey; s s of 41st St, 360 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 1,000

LOHMANN, Henry, and wife to H. B. Gardiner; 531 East 13th St, 3 years..... 8,000

McCAFFREY, James W., to F. J. Middlebrook; s e corner of Fulton Av and 188th St, 1 year..... 1,500

MIDDLEBERGER, Edward, and wife to Jane E. Oothout; 80 Carmine St, 5 years..... 7,500

NILSON, Andrew, and wife to Daniel Riedemann; n s of 185th St, 216 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 6,000

NOBLE, Charles, to L. L. Clark; 156 East 102d St, 2 years..... 1,000

O'KEEFE, John, and others to Charles T. Geyer; n e corner of 2d Av and 27th St..... 2,000

PETTIT, John, and wife to Juliet M. Burdick; 157 and 159 Greenwich St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 9,000

PEREZ, Manuel T. Y., to F. R. Coudert and another; s s 22d St, 118.6 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 500

QUINLAN, Mary E., to Lambert Suydam; No. 275 West 10th St, 3 years 1,375

ROGERS, Mary L., to Therese Bertin; n s 112th St, 136.3 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years..... 6,000

REATNER, Henrietta, to Louis Ernst; n s 150th St, w, ½ lot 78, map of Melrose, 1 year..... 200

RUNK, Charles E., and wife to H. B. Candler and another, trustees; w s of 5th Av, 57 ft n of 30th St, 1 and 5 years, three mortgages..... 120,000

RYAN, Agnes, and another, to The Franklin Savings Bank; No. 568 8th Av, 1 year..... 11,000

RING, Frank W., to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 74th St, 63 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 8,000

SECATHE, Charles, and wife to N. D. Lawton; w s of Croton Place, 199.11 ft s of 171st St, 3 years 1,200

SAME, to H. D. Steers; same property, 1 year..... 200

STONERIDGE, Margaret, to Geo. A. Campbell; n s of Columbia Av, 75 ft e of Adams Av, 1 year..... 1,500

STEINBUCK, Emeline, et al. to George Zuck-Schwerst and wife; e s of Av A, 76.10 ft n of 85th St, 3 years..... 12,000

STEVENS, Pauline, et al. to same; s s of 83d St, 173 ft e of Av A, 4 years 12,000

STOREY, Emma J., and another to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of Franklin St, 75 ft e of Hudson St, 1 year..... 18,000

STIEBEL, Isaac and another to William J. La Roche; s s of 120th St, 146 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years..... 10,000

TYLER, James G., and wife to H. P. Holmes, trustee; s s of 210th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand.... 610

TUFFS, Hannah, to R. C. Thornell and another, executors; n s of 69th St, 195 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 6,500

WYNEN, Christian, and wife to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 150th St, 3 years..... 21,000

WILKENSON, James, and wife to Ellen Fitzgerald; s e corner of Webster Av and Welch St, 3 years. 3,000

WETERER, William, to Peter Marie; 48 West 19th St and 45 West 18th St, 1 year..... 60,000

WRIGHT, Lorraine J., and another to J. D. Slayback; 163 West 44th St, 1 year..... 2,400

SAME to N. P. Schenck; same property, 3 years..... 25,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

5TH AV, n w corner of 114th St; Church E. Gates & Co. against William H. Ramsey, owner and contractor..... $1,123

SAME PROPERTY; John S. Bell against same..... 2,340

SAME PROPERTY; George F. Werner against William H. Ramsey, owner and contractor; Light & Lowther, owners..... 397

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas Madden against same..... 300

80TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; George F. Werner against William H. Ramsey, owner and contractor; Young & Gerard, owners..... 692

89TH ST, 40 to 48 West; John D. Taylor against Alfred G. Nason, owner and contractor..... 1,400

28TH ST, n s, 204.2 ft w of 4th Av, 20x100; James Gillon and others against Josephine De W. Thompson, owner; Robert McGee, contractor... 35

102D ST, n s, 241.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 92 ft front; Patrick H. Higgins against George F. Johnson, owner; Padulo & Martin, contractors..... 101

5TH AV, n w corner of 114th St; Charles V. Hough against William H. Ramsey and Light & Lowther, owners; William H. Ramsey, contractor..... 345

149TH ST, 547 and 549 East; Emil Gebhardt against William H. Niebuhr, owner and contractor..... 285

149TH ST, 551 and 553 East; John Mayer & Son against same..... 112

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieuts. Clough Overton, Fourth Cavalry; George Voorhies, Fourth Cavalry; Edward B. Cassatt, Fourth Cavalry, and Hamilton S. Hawkins, Fourth Cavalry, fifteen days each.

—A court-martial has been appointed at Fort Omaha, Neb., Capt. Charles Keller, Second Infantry, President.

—Lieut. J. A. Leyden, Fourth Infantry, will proceed to Spokane City, Washington, on public business.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

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KANSAS'S MILITARY HOME

What an Investigation of Its Management Revealed.

CHARGES AGAINST GOV. SMITH

A Commission Appointed Which Has Tried to Cover Up Rather Than to Discover the True Condition of Affairs.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 10.—An investigation was begun, about six weeks ago, of the affairs of the Western branch of the National Military Home, near this city. The commission consisted of Col. Sydney Cooke, the local member of the Board of Managers of these homes, and Gen. Averill, the Inspector for the board, who was detailed by Gen. Franklin, the Chairman of the board, to have the immediate supervision of all examinations of witnesses and to determine what testimony should be placed on the record and what should be excluded.

This investigation was carried on with all possible secrecy, and was the result of the open charges made against Gov. Smith of the home on the floor of Congress during the last session, alleging gross misconduct, which rendered him an unfit person to have charge of aged and infirm veterans placed in this branch of the home. A Congressional investigation was then threatened, and was only avoided by the board's promising to give the management of this branch a thorough investigation before Congress should again convene.

This was not the first time that Gov. Smith had been the subject of an investigation, nor the first time that Gen. Franklin had undertaken to apply a thick coat of whitewash to his friend. The last effort of this kind was made only a year ago, and, as told in the dispatches to The New-York Times at the time, a tie vote was all that saved Smith from being then turned out.

Gen. Averill closed this last investigation, gathered up the evidence, and, after a banquet by Gov. Smith at the home and another by Smith's friends in this city, started East.

The Sunday morning after his departure Smith made an address at the home, during which he used the following words: "I have passed through two weeks of the most searching examination, and I have been informed by the Board of Managers that not one word of the evidence of the forty witnesses was such as they will take any notice of. There are two men in this home that must go, and the men who testified against me will be taken care of hereafter."

Since the last commission closed its work the correspondent of The New-York Times has been doing a small amount of investigation of a most thorough and trustworthy character. Personal acquaintance with some of the inmates of the home was the only open sesame, and even then the members would not talk or be seen in the company of a stranger, but would appoint a meeting far away from the danger of Smith's espionage. These efforts to arrive at the facts and conditions at the home have shown the great fear which prevails among the veterans. The stories told by them show a terrible condition of matters at the home.

From information obtained as to the line of questioning it is surmised that Gov. Smith was charged as follows:

With transferring money from one fund to another, and putting the same to uses for which the Board of Managers had given no authority.

With using Government property for private and personal uses.

With falsifying the accounts of the home.

With using railroad transportation for civilians in violation of the rules and regulations and of the contracts between the roads and the Government.

With coercing and forcing members of the home to take the Keeley cure without regard to their needs or wishes, under threats of dishonorable discharge from the home.

With constant and continued abusive treatment of officers and members of the home.

That by reason of these irregularities and misconduct, he is totally unfit to have the custody of the aged and disabled veterans, who should therein find a pleasant and a cheerful home.

With the view of arriving at the facts under investigation by the most direct method there had been prepared a list of witnesses and such statements or questions as would assist in bringing up the bottom facts. When Gen. Averill was informed of this, he not only declined to have anything to do with these questions, but refused to allow an attorney or any one else to represent the interests of the members of the home. He claimed to be acting under the most positive instructions from Gen. Franklin in deciding the scope of the investigation and the character of the testimony he should admit to the record.

The correspondent of The New-York Times has examined these questions and has talked with many of the witnesses. Not one of the questions bearing directly on the matters and things alleged in the specifications was asked of any of the witnesses, and when anything in their testimony began to show any implication of Gov. Smith, Gen. Averill, it is said, would follow a line of questioning leading in the opposite direction.

Since the Leavenworth branch was established, in 1885, about 8,000 disabled veterans have been admitted. At the present time about 2,800 are here. During the first ten months of 1894 over 800 men have taken their discharges and voluntarily left the home.

The apparent efforts of Gen. Averill to break the force of every word of evidence which crept into the record against Smith, and his unfair treatment of witnesses, his hearings granted the various contractors in and about this city who have been receiving the favors of Smith and who were anxious to give him a "character," the several banquets given Averill both by Smith and his friends in this city—all these incidents seem to have impressed the officers and members of this home with the idea that Averill was sent here by Gen. Franklin for the special purpose of discovering as little as possible and covering up as much as possible of the true condition of affairs at the home.

Those men, both here and throughout Kansas, who did so much to secure the location and establishment of this branch home for these old and disabled veterans are up in arms over the matter, and they now openly declare that there is no other course open for them but to bring this matter before Congress in such a manner as will secure a full, fair, and free investigation.

THIEVES WORK NEAR A POLICE STATION

Brooklyn Peace Guardians Not Remarkable for Their Alertness.

Daring burglars are growing rich in Brooklyn, and the police seem able to do nothing to protect the interests of property holders. Nearly every day reports of robberies are received, and the arrests are very few.

The store of the Merchants' Union Clothing Company, which is only about forty feet from the entrance to the Fulton Street Police Station, was entered Sunday night and $500 worth of clothing was taken. The burglars broke into the cellar and got up into the store through the hot-air heater by removing a pipe.

The stolen property consisted of eighteen overcoats and eighteen boys' suits. The police have nothing to say as to how such a large bundle could be carried through the streets without attracting attention.

MAYOR GILROY AND ENGLISH CRITICS

What He Says About the Opinions of Authors Doyle and Murray Respecting New-York City.

Mayor Gilroy's attention was called yesterday to the opinions recently given of this city by two distinguished English authors—Dr. Conan Doyle and David Christie Murray.

"Yes, I have read them both," said the Mayor, "and those who are so anxious to have our English friends pass their opinion upon us can, as the old saying is, 'pay their money and take their choice.' The opinions show how much reliance can be placed upon the judgment of two gentlemen who are distinguished and eminent in their profession when they come to give their ideas on this city and its institutions after a few days' visit. I notice that Mr. Murray, in giving his views on this city, said:

"'When we passed through New-York six weeks ago it was with a rush, and the city fairly terrified me. Compared with Twenty-third Street our London Strand is a garden of sleep. Such a dreadful sway of life and a hurry of coming and going, such a roar of traffic and clanging of bells as I made acquaintance with in one short afternoon I had never dreamed of. * * * You and I know many cities, but we know none which, compared with New-York, makes half so much noise in the pursuit of its occupation. To sit at a window and watch it all would be delightful. A triple window, carefully padded at all places, and which no sound could enter, would make the spectacle entirely enjoyable. But to be down in the midst of it and to preserve composure demands a less harassed set of nerves than we own.'

"Mr. Murray finds New-York very noisy. The Strand is a garden of sleep compared to Twenty-third Street! Well, Dr. A. Conan Doyle, before sailing for his home in England on Saturday, remarked: 'I am sorry to say that I was disappointed in the general aspect of New-York City. I expected to see something like London, and the first thing that impressed me was the absence of London's roar and turmoil. Your noise is not half so great as London's.'

"Mr. Doyle also says he believes that Philadelphia is the finest city in America and that Indianapolis comes next. Now, I cannot help but question the accuracy of a man's judgment who believes that Philadelphia is the finest city in America and that Indianapolis comes next.

"But you can see from the opinions of Dr. Doyle and Mr. Murray how valuable these criticisms are. One thing that can be said about such critics is that their patriotism will never permit them to believe that there is anything better in a country they visit than there is in their own. I wish some New-Yorkers were more patriotic in this respect than they are apparently. Too many people like to hear our English visitors criticise us, and with some of them it is unfortunately the fact that if the criticism is all against us the better they like it."

NOVEL PLEA OF A SALOON KEEPER

Did Not Know He Was Selling Whisky—Takes a Lecture Stolidly.

Carl F. Schuldt, a saloon keeper at 459 Ninth Avenue, was charged, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, with selling a glass of whisky to Policeman Morris Cohen of Inspector McAvoy's staff, on Sunday.

Schuldt said to Justice Voorhis that he did not know that he had sold any whisky. "I did not fill the bottle," he said, "so I don't know what was in it."

"Well," said Justice Voorhis, "you are the most monumental liar I have ever seen in any court. The idea of a great big man like you coming here with such an excuse as that! I am glad you are a German. You would be a disgrace to this country. You ought to shut your eyes every time you look in the mirror, you must be so ashamed of yourself. I suppose that you would have sold strychnine for whisky, because you did not put it in the bottles. You are the most monumental ass I have ever seen."

Schuldt took the lecture stolidly. He was held for trial.

While in citizen's dress on Sunday afternoon, Policeman Crowe of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station found the side door of John Davids's saloon, at 414 East Seventy-first Street, open. He entered and found the saloon full of men and women, singing and dancing to the tune of a violin.

Crowe called for a glass of beer. When he offered money in payment for it, some one recognized him, and shouted to Davids:

"Don't touch the money! He's a copper!"

Davids dropped the coin as if it had been a hot coal. At the same time the customers scattered in every direction. Crowe, however, arrested Davids.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Davids pleaded guilty, and was held to answer on a charge of excise violation and of breaking the Sunday law.

William Martin, thirty-two years old, the proprietor of a pool room at 457 West Fifty-fourth Street, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday by Policeman Thompson of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station for violation of the Sunday law.

Thompson said that when Martin was arrested there were fifteen young men and boys in his place playing pool or smoking cigarettes. Some of the boys were evidently under sixteen years of age, but they gave their ages as seventeen years and upward. All were arrested.

Martin was held in $100 bail to answer, and Justice McMahon gave the boys a severe lecture and cautioned them not to allow themselves to be brought before him again. He then discharged them.

SOME TO SAIL AT ONCE ON OTHER SHIPS

The Hamburg-American Line Satisfies Emigrants Who Were Left.

About 200 emigrants who had booked for the steerage on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which sailed Saturday for Mediterranean ports, but who were left on account of the ship's steerage being full, came to this city yesterday and called at the office of the Hamburg-American Line in lower Broadway.

The officials of the company had offered to the Italians passage on ships of other lines, passage on the next ship sailing on their own line, or, if they preferred it, the company would refund to them the passage money, $23 per head.

There was great rejoicing when the emigrants were assured that they would lose nothing, and the sidewalk was crowded with happy Italians, who, having saved up a little money, anticipated a Christmas and New Year's at home in sunny Naples. Most of them accepted the offer to sail at once on other ships and others decided to wait for the next Hamburg-American vessel.

Very few took advantage of the company's offer to return their money.

Collector Kilbreth Annoyed.

Collector Kilbreth was much annoyed yesterday over a report that he was about to expose a scheme of smuggling by which many New-York society women obtained gowns free of duty. He said:

"I cannot for the life of me understand how anybody could have said that I was to give the names of any women in society, or out of it, under the suspicion of having smuggled gowns. I never even intimated such a thing. I could not do such a thing. I have never had anything but suspicions. I have never had any evidence. I have no evidence now. How could I say I would make public the names of ladies who are supposed to have been guilty of smuggling?"

SUSPICIOUS RETURNS OF VOTES

The Brooklyn Consolidation League May Ask the Supervisors to Explain to the Courts.

The Kings County Supervisors have at last finished their work as County Canvassers, and it is conceded on all sides that it has been one of the worst pieces of work ever performed by any Board of County Canvassers.

The tables from which the totals were taken to be presented to the State Board of Canvassers are miserable-looking affairs, soiled, and plainly showing where figures have been erased and substitutions made.

The consolidation vote as it was finally tabled showed that in a total vote of 129,466 64,744 were in favor of and 64,467 were against consolidation. There were, the returns say, 255 blanks. This gives a majority of 277 in favor of the scheme.

The members of the Consolidation League are not satisfied with the result as given by the Board of County Canvassers, and their Secretary put several men at work on the books in the County Treasurer's office yesterday. They will make their report to-day.

So well satisfied are the Consolidation League members that the returns have been changed that it is not at all unlikely that the matter will be carried into the courts.

One of the things that the consolidation people cannot understand is the statement made upon the official returns of the County Canvassers that there were 255 blank votes cast on consolidation. As there were only two ways of voting—either for or against—it is impossible for them to understand how these votes could be recorded as blank.

If the figures that the Consolidation League are now copying vary in any great degree from those officially returned as correct by the County Canvassers, a motion will be made in one of the courts for a mandamus to compel the County Canvassers to recount the vote.

According to the figures as given by the County Canvassers, there were 44,039 persons who voted for Governor who did not vote at all on the consolidation question.

The vote on the amendments as forwarded to Albany was as follows:

For an Additional County Judge of Kings County—Total, 108,363; for, 59,372; against, 48,589; blank, 402.

For Additional Supreme Court Judge—Total, 108,000; for, 58,257; against, 49,425; blank, 318.

For General Revision—Total, 107,463; for, 58,961; against, 48,201, blank, 301.

For Legislative Apportionment—Total, 109,077; for, 54,533; against, 54,237; blank, 307.

For Canal Improvements—Total, 113,045; for, 66,065; against, 46,703; blank, 277.

AGAINST OPENING SALOONS ON SUNDAY

Ministers Asked to Aid in Defeating the Demands of Liquor Dealers.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Temperance Society yesterday at 58 Reade Street the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

In view of the prodigious efforts now being made by the saloon interest to sweep away the Sunday-closing features of the Excise laws, be it therefore

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the liquor traffic, root and branch, as the direct cause of more vice and crime than any other one thing; that we indignantly protest against the opening of the side doors or front doors on the Lord's Day as certain to increase all the evils known to be inseparable from this traffic, as an offense against the peace and order of society and an insult to the law of God.

Resolved, That we invite the ministers of the city and of the State to speak from their own pulpits upon this subject on or before Jan. 27, so as to influence the Legislature against such proposed action.

Resolved, That we invite all churches, Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, and other temperance organizations in the State to unite with us in holding public meetings and sending protests to the Legislature upon this subject.

Resolved, That we ask the financial aid of churches and of Christians generally in an educational campaign upon this subject throughout the State and Nation.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed with power to carry into effect these resolutions, and to lay before the Legislature the action of the society.

The board has also adopted the following appeal to the ministers of the State:

"Fathers and Brethren: Shall we surrender the Lord's Day to the saloon? Stripped of all verbiage this is the question confronting us. The liquor traffic, not content with its present growth—a growth which means the decrease of every legitimate industry, untold hindrance to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for thousands, and subverting of law and order throughout the whole State—this arrogant liquor traffic now demands that we surrender to its tender mercies the Lord's Day to open and unchallenged violation through its soul-destroying drink trade.

"Already the steps which they know so well how to take have been entered upon to awaken sentiment in their favor. Prominent men in every walk of life are persuaded to give their opinions, and quite naturally those are most sought and most widely advertised who believe in opening the doors of the saloons.

"The battle is upon us and we must meet it. What do the Christian men and women of our State think of the proposition? What will the churches do in the matter? We respectfully but very earnestly ask you to give this subject your immediate attention, and at a date not later than Jan. 27, to preach upon the subject, or to bring the question before your people in such a way as is most consistent with your desire to reach the largest number and which is best calculated to influence the Legislature at its coming session."

CLASH AT A RAILROAD CROSSING

Consolidated Road and Bridgeport Traction Company at Odds.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 10.—The fight between the Consolidated Road and the Bridgeport Traction Company was renewed at 4 o'clock this morning when a work train containing about fifty Italians stopped at the Fairfield Avenue crossing, West End, and in a few minutes the trolley wires and cable running under the railroad tracks were severed. Superintendent Raden immediately set men to work repairing the damage, and at 10 o'clock cars were again running, the new feeder and trolley wires being strung on poles set by the Traction Company, and nowhere touching with the railroad structure. Col. Heff, President of the electric line, went to New-Haven and held a conference with Vice President John M. Hall of the Consolidated Road, and an agreement was reached. The traction company is to put in a section insulator, in order that there may be no danger to the railroad's workmen. Vice President Hall said that the company cut the wires because they were a menace to the men handling the ironwork of the new bridge.

What "Jocko" Ate and Wrecked.

George Whitehouse, the proprietor of the restaurant at 30 Broadway, whose monkey, "Jocko," slipped his tether Sunday and regaled himself on the restaurant fixings in general and chewing gum in particular, has decided to remain in business.

According to Mr. Whitehouse, the monkey ate two pounds of butter, of which he is said to be passionately fond, the contents of a pepper box, several hundred toothpicks, the contents of six bottles of new catsup, 40 cents' worth of chewing gum, half a fur boa, part of an apron, some cigarettes, and a few other articles of monkey diet. His eating and wrecking cost his owner about $40.

Canary & Lederer Must Pay $7,900.

Lawyer Bamberger, who conducted the case for Canary & Lederer in their suit to enjoin Lillian Russell from playing under any other management than theirs, and which was settled by Abbey & Grau agreeing to pay $20,000 to the plaintiffs, demanded $7,900 for his services. When payment was refused, he applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining the payment of any part of the $20,000 until his lien had been paid. Judge Gaynor yesterday decided in Bamberger's favor.

CARL SCHURZ ON POLICE REFORM

In a Letter to Charles Stewart Smith He Outlines a Plan for Sifting Out the Bad Element with Legislative Aid.

Charles Stewart Smith of the Chamber of Commerce has received the following letter from Carl Schurz in reference to the reorganization of the police force of New-York City:

My Dear Mr. Smith: I respond with pleasure to your kind note asking me to repeat to you the substance of the suggestion I recently made to you concerning the reorganization of the police force of the City of New-York.

It seems to me that the two problems—that of reconstructing the police force so as to sift out its bad elements and to replace them with good material and that of giving it a permanent head to direct and command it in the performance of its ordinary duties—should be kept separate and distinct.

Having only the first of these problems in view, I suggested to you that a law should be enacted creating a commission to consist of three or five eminent citizens to be named in the act, for the only purpose of reconstructing the police force within a certain time—say two years—the commission ther to go out of existence; the act to provide further that at a certain time, some twelve or eighteen months after the date of the enactment, the tenure of all the members of the police force, of whatever grade, shall cease; that those of them who wish to be appointed at the end of that time shall, within a certain period within three or six months after the date of the enactment, make formal application for such appointment, that the character and record of those making such application shall be searchingly inquired into, it being understood that not only the reappointment applied for will depend upon the result of the inquiry, but proper legal proceedings will be instituted in case by the inquiry things are brought to light calling for criminal prosecution. The commission shall have all powers necessary for the conduct of such inquiries, and perhaps also the power to make summary dismissals, and that the appointment of new men to the force shall be governed by strict civil-service rules.

Of course, provisions would also have to be made for an equitable settlement of vested rights acquired by members of the force who are discharged without conviction of guilt.

A plan like this, if prudently carried out, would not suddenly disorganize the police force, but spread its reconstruction over a convenient space of time. It would also, in all probability, have the effect of inducing members of the police force who have anything serious to conceal, instead of provoking an inquiry into their past career by application for a reappointment, to drop out of their positions in the quietest possible manner. It would thus be an automatic clearing process.

At the end of the period set for applications for reappointment the commission would know about how many vacancies would have to be filled twelve or eighteen months ahead, and could without precipitation take measures for filling them under the civil service rules.

These are the principal advantages of the plan which occur to me. It may, on the other hand, have drawbacks that I have not thought of, and I submit it, therefore, with due diffidence. Very sincerely yours,

CARL SCHURZ.

Pocantico Hills, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1894.

HE CHANGED HIS MIND ABOUT DYING

Abraham Wanted to be Shot Until a Revolver Was Pointed at Him.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 10.—Herman K. Abraham, an eccentric second-hand clothes dealer of the Heights, rang the bell at the county jail this morning, and when the door was opened, forced his way in regardless of remonstrances.

"What do you want?" asked Keeper Eltringham.

"I want to die; shoot me," said Abraham, throwing open his coat.

"Well, go and die," replied Eltringham, testily, "but don't do it here. This isn't a morgue."

"But I don't want to kill myself," said Abraham, "I want some one to do it for me."

"Do you want me to do the job?" asked Eltringham, as he opened a drawer in a big desk, and took out a revolver.

"Yes, aim right here," replied Abraham, placing his hand over his heart.

"Don't you want to say a prayer before you die?"

"No, I did that home. I am ready to go."

Eltringham pointed the revolver at Abraham's breast, but when the latter saw the gleam of the weapon he changed his mind, and put himself outside the door at a bound. He was still running at the top of his speed when he turned into Oakland Avenue and disappeared.

HACK OWNERS' UNION STATES A GRIEVANCE

Wants to Have Cabs in Front of Hotels and Places of Amusement.

The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen granted a special hearing yesterday afternoon to a committee from the Public Hack Owners' Union and a committee from the Hotel Men's Association and listened to arguments for and against the proposed ordinance under which, if passed, the hackmen may stand before any hotel or place of amusement in the city without permission from the proprietor.

The cabmen contended that they were unable to make a living at the down-town stands they were allowed to occupy because of the great change in the city and the manner in which the large business interests are moving up town. They charged the hotel men with having an interest in the business that the livery men obtain by keeping cabs on the hotel stands, and declared the hotel men had no right to obtain any money by renting out the streets in front of their hotels.

The hotel men object to having public cabs over which they will be unable to exercise any control stand in front of their doors. They said that their customers demanded a better service and a more responsible service than the public cabs could give, and to obtain one that would be entirely satisfactory they must be permitted to maintain control of the streets in front of the hotels and allow no irresponsible cab drivers to stand there.

They denied that they obtained fees to any extent from the cabmen whom they allowed to conduct business for the hotels, and said that if the ordinance were passed they would apply to the courts.

Central Commercial Club's Officers.

At a meeting of the members of the Central Commercial Club yesterday in the Cable Building, 621 Broadway, the following officers were elected for the year: Thomas H. Wood, President; A. Howard Topping, First Vice President; George Nicholson, Second Vice President; Charles E. Warren, Secretary; R. L. Anderton, Jr., Recording Secretary; H. S. Beattie, Treasurer. These officers, with the following members, comprise a Board of Governors: James L. Carr, George Livingston, J. M. Van Note, M. H. Wilckens, H. H. Vreeland, James G. Johnson, John D. Crimmins, H. A. Robinson, Perry Tiffany, W. B. Thom, Antonio Rasines, R. E. Bonar, William Irwin Martin, Frank R. Chambers.

Hypnotism as Defense for Crime.

Robert Sofford Newton, head of the department for insanity and nervous diseases at St. Mary's Hospital, read a paper on "Hypnotism as a Defense for Crime" last night at the Academy of Medicine. He thought if the hypnotic theories were accepted they might act as excuses for crime.

The society elected the following officers: President—John S. Smith; Vice President—E. F. Bush, M. D.; Corresponding Secretary—H. M. Hitchins; Secretary—W. H. Bates, M. D; Treasurer—D. McLean Shaw.

A Slocum Monument Wanted.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday a resolution was offered asking the State Legislature to make an appropriation for a monument on Gettysburg battlefield to commemorate the life and deeds of Gen. Henry W. Slocum. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Legislation.

GRAND JUROR ANSWERS WATER BOARD

How Evidence Was Taken as to the Supply of Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 10.—Grand Juror Robert A. Simpson says that the statement made by the Street and Water Commissioners to the effect that they were not summoned to give testimony in regard to the water supply is not true. Mr. Simpson says that the Grand Jury summoned Commissioner Hooker as one who would be most likely to be familiar with the workings of the Water Department, he being Chairman of the Committee on Pumping and Reservoirs.

The jurors did not consider it necessary to summon the other Commissioners. The law officers of the city were also summoned, Mr. Simpson said, and were asked who drew the specifications for the new water supply. They said that they did not know.

Mr. Simpson also says that the evidence of the employes of the Water Department showed that the pumping capacity of the water works was inadequate, both to the demand made upon them and the supply at hand, and that, with two new pumps, costing $150,000, the daily supply could easily be raised to 52,000,000 gallons. Mr. Simpson denied that he had been approached by any one in the interest of a State water supply.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 15 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 4 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Trave";) at 10:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Bellenden; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Alene, via New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 3 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland";) at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Adriatic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Adriatic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 1 PM for Port de Paix, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Inagua, per steamship Schleswig; at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 9:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 8:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Strabo, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Strabo";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem III.";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Cumana and Carupano must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 1 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne.")

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 8 and up to 6:30 PM Dec. *9. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *5 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, per Tacoma, close here daily up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of each steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Adriatic, Dec. 12, 8 A.M. | *Adriatic, Jan. 9, 7 A.M.
*Teutonic, Dec. 19, 10 A.M. | Teutonic, Jan. 16, 10 A.M.
Britannic, Dec. 26, 8 A.M. | Britannic, Jan. 23, 7 A.M.
*Majestic, Jan. 2, 9 A.M. | *Majestic, Jan. 30, 9 A.M.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic and Adriatic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets, $15, 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, Dec. 15, 7 A.M. | Etruria.....Jan. 5, noon
Umbria, Dec. 22, 2 P.M. | Campania, Jan. 12, 6 A.M.
Lucania, Dec. 29, 6:30 A.M. | Umbria, Jan. 19, 1 P.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upwards; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent. Sat., Dec. 15, 4 P.M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot. Sat., Dec. 22, 11½ A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé. Sat., Dec. 29, 3:30 P.M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $116.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.

From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.

American Line for Southampton.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.

I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.

New-York, Dec. 12, 11 AM. | Berlin, Dec. 26, 11 AM.

Red Star Line for Antwerp.

Noordl'd, Dec. 12, 5 AM. | Waesland, Dec. 19, 11 AM.

International Navigation Company, 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

GAELIC.....Dec. 24, 3 P.M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Jan. 3, 3 P.M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Jan. 15, 3 P.M.
BELGIC.....Jan. 24, 3 P.M.
PERU.....Feb. 2, 3 P.M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

EMPRESS OF INDIA, Jan. 7; April 1; June 8.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Feb. 4; April 22; June 24.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, March 4; May 13; July 15.

TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.

MIOWERA, Jan. 16. | WARRIMOO, Feb. 16.

For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.

CHEROKEE.....Wednesday, Dec. 12
YEMASSEE.....Friday, Dec. 14
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, Dec. 17

Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.

T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P.M. Saturdays 4 P.M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $80 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Elbe, Tu., Dec. 18, 9 A.M. | Lahn, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 A.M.
Ems, Th., Jan. 3, 10 A.M. | Ems, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M.
Hohenzollern, Jn. 8, 6 AM | Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M.
Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15, 9 A.M. | Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 A.M.
Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 A.M. | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

Fulda, Dec. 13, 10 A.M., for Genoa.
Normannia, Jan. 5, M., Alg., Gen., Alexandria.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A.M., Alg., Nap. Gen.
Werra, March 9, 9 A.M., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, March 23, 7 A.M., Algiers, Nap., Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., March 30, 10 A.M., for Genoa.

All steamers stop at Gibraltar.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

TO PASSENGERS BY S. S. "NORMANNIA," JAN. 5, 1895.

REFERRING TO OUR RECENT ANNOUNCEMENT IN THIS COLUMN, OUR NILE STEAMERS LEAVING CAIRO FOR THE FIRST CATARACT ON JAN. 22 AND 29 ARE QUITE FULL. A SPECIAL STEAMER WILL SAIL JAN. 31, ON WHICH THERE IS STILL SOME ACCOMMODATION VACANT. WE REPEAT THAT IN ORDER TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT YOUR ACCOMMODATION MUST BE SECURED BEFORE LEAVING AMERICA. THE SOONER THE BETTER.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,225 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at 3 P.M. For freight or passage apply to J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt. S.F. & W.R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way. R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G.E.A. O.S.S. Co., N. Pier 25 N.R. P.C. & P.RR., 353 B'way. G. M. SORREL, Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:

8: